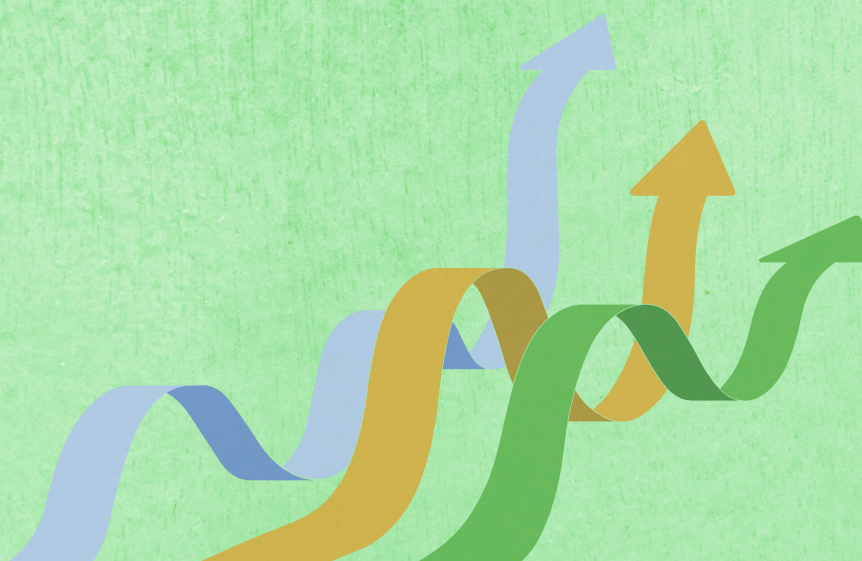


FINAL REPORT

I-CAN LANDSCAPING ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE AND NUTRITION POLICIES AND STAKEHOLDERS IN SOMALIA



Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Acknowledgements

Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN): The Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) is a multistakeholder initiative that aims to advance action to address the critical nexus of climate change and nutrition. Launched by the Government of Egypt, as COP27 President and hosted by WHO, core partners include FAO, GAIN, the SUN Movement, and UNEP.

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN): The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) is a Swiss based foundation launched at the UN in 2002 to tackle the human suffering caused by malnutrition. Working with governments, businesses, and civil society, we aim to transform food systems so that they deliver healthier diets for all people, especially the most vulnerable, from more sustainable food systems.

Adonea Kairos Ltd:

Citation: I-CAN (2026). I-CAN Landscaping Analysis on Climate and Nutrition Policies and Stakeholders in Somalia, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN).

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Acknowledgements

The work was made possible through close collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia. In particular, the authors extend their sincere appreciation to Abdihakim Yusuf Ainte, Director of Food Systems at the Office of the Prime Minister, and Zainab Elmi Duhulow, DRR Lead, for their strategic guidance, technical insights, and continuous engagement throughout the process. Their leadership and commitment to advancing integrated food systems and resilience planning in Somalia were instrumental in shaping the direction and depth of this analysis.

Our thanks are extended to the members of the wider GAIN team for their time and effort to guide the development of the report including Jamie Morrison and Stella Nordhagen. Immense gratitude is also extended to Emily Addonizio, Mohamednur Keynan, Francesco Riedo, Oliver Camp, Antony Ogolla and Ninon Alaniou whose collective efforts were instrumental to the successful completion of this work.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to BMZ via their funding for the Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator for their support and the development of this report.

This report was prepared by GAIN and published as a technical contribution to I-CAN. It does not necessarily reflect the views of BMZ or constitute an endorsement by each of the I-CAN partners.

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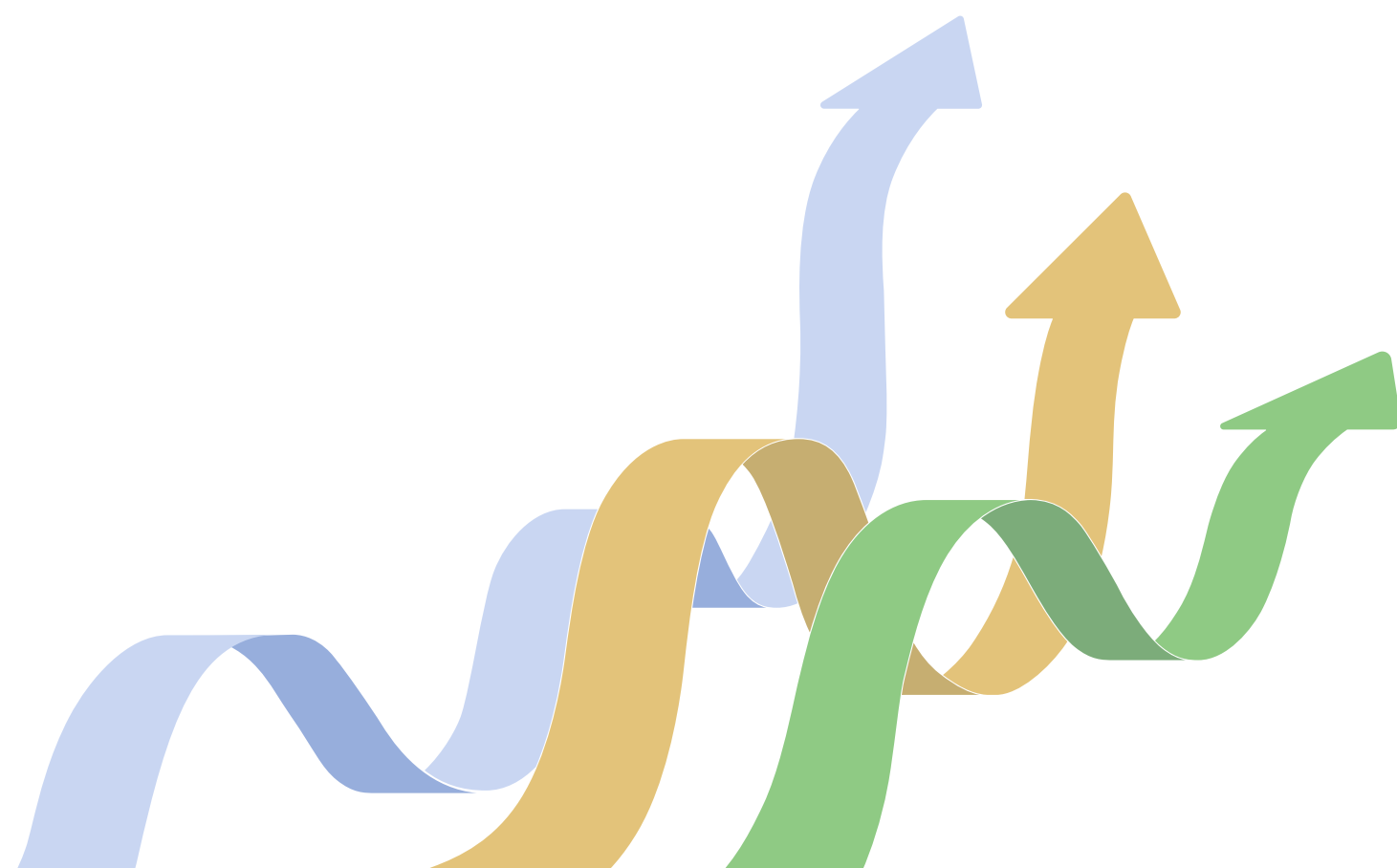
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List of Abbreviations

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EQ	Evaluation Question
FMS	Federal Member State
FSN	Food System and Nutrition
FSRP	Food Security and Resilience Programme
AFST-A	Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator
H1-H3	Analytical Hypotheses 1 through 3
I-CAN	Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (referenced via IPC TWG)
KII	Key Informant Interview
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAEP	National Agricultural Extension Policy
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister

List of Abbreviations

SMSNS	Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The I-CAN Landscaping Analysis on Climate and Nutrition Policies and Stakeholders in Somalia provides a comprehensive evaluation of the integration between climate action and nutritional outcomes within the national policy framework. Supported by the Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator (AFST-A), this analysis examines how Somalia—a nation facing concurrent climate shocks and high malnutrition—aligns its strategic objectives to build systemic resilience.

Methodological Approach

The assessment employed a multi-dimensional, evidence-based methodology anchored in the I-CAN Baseline Assessment Framework. Over an eight-week period, the study utilized a structured document review of national policies, including the NDC 3.0 (2025) and the Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, alongside Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and a validation workshop in Mogadishu. Policies were coded against six analytical components: problem framing, policy intent, actions, institutions, financing, and monitoring.

Key Findings

- **Conceptual vs. Operational Integration:** While there is strong evidence of narrative alignment (Level 2 integration), where climate impacts on food systems are acknowledged, there is a significant gap in operational execution. Integration remains largely conceptual; climate policies often lack nutrition-specific metrics, and nutrition strategies frequently omit formal climate adaptation mechanisms.

