



EAST AFRICA REGION

HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY AFFAIRS

2023 Annual Report



Regional Leader's Foreword

The year 2023 was a difficult one for many communities and humanitarian actors across East Africa. The period was punctuated by continuous climate induced shocks especially drought and floods, public health emergencies, reduced humanitarian funding, economic downturn across the region and national, and subnational conflicts which combined to exacerbate the humanitarian needs.

Conflicts, drought, floods and human rights violations across the region instigated the displacement of millions and there seems to be no reprieve in sight. In addition, the continuous underfunding of the humanitarian needs has perpetuated a continuum of vulnerability overlaid by multiple shocks which in turn undermine resilience building efforts.

Despite the challenges, World Vision has made significant strides in fulfilling its promise to the most vulnerable children and their communities. In collaboration with partners, tens of thousands of children were protected and provided with lifesaving multi-sectoral assistance. Early recovery interventions promoted the integration of resilience programming to build communities adaptive capacities that reflect their context.

Nonetheless, challenges remain, while there are remarkable improvements in humanitarian access to vulnerable populations in some countries, others like Sudan remain challenging with almost no access to affected communities. In addition, drought persists with devastating effects in South and South Eastern parts of Ethiopia. The effects of drought have eroded livelihoods of pastoral communities.

Notwithstanding all the challenges, World Vision's resolve to respond to the most vulnerable children remained ironclad. We scaled up humanitarian interventions that reached 12.5 million people. Of these, 6.6 million were children. In 2024, we anticipate to assist more vulnerable children as per our promise. Reaching more children means more resources. Therefore, we call on our supporters and stakeholders to uphold us to in our quest to meet the scale of the challenges. I thank all our teams and donors spread across the world for their unwavering support and call on them to continue supporting the children of East Africa Region.



Lilian Dodzo
Regional Leader - East Africa

Preface

2023 was a critical turning point with the impacts and effects of the Global Mega Trends becoming more visible, costly and deadly. The outbreak of the war in Sudan on April 15th 2023, led to forced displacement of nearly 7 million people fleeing conflict and generating massive humanitarian needs. The outbreak of the Sudan conflict coincided with a severe impact of a three year back-to back drought in the region which trapped 23 million people in a hunger emergency. Furthermore, the economic downturn across the region exacerbated the cost of living as food and energy prices continued rising pushing those least able to cope further into poverty and hunger.

When the long-awaited rains arrived, they inundated homes and farmland, washed away livestock, and caused heavy flash flooding that displaced more than 219,000 people in southern Somalia. Many more people were affected in other areas across the region. Michael Dunford, WFP Regional Director for Eastern Africa couldn't have put it better when he asserted that the Horn of Africa faced multiple crises of conflict, climate extremes and economic shocks simultaneously.

Scientists predict that climate extremes and their impacts will worsen if no urgent action is taken to reduce Greenhouse Gasses (GHG) that are driving global warming and climate change. In East Africa, GHG are primarily from the land-use change and forestry and agriculture sectors and are 2.5 times below the world average¹. However, the region suffers adverse consequences of climate change which is a major challenge that hampers the attainment of the SDGs.

However, not all was gloom and doom. Guns fell silent in northern Ethiopia. World Vision and other humanitarian agencies were able to access the people in dire need of

humanitarian assistance. In addition, a predicted famine catastrophe in Somalia was averted by the concerted efforts of the humanitarian community. World Vision's combined interventions benefited 12.5 million people across East Africa and of these, 6.6 million were children. In addition, World Vision met the basic needs of 2 million out of the 5 million refugees and asylum seekers in the region. The assistance rendered to refugees included education, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, food and livelihoods.






We are proud of the lifesaving assistance we delivered to people in need. Uncertain of what lays ahead we remain cautious of how to re-adjust our operations in the face of the increasingly evident impacts of the major global trends driving humanitarian needs in our region.



Joseph Kamara, PhD
Regional Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs Director (RHEAD)

¹ World Resources Institute Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (WRI CAIT) 2.0, 2015. Emissions including land-use change and forestry.

