

World Vision



# ANNUAL REPORT

**FY2025**

Standing with children in every moment



# WE ARE WORLD VISION



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Financial Year 25

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## FEATURED STORIES



'They've already chosen a husband for me' A 15-year-old girl's future traded for food in Somalia



SCAN HERE TO READ



A Somali Mother Grows Hope from Her Backyard



SCAN HERE TO READ



Hope After the Deluge: How Luuq is Rebuilding After Somalia's 2023 Worst Flooding in a Century



SCAN HERE TO READ

## MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR



”

We remain committed to Somali families.

”

This year has presented significant challenges, with reductions in aid funding hindering our capacity to support the most vulnerable children. The sector’s swift contraction has led to the collapse of essential services in numerous communities, resulting in the closure of over 200 health facilities and 300 nutrition centres nationwide.

Despite these challenges, World Vision has been one of the few organisations to hold the line. By God’s grace and through a diverse funding base, we have been able to sustain critical services in many of the most drought-affected areas.. As many have pulled back, we have held the line. In a season of growing darkness, we have been a light: a beacon of God’s love.

The year ahead looks even more difficult. Multiple seasons of failed rains, unprecedented aid cuts and insecurity could push 500,000 households into famine conditions in the months ahead. In the face of this bleak season, even in the face of significant challenges, we remain resolute in advancing hope.

**Kevin Mackey,**  
National Director,  
World Vision Somalia.

# WORLD VISION IN SOMALIA

World Vision began operations in Somalia in **1993**, responding to a humanitarian crisis driven by multiple and intersecting challenges such as conflict, climate disasters, and economic instability, that disproportionately impacted the most vulnerable, including Internally Displaced Persons (**IDPs**), children, and women.

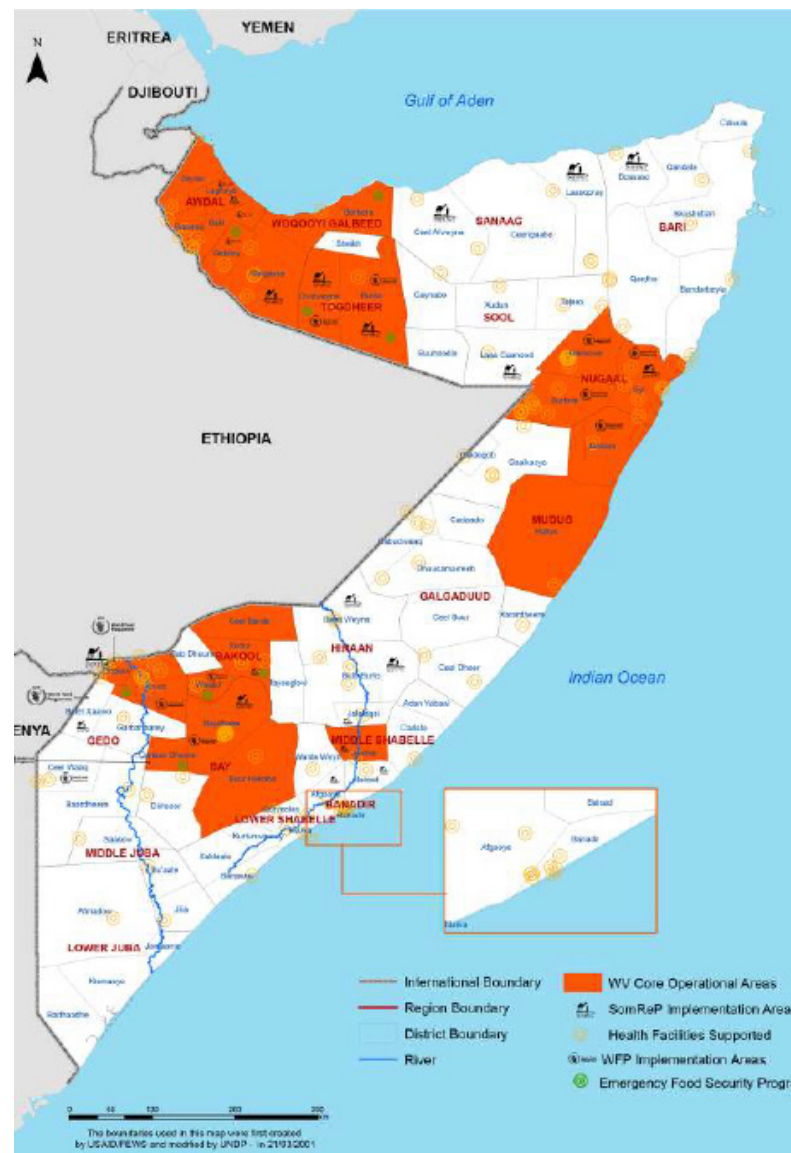
Today, malnutrition and food insecurity remain widespread as the country continues building towards stronger governance. Access by humanitarian organisations to some of the hardest-hit locations remains a persistent challenge.

