



World Vision Somalia Field Office Strategy

Somalia remains one of the most protracted and complex humanitarian contexts globally, with over three decades of armed conflict, political fragility, and recurrent climate shocks degrading livelihoods and resilience. Cycles of insecurity, drought, and flooding—now intensified by climate change—continue to devastate communities, with children disproportionately affected (FSNAU & FEWS NET, 2025; OCHA, 2025). As of early 2025, internal displacement has surged to an estimated 3.9 million people, driven by conflict, food insecurity, and environmental disasters (IOM, 2025), placing immense strain on essential services and deepening urban fragility.

Somalia Strategy Map

Improve child well-being and food security for 1,000,000 Children in Somalia by 2030.

Ministry Impact

Children are free from hunger and food secure

CWB5 Increase in children who are well nourished (0-5)

Children have access to nutritious food & free from infectious disease

CWB6 : Increase in children protected from infection and disease (0-5)

Increase in children who have positive and peaceful relationships in their families and communities

Operational Excellence

Efficient, data-driven, and risk-aware systems in place.

Partnerships with local NGOs, and government stakeholders leveraged for impact.

Partner management systems strengthened for operational agility and increased access.

Ministry Funding

Strengthened processes for income influence and impact

Improved management of resources

People, Learning and Growth

Mission driven and engaged staff retained to position WVS as organization of choice.

Inclusive, diverse and effective workforce in place to achieve organisational goals

Talent pipeline for effective engagement across departments sustained

OUR CHILD WELL BEING PRIORITIES

WVS's child well-being priorities are closely aligned with Pillar 3: Social Development of the Somalia National Transformation Plan (NTP) and contribute directly to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Efforts to improve child nutrition and reduce wasting and stunting advance SDG 2: Zero Hunger and respond to the NTP priority of improving access to and quality of nutrition and food security services.

Expanding equitable, quality maternal and child healthcare supports SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, addressing the NTP's goal of strengthening accessible healthcare systems.

Finally, strengthening child protection systems and family support contributes to SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, reinforcing the NTP commitment to protect children and promote social cohesion.



Children are free from hunger and are food secure- WV Somalia will ensure that children are well-nourished and healthy and respond to hunger and food insecurity as these remain critical threats to children in Somalia, with over 1.5 million children under five acutely malnourished as of 2024 due to prolonged drought, loss of livelihoods, rising food prices, and disrupted market access. Inadequate diets weaken immunity, increase vulnerability to disease, and impair cognitive development making food security essential for both child survival and long-term health and wellness. WVS will support households with climate-smart agriculture, income-generating activities, and Savings for Transformation (S4T) groups to increase purchasing power and food availability.

Children have access to nutritious food & are free from infectious disease- WV Somalia will ensure that children are protected from infection and disease. Over the next 5 years, WVS seeks to respond to preventable diseases which remain leading causes of child death in Somalia, especially in areas with poor WASH infrastructure and limited healthcare. WVS will emphasize IYCF-E programming as a strategic priority in the Somali context, with a strong focus on the first 1,000 days from conception to two years of age to ensure optimal growth and cognitive development.

Children enjoy positive relationships with peers, family, and community members- Violence, neglect, and harmful social norms undermine children's emotional well-being and development. Strengthening family care, protection systems, and social cohesion builds resilience and supports children's mental and social health. WVS's response through this outcome will be achieved through interventions that promote child protection, peace building, social cohesion, and positive parenting across households and communities.

WVS will strengthen family care through parenting skills training, psychosocial support, and conflict-sensitive caregiving models that promote non-violent discipline and emotional nurturing. At the community level, child protection committees and safe spaces will be established to prevent abuse and promote inclusion.



OUR THEORY OF CHANGE

Theory of Impact statement

If children are nourished, healthy, safe, and supported; households are resilient and practice positive health and nutrition behaviors; communities are inclusive and service-ready; and systems are responsive and well-resourced then 1 million Somali children will experience sustained well-being by 2030.



Impact statement

Improve child well-being and food security for 1,000,000 Somali children by 2030



Outcome

Children are free from hunger and food secure.

Children have access to nutritious food and are free from infectious disease.

Children have positive and peaceful relationships within their families and communities.



Preconditions

Child Level
well-being is achieved when children consistently consume nutritious food, receive appropriate feeding in early childhood, and are protected from malnutrition and disease.

Household Level
Families are supported to access nutritious food, adopt positive health and nutrition behaviors, and strengthen income-generating capacities to sustain child well-being.

Community Level
Resilience is built through community infrastructure (e.g., WASH, health facilities), inclusive access to services, and positive social norms that protect children and promote well-being.

Systems Level
World Vision collaborates with government and other actors to improve policy frameworks, resource allocation, and accountability systems across nutrition, health, WASH, and child protection sectors.



Enabling Inputs and Approaches

Enabling Inputs & Approaches

- Community-based programming (e.g., Care Groups, Go Baby Go, EWV, CoH)
- Humanitarian support (e.g., food/cash assistance, DRR)
- Infrastructure development (e.g., WASH, roads, clinics)
- Social and behavior change communication (SBCC)
- Integrated, layered, and sequenced programming



The ToC recognizes that child hunger and poor health are deeply interconnected and influenced by household poverty, caregiving practices, social and cultural norms, weak community systems, and inadequate service delivery. To break this cycle, interventions have been layered across the following levels:

- Child level.
- Household level.
- Community level.
- Systems level

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