- **Sectoral Fragmentation:** Policy implementation is characterized by institutional silos. Actions are often parallel rather than integrated, with delivery platforms like Baxnaano and the Food Security and Resilience Programme (FSRP) operating primarily within sectoral mandates.
- **Governance and Coordination:** Although coordination structures such as the SUN Secretariat and various Technical Working Groups are active, they are often procedurally functional but operationally constrained. Challenges include mandate overlaps, leadership ambiguity, and weak follow-up mechanisms.
- **Financing and Monitoring Gaps:** Financing for integrated action is heavily donor-dependent and fragmented, lacking a coordinated domestic framework. Furthermore, monitoring systems are sector-specific and non-interoperable, lacking shared indicators to track the direct relationship between climate resilience and nutrition outcomes.

Systemic Constraints and Opportunities

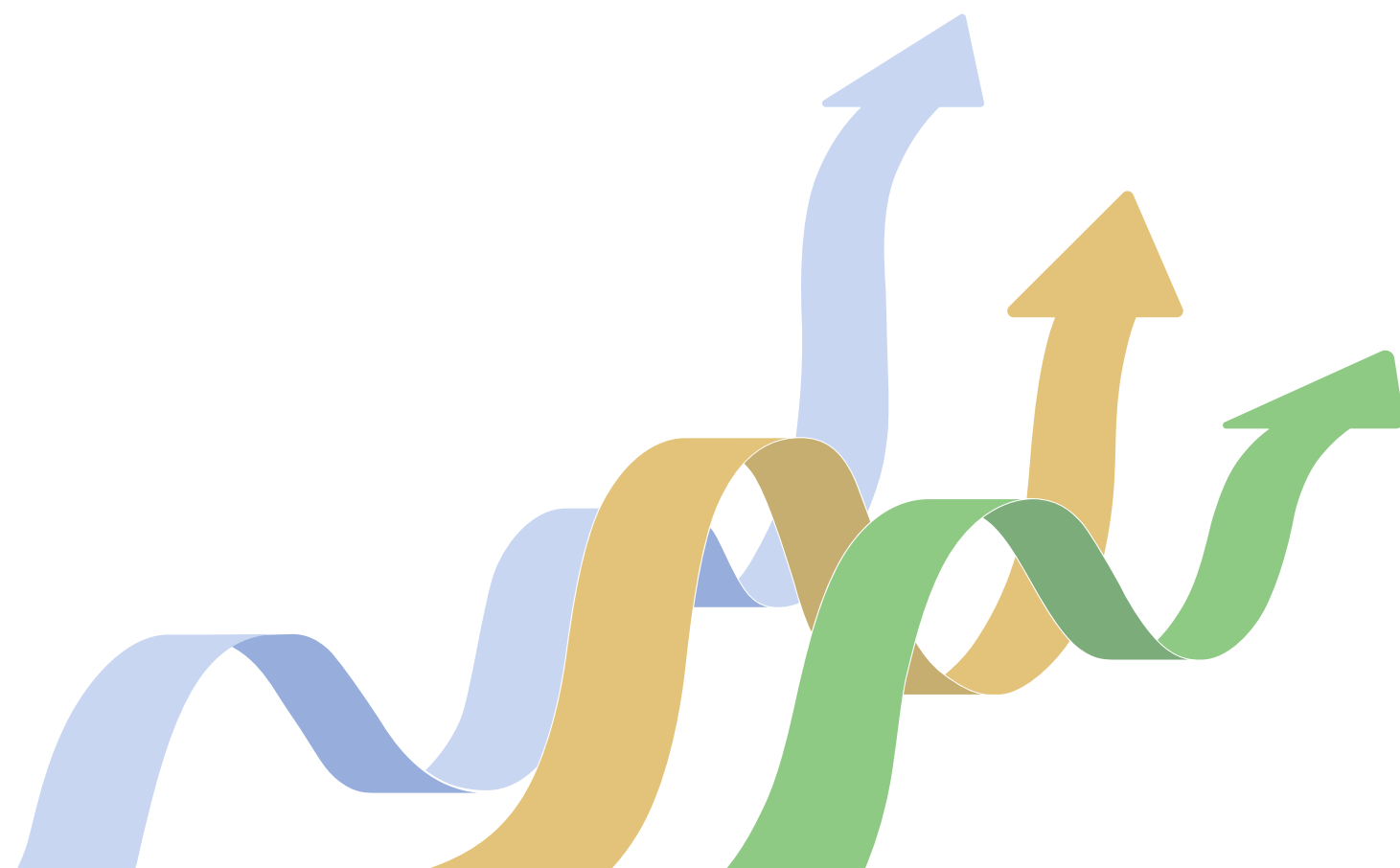
The analysis concludes that the primary barriers to integration are not an absence of policy but rather system fragmentation and limited sustainability of existing mechanisms. However, several practical entry points exist to strengthen the nexus, including social protection systems, school feeding programs, and health service delivery platforms.

Strategic Recommendations

To move toward a coherent and resilient system, the report proposes a three-phase Roadmap for Action (0–5 years) focused on:

- **Strengthening inter-sectoral linkages** to transition from coordination to joint implementation.
- **Establishing a sustainable financing architecture**, including pooled funding mechanisms.
- **Developing an integrated monitoring and accountability system** with shared results frameworks.
- **Enhancing sub-national capacity** to close the gap between national policy intent and local practice.

Ultimately, the analysis emphasizes that advancing Somalia's climate-nutrition goals requires strengthening the interconnections between existing building blocks rather than establishing entirely new structures.



1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Climate–Nutrition Policy Landscaping Analysis undertaken in Somalia as a contribution to the Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) with the support of the Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator (AFST-A). The analysis seeks to examine the extent to which climate and nutrition objectives are integrated across the national policy landscape, and how this integration manifests within institutional arrangements and operational frameworks.

Somalia faces overlapping challenges related to climate variability and high levels of malnutrition. Recurrent droughts, floods, and environmental degradation affect food systems, livelihoods, and access to services, with implications for nutrition outcomes. At the same time, the policy environment includes a range of frameworks addressing climate resilience, food systems, nutrition, and social protection.

This report draws on a structured review of policy documents and institutional arrangements to describe how climate and nutrition considerations are addressed within the national policy landscape.

2. BACKGROUND, RATIONALE, AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Background

Somalia's policy environment is shaped by multiple, overlapping risk factors, including recurrent climate shocks, limited institutional capacity, and persistently high rates of malnutrition. National policies reflect considerable investment across domains such as climate adaptation, food systems, nutrition, and social protection.

The analytical work draws on a range of national policies, including Somalia's NDC 3.0 (2025), National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2025), National Food Security Policy, Nutrition Strategy (2020–2025), and social protection and school feeding policies. These documents collectively define the current policy architecture shaping climate

resilience, food security, and nutrition outcomes. The I-CAN Baseline Assessment Framework (2023) provides the methodological structure for systematically evaluating integration across policies, enabling comparability with other country assessments while remaining sensitive to Somalia's context.

Somalia's exposure to climate variability, coupled with minimal contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions, underscores the centrality of food systems to national development and resilience objectives. Agricultural and land-use systems dominate both livelihoods and environmental impact, making them critical entry points for climate–nutrition interventions. At the same time, Somalia's federal governance structure and heavy reliance on international partners introduce coordination complexities that influence policy implementation.

2.2 Objective

The primary objective of this assignment is to assess the degree, quality, and operationalization of climate–nutrition integration across Somalia's policy landscape, and to identify the institutional, financing, and coordination factors shaping implementation. The analysis aims to provide an evidence-based foundation to enhance policy coherence and identify practical entry points for integrated programming.

Specifically, the analysis aims to:

- Examine how policies frame climate and nutrition challenges;
- Assess whether policy objectives reflect integrated approaches;
- Identify the presence of actionable measures that link climate and nutrition;
- Review institutional arrangements, financing provisions, and monitoring systems;
- Classify policies according to the I-CAN integration framework.

2.3 Scope of Work

The landscape assessment took place over a period of 8 weeks, starting from 1st March 2026 and coming to an end at the end of April. The scope encompassed national-level policies, strategy papers and other supporting documents in the domains of climate, agriculture/food systems, nutrition, health, social protection, and relevant cross-sector frameworks. The analysis considers both policy content and institutional structures relevant to implementation, with attention to the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member State (FMS) dynamics where reflected in the documents.

The review focuses on formally articulated policy intent, design features, and institutional arrangements, as presented in official documents at national level. Sub-national implementation practices, informal arrangements, and unpublished or non-documented processes are not captured unless explicitly referenced in the documents. Where policies refer to implementation mechanisms, financing, or coordination structures without sufficient detail, these are recorded as stated but not interpreted beyond the available text. As such, the analysis reflects the strength and quality of policy design as documented, rather than verified operational reality. Any gaps between policy provisions and implementation were addressed through triangulation and complementary data collection methods, including key informant interviews and a validation roundtable.