Over the years, we have expanded our presence to operate through a robust network of four area offices and **11** sub-offices, enabling us to deliver integrated, multi-sector, and multi-year area-based programmes

Our approach blends emergency response, relief efforts, and development programmes to create sustainable impact. By working at the household, community, and government or system levels, we help build an enabling environment where children and their families can thrive.

With a team of over **250** dedicated staff, World Vision Somalia implements programmes directly and in collaboration with NGOs, civil society groups, and academic partners, covering Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and Galmudug. We are present in **78** out of the **90** districts.

Our priority sectors include Food Security and Livelihoods (**FSL**), Health and Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (**WASH**), Protection Education and Emergency response. Anchored on World Vision’s five-year strategic plan all programmes and interventions across these priority sectors are designed taking into consideration the prevailing needs and the context.



# REACH AND IMPACT



**+1,386,752**

**People** reached in FY25 across different sectors including WASH, Health and Nutrition, Education, Child protection, FSL, TB, EMERGE and SOMREP

## REACH PER SECTOR



**1,346,220**

Food Security and Livelihoods



**764,194**

Health and Nutrition



WASH

**144,725**



**64,844**

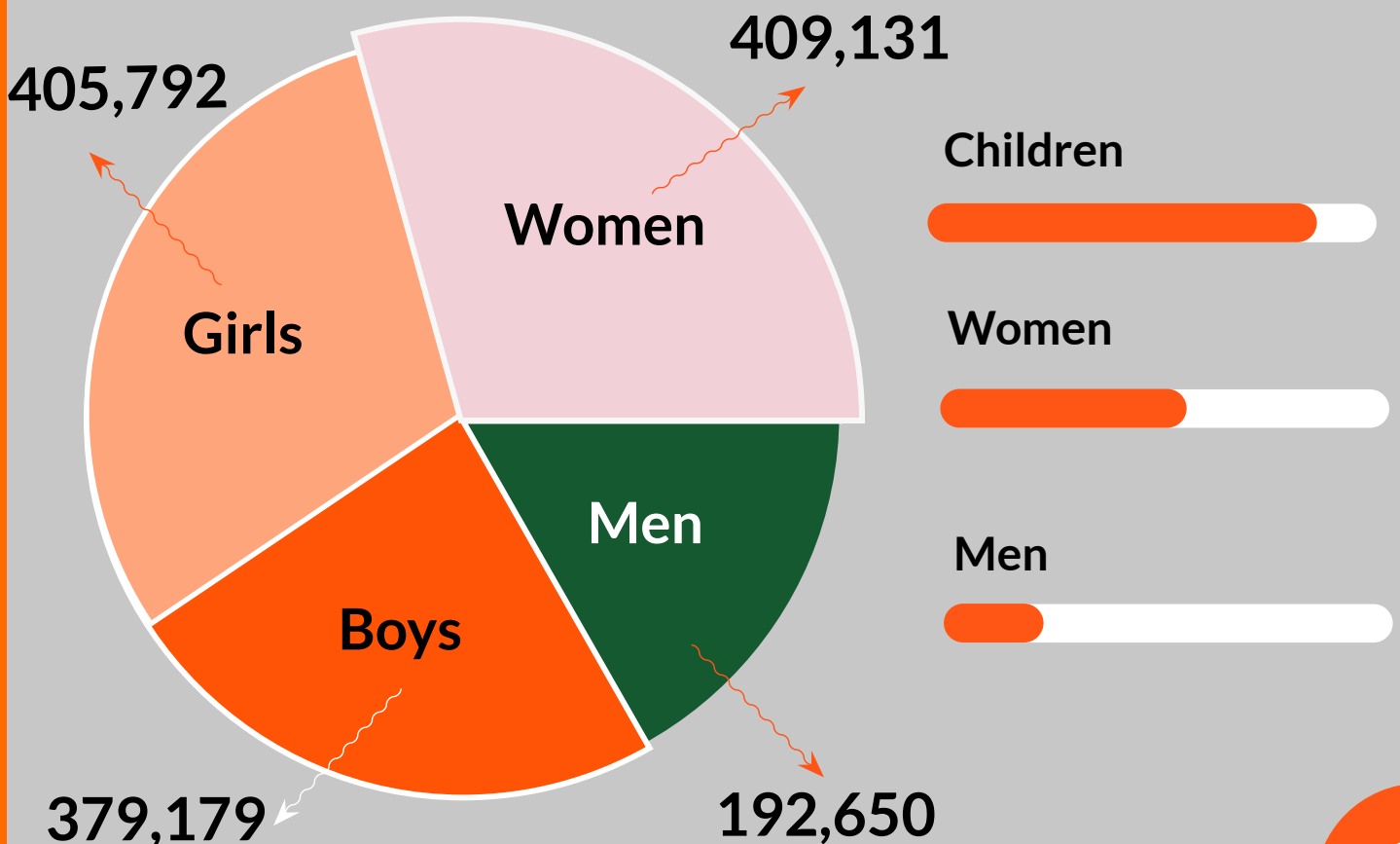
Child Protection



**45,444**

Flagship Programmes

## TOTAL REACH



The humanitarian reset and shifting donor priorities have had a significant impact on World Vision Somalia over the last year. The reduction in funding from long-term traditional donors coupled with the rapid shift from development/resilience funding to strictly humanitarian and life-saving interventions has impacted programmes across all key sectors.