FY23 goals and objectives

-  Share hope and love with humility
-  Grow EAR Capacity to Respond
-  Support CAT III/SHR Responses
-  Generate and synthesise data in a timely manner to inform partnership decisions
-  Strengthen external relationships, visibility and credible voice in the region

Humanitarian Impact Summary

Achievements

12.5 million
people reached through humanitarian assistance in FY23

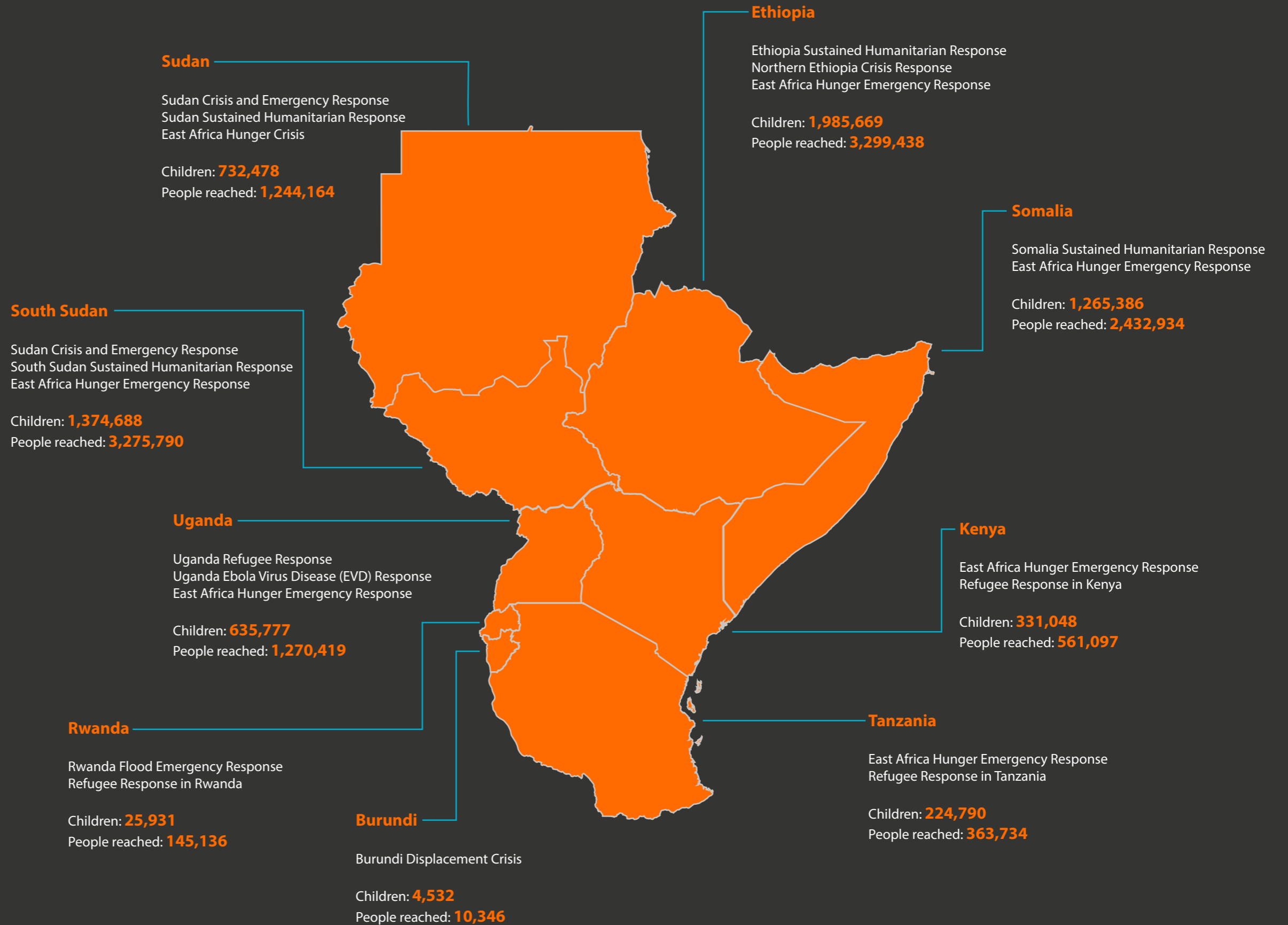
Children 6.6 million
Adults 5.9 million

Key Responses

East Africa Hunger Emergency Response
4.3 million Children
7.2 million Total reach

Northern Ethiopia Crisis Response
1.6 million Children
2.9 million Total reach

Sudan Crisis and Migration Emergency Response
274,148 Children
526,864 Total reach



Country Overview

Burundi

In 2023, Burundi grappled with a challenging humanitarian crisis, climate related shocks, displacement, economic downturn, a cholera outbreak and ongoing impacts of extreme poverty pushed over 2.7 million people (12.3% of the population) into a humanitarian crisis. Minimum food basket cost soared up 49%. Extreme rainfall and floods threatened the livelihoods of 90% of the population who depend on agriculture. Food insecurity skyrocketed, with 19% of the population facing crisis levels.