3. METHODOLOGY

The policy landscaping analysis is based on a comprehensive review of Somalia's climate, agriculture, nutrition, and development policy frameworks. The study applies a multi-dimensional, evidence-based methodology to assess the degree of integration between climate resilience and

nutritional outcomes within Somalia's federal and fragile governance context. The approach is anchored in the I-CAN Baseline Assessment Framework (2023), ensuring cross-country comparability while remaining responsive to the institutional specificities of the Federal Member State (FMS) system.

To ensure a transparent and systematic progression from evidence to findings, the analysis is guided by a set of explicit evaluation questions (EQ1–EQ5) and analytical hypotheses (H1–H3). These serve as the core analytical backbone, structuring document review, coding, stakeholder engagement, triangulation, and interpretation.

The analysis draws on official policy documents identified through a structured document inventory. All documents were systematically screened, classified, and coded using a standardized coding matrix aligned with the I-CAN framework and an agreed coding protocol and rulebook. Coding was strictly based on explicit textual evidence; no assumptions beyond the documented content were applied. Where information was absent or unclear, this was recorded as “not specified” or “not evidenced in retrieved text.”

An initial policy scan conducted during the inception phase identified preliminary patterns in climate–nutrition linkages across sectors. Based on this scan, three analytical hypotheses were developed to guide the assessment: (i) the depth of nutrition integration within climate policies (H1), (ii) the extent to which integration moves beyond conceptual recognition toward operationalisation (H2), and (iii) the presence of practical entry points for integrated action within existing systems (H3). These hypotheses were embedded throughout the analytical framework, informing the design of evaluation questions, guiding coding priorities across the six I-CAN components, and shaping stakeholder consultation tools.

3.1 Policy Review and Classification Framework

A systematic policy landscaping was conducted to capture the intersection of climate and nutrition objectives across national and sub-national frameworks. The review covered core policy instruments—including climate strategies (e.g., NDCs, NAP), nutrition policies, social protection frameworks, and sectoral policies for agriculture and food systems—alongside supporting documents used for contextual analysis.

Each policy document was analysed through a structured, stepwise process:

- Identification and extraction of relevant text
- Recording of evidence in an evidence log with precise references
- Coding against six I-CAN analytical components:
 - **Problem framing**
 - **Policy intent**
 - **Policy actions**
 - **Institutions and coordination**
 - **Financing**
 - **Monitoring and accountability**

A clear distinction was maintained between descriptive elements (existing systems) and normative elements (planned actions). This process ensured full traceability between policy text and analytical conclusions.

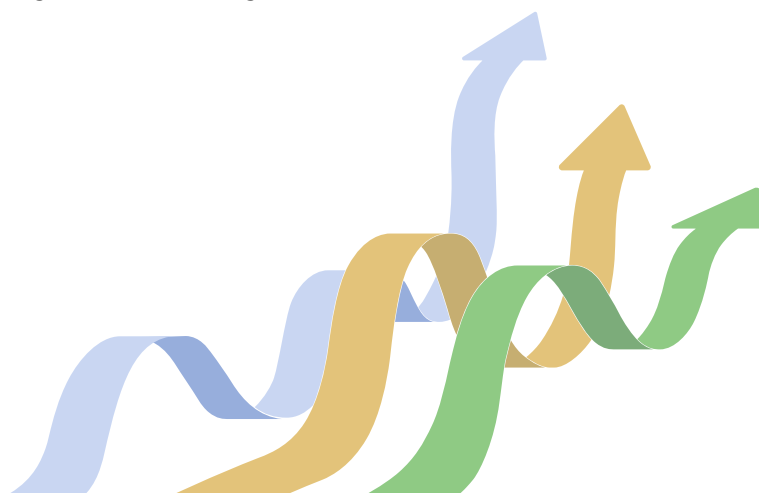
Following coding, each policy was assigned a provisional I-CAN integration level using a four-level taxonomy:

- **Level 1 (Unconnected):** No intentional linkage
- **Level 2 (Narrative Recognition):** Conceptual alignment without operational detail
- **Level 3 (Partial Integration):** Strategic intent supported by emerging actions or institutional roles
- **Level 4 (Full Operationalisation):** Comprehensive integration with defined actions, institutional mandates, financing, and monitoring systems

Level assignment was based on explicit decision rules linking the strength and distribution of evidence across the six components. Each classification was supported by concise justifications and accompanied by a **confidence rating** (High, Medium, Low), reflecting the clarity and completeness of available evidence.

In parallel, key findings were assigned a **strength-of-evidence** rating (Strong, Moderate, Limited) based on the convergence of multiple data sources and the specificity of supporting documentation.

The structured coding protocol ensured consistency and comparability across policy documents and provided the foundation for subsequent triangulation with stakeholder data.



3.2 Institutional Stakeholders Mapping

To complement the document review, the study mapped the institutional landscape shaping the climate–nutrition nexus in Somalia. This involved identifying key actors across federal and state-level government institutions, UN agencies, international partners, civil society, and academia, in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister. A total of 24 stakeholders were identified.

Semi-structured consultations were conducted to assess:

- **Mandate clarity:** Alignment between formal roles and actual responsibilities
- **Coordination dynamics:** Functionality of formal mechanisms and informal influence networks
- **Operational context:** The role of factors such as conflict sensitivity and gender considerations in implementation

This mapping enabled the identification of both formal governance structures and the practical coordination dynamics influencing policy delivery. Stakeholder consultations also served as a core triangulation mechanism, helping to validate documentary findings and assess the extent to which policy commitments are reflected in practice.

3.3 Evidence Validation and Triangulation

The analysis applied a structured triangulation approach to distinguish between policy intent and operational reality. Evidence was systematically compared across three sources: (i) policy documents, (ii) stakeholder consultations (questionnaires and Key Informant Interviews), and (iii) observable implementation signals (e.g., costing plans, coordination outputs, indicator frameworks).

Triangulation was guided by six thematic areas derived from the analytical hypotheses and initial document review:

- **Depth of nutrition integration in climate frameworks**
- **Conceptual versus operational integration in nutrition policy**
- **Functionality of cross-sector coordination mechanisms**
- **Financing and resource mobilisation**
- **Practical entry points for integrated action**
- **Policy-to-practice gaps**

Stakeholders were grouped according to these themes and engaged through structured questionnaires and follow-up interviews. A total of 21 completed responses were received, supplemented by qualitative insights from KIIs ([Annex 7](#)).

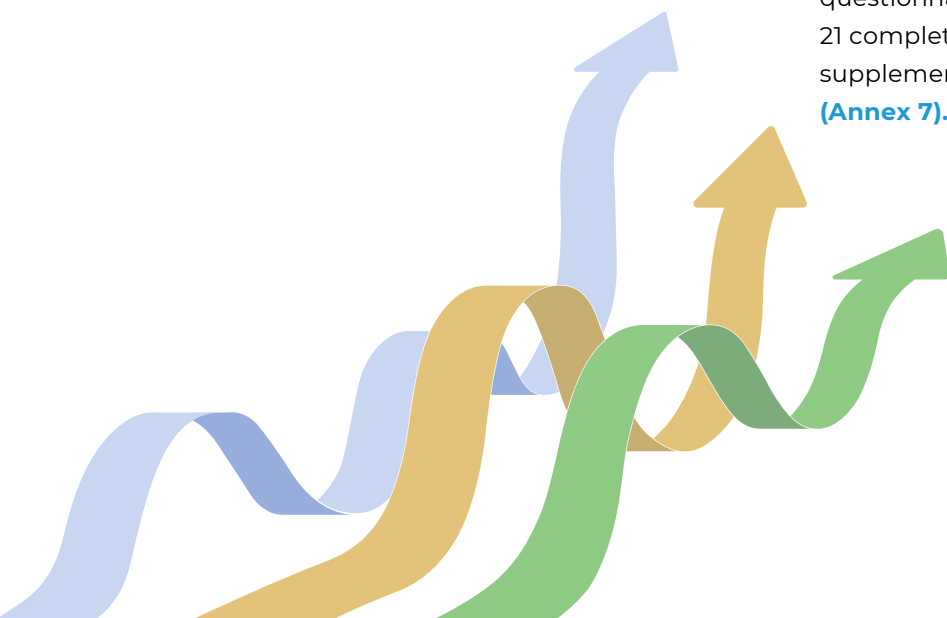


Table 1: Themes for further investigation identified during the preliminary analysis