This reset comes at a time when humanitarian needs are on the rise (due to conflict, climate shocks, displacement), and donor funding has stagnated or declined. The concurrent timing and substantial scale of funding and operational reductions have precipitated a precarious situation, threatening to leave Somalia's most vulnerable populations without essential support. Notably, the 2025 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP) received a mere 24% of required funding, precipitating critical shortfalls in lifesaving interventions, particularly in inaccessible areas across the country.



This alarming scenario includes over 2 million people classified as IPC4 “emergency” and a devastating 500,000 in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 5 (IPC5) “catastrophe”. This pattern echoes the catastrophic outcomes witnessed in 2011 and 2022, underscoring the urgent need for sustained humanitarian support to avert a full-blown disaster.

World Vision remains deeply committed to serving the people of Somalia, standing alongside children, families, and communities amid ongoing crises of conflict, drought, displacement and hunger.

Guided by its Christian values and a focus on the most vulnerable, World Vision continues to deliver life-saving assistance, strengthen health and nutrition systems, support clean water access and invest in long-term resilience so communities can rebuild and thrive. Even in the face of shrinking humanitarian resources, World Vision affirms that the people of Somalia will not be forgotten, and it will continue to advocate, partner, and innovate to ensure children and families receive the services, care, protection, and hope they deserve.



Somalia is currently grappling with yet another drought, and the consequences of inaction will be severe. Without immediate restoration of aid, the country is projected to face a staggering 6.5-7 million people in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3+ (IPC3+) by mid-2026, representing a 60% increase from the current 4.4 million individuals experiencing food crisis equivalent to approximately one-third of Somalia's population.



# EDUCATION AND PROTECTION



**+70,120**

Women, Men, Girls and Boys reached in FY2025



**36,126**

Girls and boys benefited from education and protection interventions



**85,537**

People reached through awareness campaigns

In 2025 the Education and Protection sectors implemented integrated interventions aimed at strengthening community protection mechanisms, enhancing access to safe learning environments, and improving the well-being of children, women, and vulnerable communities across Puntland.

### Adult Engagement and Awareness

The programme supported women and girls from Sanag, Nugal, and Mudug through tailoring skills training in Garowe, strengthening their economic resilience and psychosocial well-being. Large scale child protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV) awareness campaigns were conducted in Eyl, Godobjiran, Dhahar, Dangoroyo, and Harfo, reaching **85,537** community members from IDP communities.

The campaigns addressed Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and child marriage, using participatory approaches such as structured dialogues and role-playing to encourage community engagement and understanding.

To expand outreach to hard-to-reach and low-literacy populations, the protection team, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, disseminated protection audio messages across targeted districts, ensuring communities had access to key information on safety, services, and reporting pathways.





## Parent and Caregiver Involvement

A total of **3,368** children (**1,890** girls and **1,478** boys) benefited from education and protection interventions in Eyl, Godobjiran, Dangoroyo, Harfo, and Dhahar districts.



## Teacher Training and Safe Learning Environments

To promote inclusive and violence-free schools, 40 teachers received specialised training on GBV prevention, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), safeguarding standards, and reporting procedures. These efforts enhanced child safeguarding systems and supported the creation of safe, nurturing learning environments.

Children received scholastic and recreational materials and participated in structured activities that strengthened literacy, numeracy, storytelling, and life skills, contributing to improved learning outcomes and psychosocial well-being with active involvement of parents and caregivers.



## Community Awareness and Household Outreach

Community awareness and household outreach activities were held in collaboration with Puntland Minority Women Organisation (**PMWDO**) and line ministries, awareness campaigns reached **2,500** host communities and IDP households across Mudug, Nugal and Sanag regions.

Communities were sensitised on GBV, SEA, FGM, child marriage, and available protection services through participatory methodologies that fostered open dialogue and strengthened community-level prevention.





# Access to Essential Resources

The programme distributed 1,200 dignity kits to school-going adolescent girls and women in Eyl, Godobjiran, Dangoroyo, Dhahar, and Harfo districts, supporting menstrual hygiene management, dignity and school attendance.

Innovative learning and child-friendly learning tools such as outdoor game reading clubs, storytelling activities, and play materials, were introduced in schools and Child-Friendly Spaces. These initiatives promoted literacy, numeracy, life skills, social interaction, and improved psychosocial well-being and perceptions of safety among children.

## Monitoring, Feedback and Impact

In 2025, the Education and Protection teams conducted 10 field assessments across Eyl, Dangoroyo, Harfo, Godobjiran, and Dhahar districts, covering child participation, GBV, FGM, safeguarding, climate change, and school feeding-related concerns. The findings revealed enhanced perceptions of safety amongst children, heightened community awareness regarding protection risks, and a more pronounced recognition of the significance of school feeding programmes and climate change mitigation initiatives.

# WASH

World Vision Somalia delivered Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions across Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Southwest, Puntland, Galmudug, and Somaliland, prioritising fragile, conflict-affected, and climate-vulnerable communities. The interventions focused on water access, water quality, sanitation access and hygiene promotion. All were aimed at bridging the gaps in **WASH** in our areas of operation.



# WASH REACH



# 144,725



People benefited from WASH interventions including construction of elevated water storage tanks, pipeline extensions, communal water kiosks, and solar-powered shallow well systems.



## 80,405

Men and Women benefited from our WASH Programme



## +64,000

Girls and Boys benefited from our WASH Programme



 **WATER SUPPLY**

The sector significantly expanded access to safe water, reaching 144,725 people with basic water access through construction of elevated water storage tanks, pipeline extensions, communal water kiosks, and solar-powered shallow well systems. Water quality surveillance was strengthened through water quality tests at all water points, corrective chlorination was undertaken for water sources that indicated presence of E-coli, and sustained residual chlorine compliance was monitored at water point level to control re-contamination of water.

 **SANITATION AND HYGIENE (COMMUNITIES)**

A total of 1,824 household latrines and 353 communal latrines were constructed, benefiting nearly 8,800 people, alongside widespread hygiene promotion in IDP camps and host communities. This was helpful in mitigating open defecation (OD) which is prevalent in most parts of the country particularly in the rural and peri-urban areas. Hygiene promotion was also carried out by hygiene promoters at community meeting points, communal water access points, IDP camp meetings and door to door to ensure adoption of good hygiene practices at community level.



## SCHOOLS

WASH services were improved in 22 learning institutions, benefiting over 3,700 pupils with safe water and 3,217 pupils with gender-segregated, MHM-friendly, and disability-inclusive latrines. Hygiene behavior change was reinforced through Children, Hygiene and Sanitation training (CHAST) reaching **3,000** students via school WASH clubs and trained teachers. A total of 22 WASH clubs were formed and trained during the year.

## HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Twenty healthcare facilities were supported with improved water supply, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure, including piped water systems, storage tanks, latrines, handwashing stations, placenta pits, and incinerators significantly strengthening infection prevention and quality of care.

## SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

The programme strengthened WASH governance and financing through collaboration with federal and state authorities, capacity building of local institutions, integration with sector coordination platforms, and promotion of cost-recovery mechanisms for water services. Twenty-five community water management committees were formed and trained to enhance the sustainability of the water schemes.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Rapid WASH responses to drought, conflict, and cholera outbreaks reached **19,191** people through emergency water trucking, distribution of water treatment supplies, hygiene kits, and intensified hygiene promotion.





# HEALTH AND NUTRITION



**+764,194**

Men, women, boys and girls benefited from comprehensive health and nutrition interventions,

World Vision managed **11,793** children aged 6–59 months with uncomplicated Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) through Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) at supported sites. Additionally, 416 children with complicated SAM were treated at therapeutic centers. Furthermore, **17,677** children aged 6–59 months were enrolled in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFP).



**+485,057**

of beneficiaries were children

**World Vision's** integrated Health, Nutrition and WASH programme operated across nine regions and 24 districts in Somalia, supporting more than 200 health and nutrition service delivery sites. WV also supported integrated health and GF/TB programme across 115 TB facilities.

**30,380** Men, women, boys and girls benefited from comprehensive health interventions, including strengthened primary healthcare services, immunizations, and maternal and child health support.

# EVERY CHILD DESERVES **ENOUGH** TO THRIVE



A total of 28,642 people were reached with essential immunisation services, including 21,653 children and 6,989 women of reproductive age.



World Vision supported 34,636 pregnant women to receive at least three antenatal care (ANC3+) visits and facilitated 4,205 safe, skilled-assisted deliveries.



World Vision strengthened the health system by training 607 health workers, including 469 women and 333 men, across its various projects.

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



WVS reached **1.4M** people through the Somali Humanitarian Response which had a budget of USD **50.4 million**.



## + 200 CBDRM/DRR

Over 200 Community-based Disaster Risk Management/ Disaster Risk Reduction committees established and trained across Somalia to enhance local preparedness, resilience and recovery of the communities.