Theme for further investigation	Why it matters	Tested Hypothesis	Tested EQ
1. Depth of nutrition metrics and accountability in climate frameworks	Several climate-focused policies appear to recognize food security, livelihoods, and in some cases nutrition-related risks, but it remains unclear whether they include nutrition-specific indicators, accountability mechanisms, and funding provisions robust enough for implementation.	H1 – Depth of Nutrition Metrics in Climate Frameworks	EQ1 Integration(H1, H2); EQ2 Quality of integration(H1, H2); EQ5 Actionability(H1, H3)
2. Conceptual versus operational integration in nutrition and food security policy	Nutrition and food security policies may acknowledge resilience, shocks, or climate vulnerability, but may not yet contain systematic adaptation mechanisms, formal cross-sector coordination, or dedicated climate-linked financing.	H2 – Conceptual vs. Operational Integration in Nutrition Policy	EQ1 Integration(H1, H2); EQ2 Quality of integration(H2, H3); EQ5 Actionability(H2, H3)
3. Functionality of cross-sector coordination mechanisms	Many policies describe multisector or cross-government arrangements on paper, but the desk review does not yet confirm whether these structures are functional, active, inclusive, and influential in practice.	H2 and H3	EQ3 Coherence(H3); EQ4 Governance and coordination(H3); EQ5 Actionability(H2, H3)
4. Financing, domestic ownership, and resource mobilisation in practice	Many policies include financing language, but it remains uncertain whether financing is operational, domestically anchored, coordinated across sectors, or still largely donor-driven.	H1, H2, H3	EQ2 Quality of integration(H2, H3); EQ4 Governance and coordination(H3); EQ5 Actionability(H2, H3)
5. Practical entry points for integrated climate–nutrition action	Even where climate-nutrition integration is not explicit in strategic language, some policies may still offer practical entry points through delivery systems, safety nets, local procurement, agriculture extension, resilience programming, or school platforms.	H3 – Practical Entry Points in Cross-Sectoral Policy	EQ2 Quality of integration(H2, H3); EQ3 Coherence(H3); EQ4 Governance and coordination(H3); EQ5 Actionability(H2, H3)
6. Policy-to-practice gap in implementation	Several documents appear stronger in design than in verified implementation. Triangulation is needed to determine whether policy commitments are operational, partial, aspirational, or partner-driven rather than institutionalized.	H1, H2, H3	EQ1–EQ5, especially EQ2, EQ4, and EQ5

A validation workshop held in Mogadishu on 20 April provided an additional layer of verification. The workshop convened stakeholders from government, UN agencies, NGOs, and coordination platforms to review and validate preliminary findings. Discussions focused on three core dimensions: (i) policy versus operational reality, (ii) coordination effectiveness, and (iii)

financing and resource allocation. The workshop functioned as a structured sense-check, enabling participants to confirm, challenge, and contextualize the analytical results. See Annex 8 for a report of the KII and the Validation workshop. Table 2 below shows a breakdown of participants by Category.

Table 2: Participant Breakdown by Category

Category	Invited	Participated
Government Institutions	15	15
Research & Academia	2	1
Coordination Mechanisms	2	1
International & UN Agencies	2	1
INGOs	1	1
Local NGOs & CSOs	2	0
Facilitator	1	1
Total	25	20

Across all stages, findings were assigned:

- **Confidence ratings** (High/Medium/Low), indicating robustness of evidence
- **Triangulation flags**, highlighting areas requiring further validation
- **Strength-of-evidence ratings**, reflecting convergence across data sources

This dual-validation system ensured methodological rigor and transparency distinguishing between “on-paper” commitments and implementation dynamics.

3.4 Analytical Outputs Produced

The methodology generated a set of structured analytical outputs to ensure transparency, traceability, and replicability:

- **Document Inventory:** A structured compilation of relevant policies, covering climate, food systems, nutrition, and cross-sector frameworks. The inventory documents sectoral coverage, lead institutions, and policy status, establishing a sufficiently comprehensive baseline for analysis. It included a total of 38 documents, of which 25 were classified as policies, while the remaining were classified as supporting documents. The inventory served as the foundational dataset for the coding and classification process ([Annex 1](#)).
- **Coding Matrix:** Policies were coded using the I-CAN four-level integration framework, assessed across six components: problem framing, policy intent, actions, institutions/coordination, financing, and monitoring/accountability. This matrix provides a transparent and systematic basis for evaluating integration ([Annex 2](#)).

- **Evidence Log:** capture the coded policy content. The analysis is explicitly limited to: documented policy content, national-level frameworks and explicitly stated provisions within the documents ([Annex 3](#)).
- **Stakeholder Mapping:** Identification of key actors, mandates, and coordination structures ([Annex 4](#))
- **KII Tools and Questionnaires:** Instruments aligned with evaluation questions and hypotheses ([Annex 5](#))
- **Triangulation Matrix:** a Triangulation matrix was developed to systematically compare findings across documentary evidence, stakeholder inputs, and implementation signals. This matrix enabled identification of convergences, discrepancies, and evidence gaps, and informed confidence ratings and final analytical judgments ([Annex 6](#)).
- **Hypothesis Testing Summary:** a synthesis of findings against the initial analytical hypotheses, indicating whether each hypothesis was confirmed, partially validated, or not supported by the evidence. The results of hypothesis testing are synthesized in the findings section, indicating whether each hypothesis was confirmed, partially validated, or not supported by the combined evidence ([Annex 7](#)).

Together, these outputs underpin a coherent analytical workflow linking evidence extraction, structured coding, triangulation, and interpretation. This integrated approach ensures that findings presented in subsequent sections are transparent, evidence-based, and systematically validated.

4. KEY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS RESULTS

This section presents the main findings of the analysis, structured around the evaluation questions (EQs) and corresponding hypotheses (H1–H3) defined in the methodology. The purpose of this section is to assess the extent, quality, and operationalisation of climate–nutrition integration across Somalia’s policy framework, using evidence derived from document analysis and validated through stakeholder consultations.

The analysis is based on a subset of policy and strategy documents selected from the broader document inventory and systematically coded using the agreed coding protocol and matrix. Each document was assessed against the six components of the I-CAN analytical framework: problem framing, policy intent, actions, institutions and coordination, financing, and monitoring and accountability. This structured coding enabled comparison across policies and identification of patterns of integration.

To strengthen the validity of findings, the document analysis was triangulated with evidence from Key Informant Interviews (KII) and roundtable discussions. This allowed the analysis to distinguish between:

- **policy intent (what documents state)**
- **and operational reality (how policies are implemented in practice)**

The structure of this section follows the analytical sequence defined in the methodology. It progresses from an assessment of integration in policy content (Section 4.1), to an examination of operationalisation across core system components—including actions (Section 4.2), coordination (Section 4.3), financing (Section 4.4), and monitoring (Section 4.5)—and concludes with a triangulated synthesis of policy versus practice (Section 4.6) and the identification of cross-cutting gaps and entry points (Section 4.7).

Each subsection responds explicitly to the relevant evaluation questions and hypotheses and presents findings based exclusively on:

- **coded evidence from the document analysis,**
- **validated inputs from KII and roundtable discussions, and**
- **the structured triangulation of these sources.**

The analysis does not rely on assumptions or external sources beyond those defined in the methodology.

4.1 Integration Across Sectors (EQ1 — H2)

This section examines the extent and nature of integration between climate and nutrition across policy frameworks, addressing Evaluation Question 1 (EQ1) and contributing to the assessment of Hypothesis 2 (H2). The analysis focuses on whether integration is present in policy design, particularly at the level of problem framing and policy intent, as defined in the I-CAN framework.

Each document is assessed to determine whether climate, food systems, and nutrition linkages are explicitly recognised in policy narratives and objectives. This includes examining whether policies acknowledge climate-related risks to food security and nutrition, and whether they articulate a corresponding policy intent to address these interlinkages.

This section therefore focuses on conceptual integration, distinguishing the presence of cross-sector alignment in policy language from its translation into operational mechanisms, which is examined in subsequent sections.

Based on evidence from the documents analyzed, integration between climate and nutrition is present across several policies, but it is uneven in depth and character. Climate-related policies, including Somalia's Third Generation Nationally Determined Contribution NDC 3.0 and National Climate Change Policy, show evidence of integration primarily at the level of problem framing and policy intent, where climate impacts on food systems and vulnerability are acknowledged. However, the document's analysis does not consistently evidence explicit articulation of nutrition outcomes, such as dietary diversity or malnutrition reduction, within these frameworks. Where linkages to food systems are described, nutrition is generally positioned as an indirect outcome rather than a defined objective. In line with the I-CAN framework, this corresponds to partial evidence in early components (framing and intent), with limited evidence in actions, monitoring, or accountability mechanisms directly linking climate interventions to nutrition outcomes.