**More than 226 Early Warning** committees were set up to support timely information dissemination and awareness campaigns.



Somalia confronted a catastrophic humanitarian crisis in 2025, precipitated by drought, conflict, and soaring food prices. Despite a **US\$1.42** billion appeal to assist **4.6 million** people, funding was severely constrained. This substantial shortfall necessitated drastic cuts to essential services, including health, nutrition, and food aid, exacerbating acute food insecurity. Consequently, **4.4 million** individuals faced heightened risk, with approximately **1.85 million** children projected to suffer from acute malnutrition.

The repercussions of these aid reductions were stark. The World Food Programme (WFP) was compelled to scale back emergency food aid from 1.1 million people in August to **350,000** by November, leaving **750,000** vulnerable individuals without support. The confluence of reduced aid and infrastructure damage from flash flooding led to outbreaks of cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, and diphtheria. Multiple regions, including South West State, were classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or Phase 4 (Emergency), with widespread acute malnutrition afflicting internally displaced persons, urban, and rural communities.

As the year drew to a close, humanitarian needs had escalated to unprecedented levels, underscoring the imperative for sustained support to avert further catastrophe.

## **Key Challenges in FY 2025**

- Global funding challenges and an increasingly complex operating environment.
- Humanitarian cash and food assistance declined due to funding constraints.
- Health Challenges: low immunization, rising Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs), mental health needs, high reproductive health risks.
- Humanitarian footprint scaled down resulted in office closures, staff layoffs, health facilities shutdowns and millions left without essential services.
- Underfunding and pipeline breaks will led to reduced services, with TSFP/BSFP limited to districts with high levels of acute malnutrition.
- Recurrent diphtheria, measles, and Acute Water Diarrhea/cholera outbreaks persisted, worsening acute malnutrition.
- Poor vaccination, weak health services and limited WASH access in rural areas will continued to affect the nutritional status of children.



# Coordination

WWS led Regional WASH Cluster (Gedo region) and FS Clusters (Galmudug), Co-chair Somalia Humanitarian Reset, and acted as Sub-Cluster Co-Lead both Cash Working Group and the Area Based Coordination (ABC). In addition, WWS was a member of Advisory Board Member for Somalia NGO Consortium, National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and Strategic Advisory Group of the Cash Working Group (CWG), Nutrition- AIM Technical Working Group and regularly engaged in the Government-led Country Humanitarian Forum.





# FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

The Food Security and Livelihoods sector grew in FY2025 despite funding cuts and climate-related challenges. Key interventions included enhancing community capacity in climate-smart agriculture and livestock management, providing productive assets and innovative infrastructure like solar irrigation systems, and supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. The sector also promoted market-driven skills for women and youth, inclusive access to financial services, and cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery across regions, ultimately supporting vulnerable communities and enhancing resilience.



## Key achievements updates

The following were the key achievements delivered in partnership with project participants, government, partners and other stakeholders across all the Somalia regions where World Vision had operations.



## Livelihood & Resilience Programmes



**371**

VSLA groups formed and trained (7,507 members).



**2,352**

Youth received life skills training and start-up kits.



**2,511**

Farmers supported with agricultural inputs.



**16,398**

People supported through livestock asset transfer.



**6,872**

People reached through capacity-building trainings.



**94**

Community Action Plans (CAAPs) developed for 94 communities.



**810**

People engaged in early warning & anticipatory action systems



**292**

People received business support grants to start or expand enterprises



Capacity Building & Community Planning

# Cash & Voucher Assistance



**224,370**

Households (1,346,220 individuals) received cash assistance via mobile money transfer (\$23.99M).



**130,024**

Households (780,144 individuals) supported through vouchers (\$11.13M).

## SECTOR INTEGRATION HIGHLIGHTS

- WASH & FSL Integration: Multi-purpose mini water systems, VIP latrines, solar lights at farms, hygiene promotion linked to farming.
- Protection Mainstreaming: Integrated into FSL through capacity building, cash for work, and cash assistance for GBV survivors.
- Technical and Vocational Education Training Integration: Life skills training and graduation kits provided to youth.
- Nutrition & Recovery: Linked relief to long-term solutions, preventing relapse into crisis.
- Disaster Risk Reduction Integration: FSL interventions incorporated into community disaster risk reduction plans.

## INTERVENTIONS

Crop Agriculture: Input provision, training, marketing support, kitchen gardens, nutrition-sensitive programming.

Livestock: Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) training, drug supply, disease surveillance, rangeland restoration, FMNR (Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration), fodder storage.

Cash & Voucher Programming (CVP): Supports basic needs, reduces child malnutrition risk.

Ultra-Poor Graduation (UPG): Asset transfers, skills training, healthcare access, savings groups

Savings for Transformation (S4T): Integrated into cash for work, irrigation, and input support.



## DELIVERY MODELS

- ✓ Direct implementation
- ✓ Partnerships with local organisations
- ✓ Government system engagement (e.g., Ministry extension staff)



## RESILIENCE & TRANSITION BEST PRACTICES

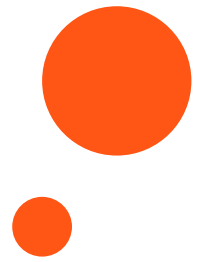
- ✓ Promotion of regenerative agriculture (FMNR, smart farming).
- ✓ Adoption of solarised irrigation, drip systems, zip pits, greenhouses.
- ✓ Early warning systems (traditional + modern).
- ✓ Nature-based solutions: tree planting, land restoration.
- ✓ Support for market systems and linkages.



## SECTOR TRENDS & EMERGING PRIORITIES

- ✓ Enhanced visibility through success stories and lessons learned.
- ✓ Structured coordination to prevent duplication.
- ✓ Integration of FSL with durable solutions for IDPs.
- ✓ Prevention of new displacement by supporting host communities.
- ✓ Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).
- ✓ Use of eco-friendly inputs (compost, bio-pesticides).
- ✓ Advocacy for increased sector funding.





# ADVOCACY

& EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

At the systems and coordination level, World Vision deepened strategic partnerships with Federal Government ministries, humanitarian actors, and national coordination platforms to reinforce accountability, strengthen alignment, and influence long-term policy direction.

Through active engagement in SoDMA-led forums, National Transformation Plan (NTP) working groups, and multi-agency coalitions such as the Somalia NGO Consortium and Joining Forces Alliance, we positioned ourselves as a trusted convener and credible policy voice.

These collaborations expanded our influence, facilitated stronger governmental support for our programming, and created new pathways for future funding and joint initiatives.

Together, these advocacy and external engagement milestones reflect our unwavering commitment to ensuring that child well-being remains at the heart of Somalia's national agenda and that no child is left behind in the country's journey toward stability, resilience, and hope.

World Vision Somalia advanced its role as a national leader in child-focused advocacy, elevating hunger, malnutrition, and child well-being to the center of Somalia's humanitarian and development agenda.

Through the **ENOUGH** Campaign and a series of nationwide advocacy initiatives, we amplified the lived experiences of children, families, and frontline communities, ensuring their priorities informed decision-making at national, regional, and global levels.

Our efforts mobilised a diverse coalition of actors from religious and youth leaders to government ministries and international partners building a unified movement that frames child hunger not only as a humanitarian crisis but as a moral injustice and a national responsibility requiring urgent, collective action.

Our advocacy translated into meaningful policy progress as we worked closely with government institutions, parliamentarians, and civil society networks to strengthen Somalia's child-rights and governance frameworks.

World Vision played a catalytic role in advancing key legislation and policy processes, including the Disability Act, the IDP Law, and Somalia's historic ratification of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

We championed the integration of child-sensitive data into national planning and assessments, contributed technical expertise to high-level consultations, and ensured that children's voices and experiences shaped Somalia's humanitarian reset and national development priorities. These achievements underscore our commitment to systems change that protects, nourishes, and empowers every Somali child.





# OUR FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

## EMERGE

World Vision and local partners launched the first phase of programming to reach 5,291 internally displaced families and host community members in Baidoa. Despite significant hurdles and delays this year, we reached 5,796 households with more than 23,000 people. Our impact focused on: providing cash for immediate food and household needs, forming savings groups, and matching participants with coaches for training, skill building, and economic growth.

### FY25 Key Impact



**\$1.1 million**  
Distributed



**220**  
Savings  
for Transformation (S4T)  
groups formed



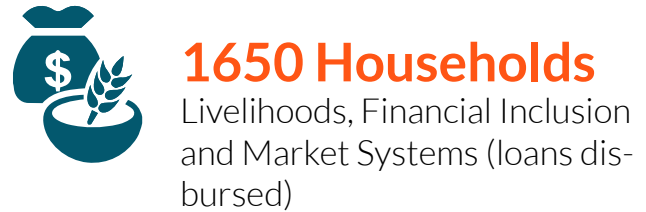
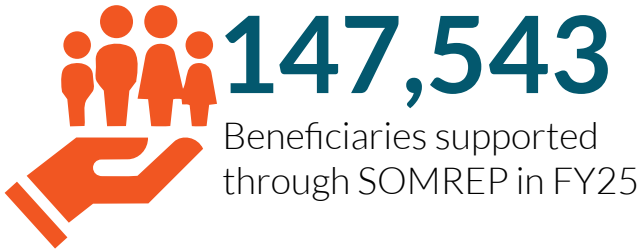
**14-module**  
Developed  
an evidence-based  
coaching curriculum



**110**  
Trained  
business coaches and resil-  
ience coaches.



The Somali Resilience Program (SomReP) is a member-led, resilience-building consortium that strengthens the capacity of pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, fisherfolk and peri-urban host and internally displaced persons communities. With a focus on women, youth and people with disability, the programme aims to mitigate the impact of natural and manmade shocks and stressors, adapt to climate change, as well as diversify and adopt sustainable livelihood strategies.