This pattern is reflected in the assessment of Hypothesis 1, realized after the desk documents analysis, during the triangulation, which is supported. Climate policies demonstrate substantive engagement with agriculture, resilience, and livelihoods, but nutrition-specific metrics and operational linkages are not consistently evidenced in coded analysis of the text. The absence of explicit indicators or targets connecting climate action to nutrition outcomes limits the operational clarity of integration under the I-CAN framework.

In contrast, nutrition and food security policies, including Nutrition Strategy 2020–2025 and National Food Security Policy 2020, show strong emphasis on nutrition outcomes, service delivery, and food access, with some references to climate-related vulnerability.

The document's coding analysis indicates that climate is acknowledged within broader contextual narratives, but specific climate risk management measures—such as adaptation planning tools or climate-linked interventions—are not consistently evidenced as embedded within nutrition programming. This suggests that integration is often expressed at the level of policy intent, without corresponding operational detail across actions, financing, or monitoring components.

Evidence supports this distinction between conceptual and operational integration. Key Informant Interviews indicate that: *“Climate and nutrition are both recognised priorities, but they are addressed through separate programmes and frameworks.”*

Similarly, roundtable discussions highlight that: *“Policies acknowledge the links between climate and food security, but implementation remains sector-specific.”* These findings reinforce that, while cross-sector linkages are recognised, they are not consistently translated into joint programming or integrated delivery mechanisms.

Triangulation with stakeholder consultations shows consistent convergence. There is strong evidence that integration exists at the level of recognition and narrative alignment, and moderate to strong evidence that operational integration—defined as coordinated actions, shared indicators, and resource allocation—is limited or not clearly articulated. Where policies include actions relevant to both domains, such as food systems resilience or social protection measures, the linkage to nutrition outcomes is often implicit rather than explicitly defined.

This directly informs the assessment of Hypothesis 2, conceptual versus operational integration in nutrition policy, which is supported. Across both policy domains, integration is predominantly conceptual, reflected in language and intent, rather than operationalised through clearly defined mechanisms. Under the I-CAN framework, this corresponds broadly to Level 2 or partial Level 3 integration, where policies demonstrate recognition and some alignment but lack a fully specified

delivery architecture. This pattern is evidenced, for example, in the Somalia National Climate Change Policy, which defines climate risks and sectoral responsibilities but does not consistently evidence operational mechanisms linking to nutrition, and Somalia National Food Security Policy, which define nutrition and food security priorities but do not consistently evidence integration of climate-related actions within their operational design. In response to Evaluation Question 1 (extent of integration), the analysis finds that integration between climate and nutrition is present across Somalia's policy landscape but is partial and uneven, with stronger linkage in narrative framing than in implementation design. In response to Evaluation Question 2, the quality of integration is assessed as limited in operational terms, as policies do not consistently define actions, institutional responsibilities, financing, or monitoring systems that jointly address climate and nutrition outcomes.

Overall, the evidence indicates that Somalia's policy frameworks provide a foundation for integration, particularly through shared focus on food systems and vulnerability. However, the transition from recognition to operational integration is not consistently evidenced in retrieved text, and remains a key gap across the policy landscape.

The extent to which this conceptual integration is translated into operational mechanisms is examined in Section 4.2

4.2 Extent to which integration is operationalized (EQ2 — H2)

This section assesses the extent to which identified climate–nutrition linkages are translated into operational policy design, addressing Evaluation Question 2 (EQ2) and further testing Hypothesis 2 (H2). Building on the findings of Section 4.1, the analysis examines whether integration moves beyond policy intent to be reflected in concrete actions and implementation mechanisms, in line with the I-CAN framework component on policy actions.

The analysis reviews whether policies define specific interventions, delivery platforms, and implementation pathways that link climate, food systems, and nutrition outcomes. Particular attention is given to whether these actions are explicitly integrated across sectors, rather than presented as parallel or sector-specific interventions.

This section therefore focuses on operational integration, assessing whether policy commitments are supported by clearly defined actions that enable coordinated implementation across sectors.

First analysis of the documents collected show that multiple policy documents define actions and intervention areas across nutrition, food security, and climate-related sectors.

Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2026–2030 and Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy 2026–2030 include multisectoral actions linking nutrition to health services, food systems, social protection, and early warning systems. These documents identify delivery platforms and intervention areas across sectors, including nutrition services, food security programming, and resilience-related activities.

Similarly, Somalia National Food Security Policy defines strategic actions related to food availability, access, and resilience, including multisectoral approaches to food security.

Climate-focused policies, including National Adaptation Plan, Somalia National Climate Change Policy, and Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0, define adaptation actions across sectors such as agriculture, livelihoods, and natural resource management. These actions include resilience-building measures and food systems-related interventions. However, the findings of our analysis does not consistently evidence that these climate actions explicitly incorporate nutrition objectives, targets, or operational linkages to nutrition outcomes. Where references to food systems are present, the connection to nutrition is often indirect and not specified through actionable mechanisms.

Nutrition-focused policies, including Somalia Nutrition Strategy 2020–2025 and Somalia Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy 2019, define actions related to nutrition service delivery, multisectoral programming, and food access. However, explicit integration of climate risk management or climate adaptation measures within these actions is not consistently evidenced in the documents analyzed.

Evidence from the stakeholder engagement further clarifies how these actions are implemented in practice. KII findings indicate that: *“Implementation mechanisms are largely sector-specific, with limited coordination across sectors.” Roundtable discussions provide similar evidence, stating that: “Programmes are implemented separately by different ministries, and joint implementation mechanisms are limited.”*

Additionally the roundtable findings note that existing programmes—including Baxnaano, Damal Caafimaad, and the Food Security and Resilience Programme (FSRP) — are active but operate largely within sectoral frameworks, with limited evidence of integrated climate–nutrition delivery systems.

Triangulation across document analysis, KII, and roundtable discussion shows consistent convergence. There is strong evidence that policy documents define a broad set of actions and implementation areas across sectors. However, there is equally consistent evidence that these actions are not systematically operationalized as integrated climate–nutrition interventions. Specifically, the analysis does not evidence:

- **clearly defined joint implementation mechanisms across sectors**
- **integrated delivery systems linking climate and nutrition outcomes**
- **shared operational tools or frameworks for coordinated execution**

In response to Evaluation Question 2, extent and quality of operational integration the analysis finds that policy frameworks in Somalia include a wide range of sectoral and multisectoral actions relevant to climate, food security, and nutrition. However, the quality of integration at the level of operational design is limited, as actions are not consistently defined or implemented as integrated climate–nutrition interventions.

This finding supports Hypothesis 2, conceptual versus operational integration as integration is primarily expressed at the level of policy design and sectoral alignment, rather than through operational systems enabling joint implementation. Under the I-CAN framework, this corresponds to evidence of actions being present, but not consistently linked across sectors through coordinated implementation mechanisms.

Overall, while policy documents provide a foundation of actions relevant to both climate and nutrition, the transition from sectoral interventions to integrated operational design is not consistently evidenced in our analysis.

4.3 Functionality of cross-sector coordination mechanisms (EQ3 — H2, H3)

This section examines whether institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms support integrated climate–nutrition action, addressing Evaluation Question 3 on governance and coordination and testing Hypothesis 2 and Hypothesis 3. The analysis applies the I-CAN framework component on institutions and coordination, which looks at whether roles, mandates, and coordination platforms are defined and whether they support integrated action across sectors.

Our finding shows that several policy documents define institutional arrangements and coordination structures relevant to climate, nutrition, food security, and related sectors.

Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy 2026–2030 defines a multisector coordination architecture

involving the Ministry of Health, SUN Secretariat, Federal Member States, technical working groups, district and state structures, partners, and communities.

Somalia National Food Security Policy includes institutional and legal implementation arrangements, including a Food Security Commission and strategic/action planning structures.

Somalia National Climate Change Policy identifies the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change as lead and includes formal institutional arrangements.

Somalia's Third Generation Nationally Determined Contribution, NDC 3.0 promotes cross-sector collaboration, particularly across environment, agriculture, energy, and planning sectors.

Somalia National School Feeding Policy also defines a cross-government and multi-actor coordination framework involving federal and state authorities, non-state actors, development partners, and communities.

Through the documents analyzed, these patterns of coordination structures are widely defined, with arrangements anchored in central government institutions such as the Office of the Prime Minister, sectoral ministries, Federal Member States, and multi-stakeholder platforms. However, from the analysis it also emerged that coordination mechanisms explicitly designed to integrate climate change and nutrition across sectors are not consistently specified.

Triangulation shows convergence on the existence of coordination structures. Policies define roles and platforms, and stakeholders confirm that coordination mechanisms are active. However, there is also a divergence between formal coordination architecture and operational functionality. Triangulation of findings does not consistently show that these mechanisms enable joint planning, shared accountability, or integrated implementation across climate and nutrition sectors.