**262** community health workers (CHWs) were trained, **57** trained on clinical management of rape.



**+1,263** youth were supported through the project, including **600** youth supported in brick making, **563** youth enrolled in TVET programs, and **100** youth mentored on entrepreneurship.





# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

**Large-scale improvement in access to water and productive infrastructure:** The SomReP programme rehabilitated 61 irrigation canals and 21 multi-use water systems, enabling **72,000** people (**36,720 women and 35,280 men**) to access reliable water for domestic use and agricultural production. This exceeded planned targets and significantly strengthened livelihood resilience in climate- and shock-prone areas.

**Strengthened community-led planning and governance systems:** A total of 42 Community Action and Adaptation Plans (CAAPs) were developed and validated, with 16 community systems actively influencing local planning processes. In parallel, 29 locations completed Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability & Capacity Analysis (GCVCA) assessments, ensuring interventions were grounded in locally identified risks, priorities, and adaptive capacities.

**Enhanced climate adaptation and natural resource management:** The SomReP programme supported 11 communities to operationalise grazing and land management plans, rehabilitated **1,230** hectares of degraded land, established 3 Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) demonstration sites, and trained **80 FMNR** champions. These efforts directly contributed to **36,432** people benefiting from concrete climate adaptation measures.

**Expanded adoption of climate-smart agriculture and increased farm productivity:** Through SomReP Programme, a total of **1,545** farmers were trained in Good Agricultural Practices and Climate-Smart Agriculture, 3,037 farming households received agricultural inputs, and **2,356** farmers reported increased incomes. This demonstrates clear progression from training and inputs to measurable livelihood outcomes.

**Improved financial inclusion with a strong focus on women:** The SomReP established or strengthened 104 savings groups, linked 55 groups to microfinance services, mobilised USD **43,947** in savings, and disbursed **USD 5,488** in loans. Women represented approximately 80 percent of VSLA participation, reinforcing women's economic empowerment and financial decision-making.

**Increased youth employability and livelihood opportunities:** A total of 563 youth were enrolled in TVET programmes, 600 youth supported in brick-making livelihoods, and 100+ youth received entrepreneurship mentoring. These interventions strengthened pathways to income generation and reduced youth vulnerability to economic shocks.

**Progress toward durable solutions for internally displaced persons:** The SomReP programme supported **1,932** IDP households with land registration, constructed 69 permanent shelters, and built 20 latrines, contributing to improved security of tenure, dignity, and longer-term settlement prospects.



In FY25, Somali Response Innovation Lab (SomRIL) was at the heart of breakthroughs that are transforming Somalia's food systems, startup ecosystem, green economy, and financial inclusion.

Through the WFP Food Systems Challenge, we supported 5 high-potential ventures with seed funding and acceleration, delivering real impact: from producing 7.5 tons of organic fertilizer to digitalizing 285 cooperatives, harvesting 12,000 kg of vegetables, and reducing food spoilage for hundreds of market vendors.

The journey culminated in a high-level Demo Day in Mogadishu, showcasing Somali innovation to global partners

SomRIL partnered with StartupBlink to conduct a comprehensive startup ecosystem mapping exercise aimed at positioning Somalia's innovation landscape within a global benchmarking framework. Through systematic identification, validation, and profiling of startups, innovation hubs, and ecosystem enablers, Somalia was successfully featured in the StartupBlink Global Startup Ecosystem Index and ranked among the top 100 innovative countries globally.

In Hargeisa, the Social Plastic for Economic Development project turned waste into opportunity, processing 4.2 tons of recycled plastic and creating jobs while helping local manufacturers shift to greener production. On the finance front, we helped launch the RISE Investment Platform and Venture Lab with Bilow Capital, unlocking Sharia-compliant investment pathways and preparing startups for growth.

Meanwhile, the Collateral-Free Credit and Share Ownership Scheme in Baidoa expanded access to finance for communities traditionally excluded from banking systems. Under the SIDA Innovation Challenge, SomRIL convened ecosystem actors and hosted an Open Market Dialogue, aligning innovators with demand-driven opportunities to advance green and circular economy solutions



# GLOBAL FUND: INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be a public health concern in Somalia communities. In FY 2025, the national estimated TB incidence remained high at **161 per 100,000** population, with **16,587** people diagnosed with TB. While this number is still alarmingly high, it also represents a second consecutive year of decline from **18,372** in FY 2024 – showing a meaningful step in the long fight to control TB disease in Somalia.