Stakeholder evidence provides an implementation-level view of these arrangements. What emerged from KII highlights that coordination mechanisms exist but are variable in effectiveness, with *“unclear mandates and weak coordination platforms”* identified as gaps. Roundtable evidence similarly confirms that the Somalia Nutrition Cluster, Nutrition Technical Working Group, Food Security Cluster/TWG, IPC TWG, and state-level clusters are active and meet regularly. At the same time, the roundtable discussion reported that decisions lead to follow-up actions *“only to a limited extent”* and identify mandate overlaps, leadership confusion, limited resources, and weaker state-level coordination as constraints to functional and effective coordination systems.

In response to EQ3, the analysis finds that Somalia has several institutional and coordination mechanisms relevant to climate, nutrition, food security, and related sectors. However, the available evidence does not demonstrate that these mechanisms consistently function as integrated systems for climate–nutrition action. This supports H2, as coordination is present in policy but not consistently operationalized in practice. It also partially supports H3, because existing coordination platforms may provide practical entry points for integrated action, but their use as effective climate–nutrition implementation mechanisms is not consistently evidenced in documents analysed.

4.4 Existence and functionality of financing mechanisms (EQ4 — H2, H3)

This section examines whether policy frameworks include financing provisions that can support integrated climate–nutrition action, addressing Evaluation Question 4 on financing and sustainability and testing Hypothesis 2 and Hypothesis 3. The analysis applies the I-CAN framework component on financing, which assesses whether policies include costing, budget allocations, resource mobilization commitments, or financing mechanisms relevant to integrated implementation.

The documents analysis shows that financing provisions are included in several policy documents, but with different levels of detail and operational clarity.

Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2026–2030 includes activity-based costing, a costed implementation plan, financing options, multiple funding pillars, and integration into national budgeting and public financial management.

Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy 2026–2030 describes donor dependence and limited domestic resources, while also proposing financing targets, budget lines, pooled funding, expenditure tracking, and domestic allocations.

Health National Adaptation Plan for Somalia includes a dedicated financing strategy, financing objectives, sources, and financing architecture.

National Disaster Management Policy includes domestic resource mobilization, climate finance access, risk layering, and disaster risk financing mechanisms.

Somalia National Food Security Policy identifies financing and resource mobilization as implementation requirements, but the coding matrix does not consistently evidence an operational financing mechanism or specific allocation.

Somalia Nutrition Strategy 2020–2025 explicitly notes heavy dependence on external humanitarian donors, while a costed or domestic financing framework is not evidenced in the retrieved text.

The findings of our analysis are consistent with this pattern: some policies include costed or quantified financing frameworks, such as the Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the National Adaptation Plan, while other policies do not specify financing mechanisms or provide evidence of detailed financing provisions in the analyzed text. It also identifies variation in how financing arrangements are defined across policies.

Stakeholder evidence adds an implementation-level perspective to the financing findings. Till respondents identified financing as a major constraint, with *“limited domestic funding,” “donor reliance,”* and *“no clear integrated financing mechanisms across sectors”* recorded as recurring gaps. Roundtable discussions similarly revealed that funded programmes exist, such as the Food Security and Resilience Programme (FSRP), but that funding is largely donor-based, with limited domestic or locally mobilized support. During the roundtable it was reported that resources are fragmented across sectors and programmes, and that funds reach implementation only partially.

Triangulation with KII and round table workshop shows convergence on the presence of financing language in several policies and on the persistence of financing gaps in implementation. The document evidence shows that financing is addressed in policy frameworks, especially in stronger strategy and adaptation documents. However, stakeholder evidence indicates that financing remains fragmented, donor-dependent, and not consistently coordinated across sectors. This creates a divergence between the financing architecture described in some policies and the operational financing reality described by stakeholders.

In response to EQ4, the analysis finds that financing mechanisms are present in selected policy frameworks, but are not consistently evidenced as operational, integrated, or domestically sustained across the climate–nutrition policy landscape. This supports H2, as financing provisions are often present in policy design but not consistently operationalized as cross-sector implementation mechanisms. It also supports H3, because practical entry points such as social protection, school feeding, health, and food systems programming require predictable and coordinated financing, but the available evidence does not show that such financing is systematically in place.

Overall, the evidence indicates that financing is one of the clearest constraints to moving from policy intent to integrated implementation. While several policies include financing provisions, our

evidence does not consistently demonstrate functioning, domestic, or pooled financing mechanisms for integrated climate–nutrition action.

4.5 Presence of metrics and accountability systems (EQ5 — H1)

This section examines whether Somalia’s policy frameworks define data, monitoring, and accountability systems that can track integrated climate–nutrition outcomes, addressing Evaluation Question 5 and testing Hypothesis 1. The analysis applies the I-CAN framework component on monitoring and accountability, which assesses whether policies include indicators, reporting responsibilities, review mechanisms, and accountability systems relevant to integrated climate–nutrition action. Several policies include monitoring or reporting provisions, such as

- **Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2026–2030 includes SMART indicators, a MEL framework, targets, annual reviews, scorecards, and accountability mechanisms.**
- **Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy 2026–2030 includes a MEAL system with objectives, indicators, reporting frequency, accountability mechanisms, feedback systems, and assigned roles.**
- **Health National Adaptation Plan for Somalia includes reporting, monitoring, review, integrated risk monitoring, and early warning.**
- **Somalia National Climate Change Policy includes monitoring and evaluation provisions and states that progress should be reviewed every five years.**
- **Somalia National Food Security Policy identifies monitoring, evaluation, and reporting as implementation requirements.**

However, across these documents, indicators explicitly measuring the relationship between climate resilience and nutrition outcomes are not consistently evidenced in the documents text analyzed.

Stakeholder evidence further supports this gap. In fact the KII respondents identified *“lack of shared indicators and integrated data systems”* and *“weak cross-sector monitoring and accountability frameworks”* as key gaps. Roundtable evidence similarly states that monitoring systems exist in some sectors, including health, but are not integrated across agriculture, climate, WASH, and nutrition systems. The main findings also record that systems are *“sector-specific and not interoperable,”* and that climate, agriculture, and nutrition data are not jointly analysed or used for decision-making.

Triangulation across the coding matrix, KII findings and roundtable validation, Policy documents include monitoring systems, indicators, or reporting provisions, but stakeholder evidence From the analysis we can state that indicates that these monitoring systems remain fragmented and sector-specific. This creates a divergence between the presence of monitoring architecture in policy documents and the absence of clearly evidenced integrated accountability systems linking climate and nutrition outcomes.

In response to EQ5, the analysis finds that monitoring and accountability systems are present in several policy frameworks, but they are not consistently evidenced as integrated systems for climate–nutrition tracking. This supports H1, as climate and related frameworks engage with food systems, resilience, and in some cases nutrition, but nutrition-specific metrics and accountability mechanisms are not consistently evidenced in our analysis.

4.6 Policy vs practice across all components (H1, H2, H3)

This section brings together the findings across the five evaluation questions and three hypotheses by comparing documented policy

commitments with evidence from KII and roundtable validation. It reflects the triangulation approach set out in the methodology, which distinguishes between documented policy intent and operational practice.

Across the documents analyzed, several show structured policy architecture across the I-CAN components of framing, intent, actions, institutions, financing, and monitoring. For example, Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2026–2030, Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy 2026–2030, Somalia’s Third Generation Nationally Determined Contribution, NDC 3.0, and Health National Adaptation Plan for Somalia include stronger evidence across multiple components. Other documents, including Somalia National Food Security Policy, Somalia Nutrition Strategy 2020–2025, Somalia National Climate Change Policy, and National Social Protection Policy for Somalia show partial or more sector-specific evidence, with gaps in operational climate–nutrition integration, financing, or monitoring. That climate–nutrition integration is visible in how the policy has been framed considering the importance of different sectoral overlap, but that integration across actions, financing, coordination, and monitoring remains inconsistent. We also noted that the analysis reflects the strength of policy in design as documented, rather than operationalized in the reality

Triangulation therefore shows convergence on the existence of policy frameworks, coordination platforms, financing language, and monitoring systems. At the same time, it shows divergence between these documented frameworks and reported implementation reality. The evidence does not consistently demonstrate that policy commitments are translated into integrated delivery systems, joint financing arrangements, shared accountability mechanisms, or cross-sector monitoring of climate–nutrition outcomes.

This finding cuts across all three hypotheses. For H1, the evidence indicates that monitoring systems exist in several documents, but integrated nutrition metrics within climate-related systems are not consistently evidenced. For H2, the evidence indicates that integration is often

present in policy design, but operational mechanisms remain incomplete or sector-specific. For H3, the evidence indicates that practical entry points exist, including social protection, school feeding, health services, food systems, and coordination platforms, but their use as fully integrated climate–nutrition delivery systems is not consistently evidenced in retrieved text.

4.7 Cross-Cutting Gaps and Entry Points (H3)

This section synthesizes the cross-cutting gaps and practical entry points identified across the policy review, KII findings and roundtable validation. It addresses the actionability dimension of the analysis and tests H3, which examines whether practical entry points for climate–nutrition integration exist through cross-sector policies and delivery platforms. Several documents coded and analysed, identify potential entry points for integrated action.

For instance, the National Social Protection Policy for Somalia includes cash transfers, food transfers, and school feeding measures, but does not explicitly evidence climate–nutrition integration. The Somalia National School Feeding Policy defines a nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding framework linking education, nutrition, health, agriculture, and resilience. The National Agricultural Extension Policy includes food security and nutrition as a cross-cutting issue, but lacks explicit climate–nutrition actions in the document's text. The Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy 2026–2030 includes the integration of nutrition into agricultural extension, cash and livelihood programmes, early warning, health, emergency systems, and climate adaptation measures.

Supporting documents such as *“Towards Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Somalia”* and *“Fill the Nutrient Gap Somalia”* also identify food systems, school meals, social protection, early warning, and multisector coordination as relevant pathways, but these are analytical or pathway documents rather than implementation frameworks.

Stakeholder evidence further confirms both the presence of entry points and the limits of current integration. For example, the KII has underlined that social protection as a practical entry point, including systems responding to climate shocks and vulnerable populations, but also notes that *“integration with nutrition [is] not consistently specified.”* It also identifies agriculture and food systems as important but *“under-integrated.”* Roundtable findings report concrete programmes and activities, including Damal Caafimaad, Baxnaano, and the Food Security and Resilience Programme (FSRP), as well as nutrition programmes at health facilities and small-scale water harvesting projects. However, the same findings indicate that implementation remains fragmented, with programmes implemented separately by institutions and limited evidence that these platforms function as integrated climate–nutrition systems.

Triangulation shows partial convergence. The document evidence identifies several delivery platforms that are potentially relevant to climate–nutrition integration, and stakeholder evidence confirms that some programmes and mechanisms are active. However, from the available evidence it is not possible to consistently demonstrate that these platforms are operationalized through joint objectives, shared financing, coordinated implementation, or integrated monitoring. This finding partially supports H3. Practical entry points are evidenced in policy and stakeholder data, especially through social protection, school feeding, health and nutrition services, agriculture extension, food systems, early warning, and coordination platforms. However, from our findings evidence does not show that these entry points are consistently institutionalized, financed, or monitored as integrated climate–nutrition systems.

Overall, the evidence indicates that Somalia has several plausible and partially evidenced entry points for integrated action. At the same time, cross-cutting gaps remain in operational linkage, financing, coordination, monitoring, and implementation follow-up. These gaps limit the extent to which existing platforms can currently function as integrated climate–nutrition mechanisms

5. EMERGING SYSTEM STRENGTHS AND STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINTS

Building on the methodology and findings presented in Chapters 3 and 4, this section synthesizes evidence from the policy review and stakeholder consultations to identify (i) practices that demonstrate relatively stronger elements of climate–nutrition alignment, and (ii) systemic constraints that limit integration across sectors.

These are not interpreted as fully developed or effective models of integration, but rather as partially functioning components within the system that demonstrate elements of alignment, operationalization, or institutionalization. Their relevance lies in illustrating where convergence is already occurring, and where entry points for strengthened integration may exist.

5.1 System Strengths

Across the analysis, a consistent pattern emerges: while multiple policy and programmatic elements are in place—including financing structures, monitoring systems, coordination platforms, delivery mechanisms, and risk monitoring tools—these remain predominantly sector-bound, with limited evidence of systematic interconnection through joint implementation, shared financing, or integrated accountability systems.

- Financing Architecture and Resource Structuring:** The analysis identifies relatively more developed financing approaches within selected frameworks. The Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2026–2030) includes a costed implementation plan, defined financing pillars, and linkages to national budgeting processes. Similarly, the Health National Adaptation Plan for Somalia outlines financing sources and mechanisms.

These features represent a more explicit articulation of resource requirements and implementation pathways compared to policies

where financing remains broadly referenced. However, triangulation with stakeholder evidence indicates that financing remains largely donor-dependent and fragmented, and the extent to which these frameworks are operationalized is not consistently evidenced in practice.

- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability Structures:** Several policies include structured monitoring frameworks. The Somalia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2026–2030) defines a monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework with indicators and reporting mechanisms, while the Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy (2026–2030) establishes a MEAL system with defined roles and reporting frequency.

These frameworks provide a basis for tracking sectoral performance and establishing accountability mechanisms. However, evidence from KII and roundtables indicates that monitoring systems remain sector-specific, with limited interoperability and no shared indicators across climate, nutrition, agriculture, and WASH systems. As such, integrated climate–nutrition accountability is not systematically operationalized.

- Institutional Coordination Mechanisms:** Policies such as the Somalia National Food Security Policy and the Somalia National Climate Change Policy define coordination platforms, including clusters, technical working groups, and inter-institutional arrangements.

Stakeholder consultations confirm that these platforms are active and convene regularly, demonstrating the presence of institutionalized spaces for cross-sector engagement. However, the analysis indicates that coordination is procedurally functional but operationally constrained, with limited translation into joint planning, shared implementation, or cross-sector accountability. References to unclear mandates and limited follow-up actions are consistently reported.

- **Sectoral Delivery Systems and Implementation Platforms:** A range of policies define delivery mechanisms targeting vulnerable populations across sectors, including the National Social Protection Policy, Somalia National School Feeding Policy, and National Agricultural Extension Policy.

Roundtable findings confirm the existence of operational programmes such as Baxnaano, Damal Caafimaad, and the Food Security and Resilience Programme (FSRP), indicating that delivery systems are active. However, these systems are implemented within sectoral mandates, with limited evidence of coordinated or integrated delivery of climate–nutrition interventions.

- **Early Warning and Risk Monitoring Systems:** Early warning and risk monitoring mechanisms are identified within policies such as the *Health National Adaptation Plan for Somalia* and the *Somalia Nutrition Cluster Strategy (2026–2030)*.

These systems provide structured approaches to tracking shocks and vulnerabilities and are linked to food security and resilience responses. However, the analysis does not find consistent evidence that early warning outputs are systematically integrated into nutrition decision-making or cross-sector planning processes, limiting their contribution to anticipatory and integrated action.

Across these domains, the analysis demonstrates that Somalia's policy and implementation landscape includes **functioning but fragmented components** relevant to climate–nutrition integration.

Triangulated evidence confirms that many of these elements are operational in practice. However, their effectiveness is constrained by:

- **limited cross-sector linkages,**
- **absence of shared systems (financing, monitoring, accountability), and**
- **weak translation from coordination to joint implementation.**

Accordingly, these practices are best understood as system building blocks, rather than integrated models. Their analytical value lies in identifying where partial alignment exists and where strengthening efforts can be anchored.

5.2 Systemic Constraints to Integration

Consistent with the findings in Chapter 4, stakeholder evidence highlights a set of cross-cutting constraints that limit the effectiveness, sustainability, and integration of climate–nutrition interventions.

- **Fragmented Policy Implementation:** Policies are frequently only partially operationalized, with implementation occurring within institutional silos. This limits the ability to address climate, nutrition, agriculture, and WASH in a coordinated manner.
- **Coordination and Accountability Gaps:** While coordination platforms are established and active, their effectiveness is constrained by limited follow-up mechanisms, overlapping mandates, and weak accountability structures—particularly at sub-national levels.
- **Donor Dependence and Financing Fragmentation:** Financing remains heavily reliant on external donors, with limited domestic resource mobilization. This contributes to fragmented programming, vulnerability to shifting donor priorities, and reduced sustainability.

- **Institutional Capacity Constraints:**

Institutions demonstrate technical capacity within sectoral mandates but face limitations in designing and implementing integrated, multi-sectoral programmes. Capacity gaps are particularly evident at decentralized levels.

- **Monitoring and Data System Limitations:**

Monitoring systems are not integrated across sectors, and the absence of shared indicators and interoperable data systems constrains the ability to track outcomes and ensure accountability across climate–nutrition objectives.