There has been a notable increment in TB cases in Somalia in the past two decades, from fewer than **6,000** cases in 2004 to sustained high levels in the recent years. Over the past two years there has been a stable and modest decrease in case finding reflecting the efforts by the team in TB control thus the health care workers, communities and stakeholders despite the challenging issues such as insecurity and reduced funding support that affect service delivery in some areas.

## Case Detection and Treatment Coverage

Despite the gains, many people with TB still go undetected or untreated. In FY 2025, the TB notification rate was **97 per 100,000** population, while treatment coverage stood at only 64% meaning an estimated 36% of people with TB were not diagnosed or reported to the health system.

Active case finding efforts reached ten thousands of people, with community outreach teams and health facilities screening a large (**>80,000**) number of presumptive cases. These efforts have assisted in identifying 16,587 reported cases but the gap still remains especially among the most vulnerable populations and nomadic populations who are hard to reach.

The good news is that for those who are diagnosed: of the TB patients started on treatment in FY 2025, over 90% successfully completed treatment, surpassing the World Health Organisations treatment success rate targets. This achievement reflects-

not only good case holding efforts but also good clinical practices by the health workers who care for the patients for the long period of treatment indication great quality of care efforts.

## Drug Resistant TB (DRTB)

Somalia continues to be classified as a high burden country for drug-resistant TB. Although the estimated number of DR-TB cases has decreased from **1,600 to 1,200**, the disease remains a concern to the country. In **FY 2025, 250 DRTB** cases were diagnosed of whom 259 notified, with the slight discrepancy explained by a delay in accessing care and completion of baseline tests prior to treatment.

Efforts to expand diagnostic capacity, including rapid molecular testing, are ongoing with 106 of the **116 TB** managements Units with GeneXpert machines which ensures that eligible persons with DRTB are identified early and started on prompt treatment

## Private Sector Engagement

Engaging the private health sector has expanded TB services, though more efforts still need to be done since the pathway to care indicates that most people in Somalia seek care in these settings first. In FY 2025, 17% of all notified TB cases were reported by the private providers – up from the previous years and a positive sign of wider collaboration in this area under the guidance of the health sector leadership and implementation of the Public-Private Mix (PPM) policy. This progress highlights the importance of partnerships that bring TB services closer to the people.

## Socio – Economic Barriers

One of the most distressing realities is the high cost that is met by TB patients and their families. In FY 2025, TB patients realised a 68% (Ministry of Health, 2024) catastrophic cost experienced during their course of treatment—this included money spent on transportation, tests, medicines, and lost income. These financial burdens make it harder for people to seek care early, complete treatment, and regain health



## Innovation and Technology use

To improve TB detection, Somalia has embraced new technologies. The use of digital X-Rays and artificial intelligence (AI) in screening has helped health workers identify presumptive TB cases faster and more accurately. These tools are making a real difference, especially in areas where expert radiologists are scarce.

While the gradual decline in TB incidence offers a ray of hope, the journey ahead remains challenging. High burden in DRTB, gaps in case detection and treatment, persistent drug resistance and high economic costs borne by the TB patients all emphasise the efforts/work that lies ahead to aid in controlling in Somalia. The need for continued investment in case finding, patient support, private sector engagement and use of social protection schemes will be essential to combat the fight against TB in Somalia.

# FUNDING SUMMARY

## GIFTS IN KIND



## CASH



## GRAND TOTAL

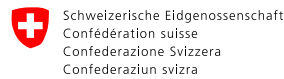


	SECTOR NAME	AMOUNT
	Agriculture and Food Security	39,187,720
	Emergency Response	382,202
	Food Assistance	38,625,457
	Infectious Disease	11,788,709
	Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health	482,740
	Nutrition	3,758,865
	Programme and Project Management	6,518,597
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100,744,290</b>

# DONORS AND PARTNERS



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In 2025, we worked with the following local implementing partners to enhance our reach:

1. Sustainable Development and Peace Building (SYPD)
2. Diversity Action Network (DAN)
3. Isha Human Rights Organization (IHRO)
4. Puntland Minority Women Organisation (PMWDO)
5. Somali Women and Child Care Association (SWCCA)
6. Serving Together for Social Development (STS)
7. Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization (READ)
8. SADAR Development and Resilience (SADAR INSTITUTE)
9. Peace Action Society Organization for Somalia (PASOS)
10. Somali Youth Volunteers Association (SOYVA)
11. Shaqadoon Organization
12. SAACID Organization
13. Somali Children Welfare and Rights Watch (SCWRW)
14. Vision Corps Initiative
15. ZamZam Foundation
16. African Relief Development (ARD)
17. Mandhere Relief and Development Organization (MARDO)
18. CeRID (Centre for Research and Integrated Development)
19. Taakulo Somali Community
20. Somali Relief and Development Action (SRDA)GREGO
21. WASDA
22. Child Protection and Development Organisation (CPDO) - Somalia

# CONTACT US

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World Vision Somali