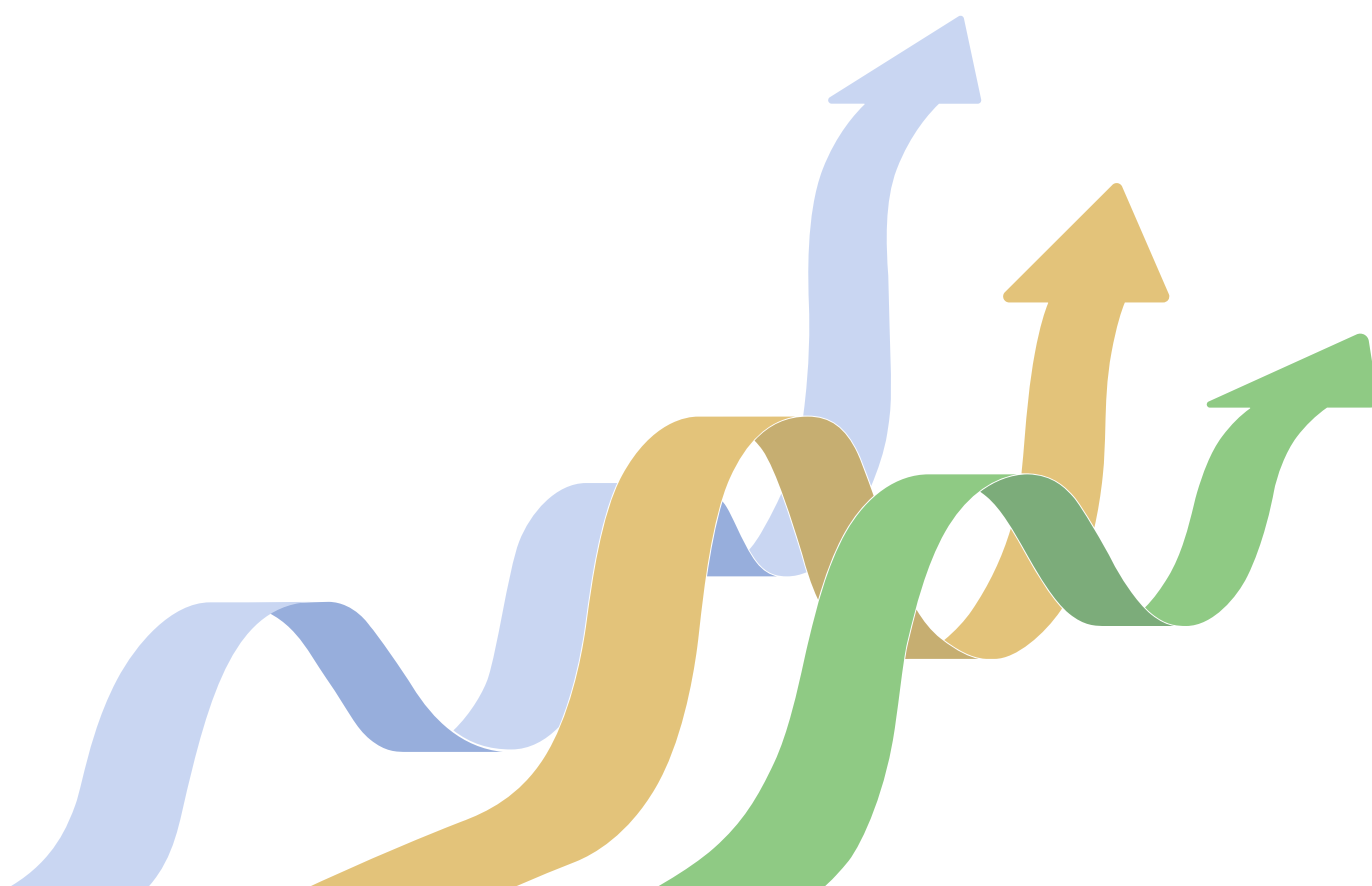
- **Leadership and Mandate Ambiguity:**

Unclear institutional roles and overlapping mandates contribute to duplication, inefficiencies, and weakened coordination across sectors and actors.

5.3 Key Analytical Insight

The analysis indicates that constraints to climate–nutrition integration in Somalia are not primarily due to the absence of policies, platforms, or programmes. Rather, they stem from system fragmentation, weak inter-sectoral integration, and limited sustainability of existing mechanisms.

Addressing these constraints requires strengthening the connections between existing system components—particularly in financing, monitoring, and institutional coordination—rather than establishing entirely new structures.



6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The landscaping analysis of climate–nutrition integration in Somalia identifies a consistent set of systemic constraints alongside existing institutional and programmatic building blocks, highlighting both the presence of foundational structures and the limitations in their coherence, integration, and sustainability.

Findings from Chapter 4 show that while policies demonstrate partial alignment in areas such as coordination frameworks, monitoring systems, and delivery platforms, integration remains constrained by fragmentation across key analytical dimensions—particularly **governance and coordination, financing, implementation, and data systems**.

Stakeholder evidence reinforces these findings, pointing to weak operationalization of coordination platforms, heavy reliance on donor financing, limited sub-national capacity, and the absence of shared monitoring systems. At the same time, opportunities exist to leverage existing delivery platforms, expand private sector engagement, and strengthen community-level interventions.

Taken together, the analysis indicates that advancing climate–nutrition integration requires **strengthening the interconnections between existing system components**, rather than introducing new structures.

6.1 Strategic Recommendations

1. Strengthen System Integration Across Sectors:

Integration should move from coordination-based interaction to institutionalized joint planning and implementation across health, agriculture, climate, social protection and WASH sectors. This requires formal mechanisms that embed climate–nutrition objectives into sector mandates and operational frameworks.

2. Establish Sustainable and Coherent Financing Architecture:

Fragmented and donor-dependent financing should be replaced by a coordinated financing model, combining domestic resource mobilization, pooled funding mechanisms, and aligned donor contributions linked to national priorities.

3. Build an Integrated Monitoring and Accountability System:

Sector-specific monitoring systems should be transitioned into a shared results framework, with interoperable data systems and joint indicators linking climate resilience and nutrition outcomes.

4. Strengthen Sub-National Implementation Capacity:

Closing the policy-to-practice gap requires sustained investment in decentralized delivery systems, including institutional capacity, workforce capability, and local coordination mechanisms.

5. Clarify Institutional Roles and Strengthen Governance:

Ambiguities in mandates and overlapping responsibilities should be addressed through clear institutional delineation, strengthened accountability frameworks, and reinforced leadership structures.

6. Leverage Existing Delivery Platforms for Integration:

Existing systems (social protection, health services, school feeding, agriculture extension) should be used as entry points for integrated programming, rather than creating parallel structures.

7. Promote Behavioural and Food-System Drivers of Nutrition:

Nutrition outcomes should be addressed beyond availability, incorporating feeding practices, food utilization, and food system transformation, including food fortification and private sector engagement.

8. Integrate Climate Risk into Planning and Programming:

Climate shocks and market variability should be systematically incorporated into policy design, targeting, and resource allocation, enabling anticipatory and resilience-based approaches.

7. ROADMAP FOR ACTION

Phase 1: System Alignment and Foundations (0–12 months)

Objective: Reduce fragmentation and establish core integration enablers

Action Area	Key Actions
Governance and Institutional Alignment	Conduct a formal review of mandates, roles, and coordination structures across sectors; define clear leadership and accountability arrangements for climate-nutrition integration.
Data and Monitoring Foundations	Develop a core set of shared climate–nutrition indicators; initiate alignment of existing sectoral monitoring systems
Financing Design	Design a national pooled financing mechanism (structure, governance, contribution modalities); map existing funding flows and identify integration entry points.
Pilot Integration through Existing Platforms	Launch integrated pilots within school feeding programmes and social protection systems; combine nutrition, climate resilience, and behaviour change components.

Phase 2: System Integration and Scaling (1–3 years)

Objective: Move from pilots and coordination to structured integration

Institutionalization of Cross-Sector Mechanisms	Establish formal inter-ministerial or cross-sector implementation frameworks; embed integration requirements into sectoral plans and budgets.
Operationalization of Financing Systems	Launch pooled funding mechanisms; align donor contributions to national integrated priorities.
Expansion of Integrated Delivery Models	Scale integrated approaches across health, agriculture, and social protection systems; strengthen linkages between early warning systems and programme response.
Capacity Strengthening	Build technical and operational capacity at sub-national levels; strengthen local coordination structures.

Phase 3: System Consolidation and Sustainability (3–5 years)

Objective: Achieve a coherent, resilient, and nationally owned system

Full Integration of Monitoring and Accountability	Operationalize interoperable data systems across sectors; institutionalize joint performance tracking and reporting.
Sustainable Financing and Domestic Ownership	Increase domestic resource allocation; reduce reliance on external funding through diversified financing.
Resilient and Adaptive Planning Systems	Embed climate and market risk analysis into national and sectoral planning cycles; strengthen anticipatory action mechanisms.
Scaling of Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems	Expand food fortification initiatives; strengthen private sector participation in nutrition-sensitive value chains.

ANNEXES

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Annex 2: [Coding Matrix](#)

Annex 3: [Evidence Log](#)

Annex 4: [Stakeholder Mapping](#)

Annex 5: [KII and Validation Workshop Tools](#)

1. [KII Questionnaires](#)
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Annex 6: [Triangulation Matrix](#)

Annex 7: [Hypothesis Testing Summary](#)

Annex 8: [Report from the Validation Workshop](#)