The number of people experiencing increased level of drought has doubled since the beginning of 2023. Urgent action is needed to address food insecurity, strengthen emergency preparedness and response, improve water, sanitation and health, and support livelihoods.

World Vision Burundi responded to the 2023 humanitarian crisis on multiple fronts. In 8 flood-stricken provinces, 37,198 households were supported with reconstruction of shelter, provision of utensils, seeds, food, education, and sanitation. We partnered with the government to respond to the cholera outbreak, providing sanitation kits, constructed latrines, and distributed non-food items.

Beyond emergencies, World Vision Burundi manages World Food Programme's school feeding programmes in Muyinga and Makamba areas which have the highest malnutrition rates. World Vision serves 150,289 children daily. We also liaised with local farmers to strengthen their capacities by procuring inputs, boosting agriculture production and improve post harvest management.

Ethiopia

In 2023, Ethiopia's humanitarian crisis escalated, with over 20 million people requiring urgent aid. The devastating conflict in Northern Ethiopia, unprecedented drought in the Eastern and Southern parts of the country, and increased sub-national violence in western Oromia triggered displacement, food insecurity, and protection concerns. Drought affected areas exacerbated humanitarian needs, while floods caused widespread destruction in Somali, Oromia, Sidama and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region. Disease outbreaks persisted. The peace agreement signed in Pretoria marked significant progress in the northern region. However, there were unresolved issues in Amhara that presented challenges to both developmental and humanitarian efforts. World Vision responded to the growing humanitarian needs through multiple responses and these are:

The Global Hunger Response (GHR) reached 2.5 million people across 5 regions with food, cash, WASH, health & livestock interventions. Cash allocations were directed to nutrition, education, protection. Drought resilience was improved through improved seeds, animal care & diverse food sources.

The Sustained Humanitarian Response (SHR) with a multi-faceted crisis response in 5 regions in the sectors of WASH, livelihoods, health/nutrition, education, shelter/non-food items, protection. This response supported 516,920 people; of these, 279,136 were children. Key achievements were WASH (68,798), livelihoods (31,705), health (187,197 consultations, 30,875 malnutrition cases), protection (143,819), shelter (8,540).

Sudan Crisis and Migration Response (SCRAMER) Through the multi-country response Ethiopia reached and supported 89,454 Sudanese refugees with crucial protection, cash assistance, and essential services like dignity kits, child protection, specialised support for mothers, and Safe Spaces for children to play and learn.

North Ethiopia Crisis Response (NECR) provided life-saving and recovery assistance to 3.7 million conflict-affected people in Tigray, Amhara, and Afar. The response improved access to water, sanitation, hygiene, food, a protection services and created safer and healthier communities.

Kenya

Kenya witnessed the worst drought in 40 years, that required quick response among partners and the government. Several regions were in IPC 4 (emergency), out of the severe deterioration in food security within communities living in the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL), leaving families, facing significant distress because of the prolonged drought. The unprecedented drought in the eastern and southern parts of Kenya aggravated the humanitarian needs, leading to severe food shortages and water scarcity.

The hunger situation was further compounded by persistent disease outbreaks, placing an additional strain on an already stretched healthcare system. Addressing the hunger situation in Kenya required urgent and coordinated efforts to provide aid, protection, and support to the affected populations. Long-term solutions necessitated diplomatic initiatives to address the root causes of inter-communal conflicts and contribute to stability in the region.

Our hunger response supported 519,353 people with food, cash, WASH, health support & livestock interventions in 15 counties in Kenya; Kitui, Makeni, Narok, Kajiado, Kwale, Kilifi, Baringo, West Pokot, Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo, Nairobi, Turkana, Taita Taveta, Tana River. The cash intervention focused on nutrition, education and protection. Furthermore, World Vision sought to strengthen communities' resilience to drought through distribution improved seeds, animal care & diversified food sources. The objective was not only to address immediate hunger but also to mitigate the far-reaching impacts of the food crisis. The response adopted a strategic approach to tackle various factors contributing to the adverse effects of the drought.

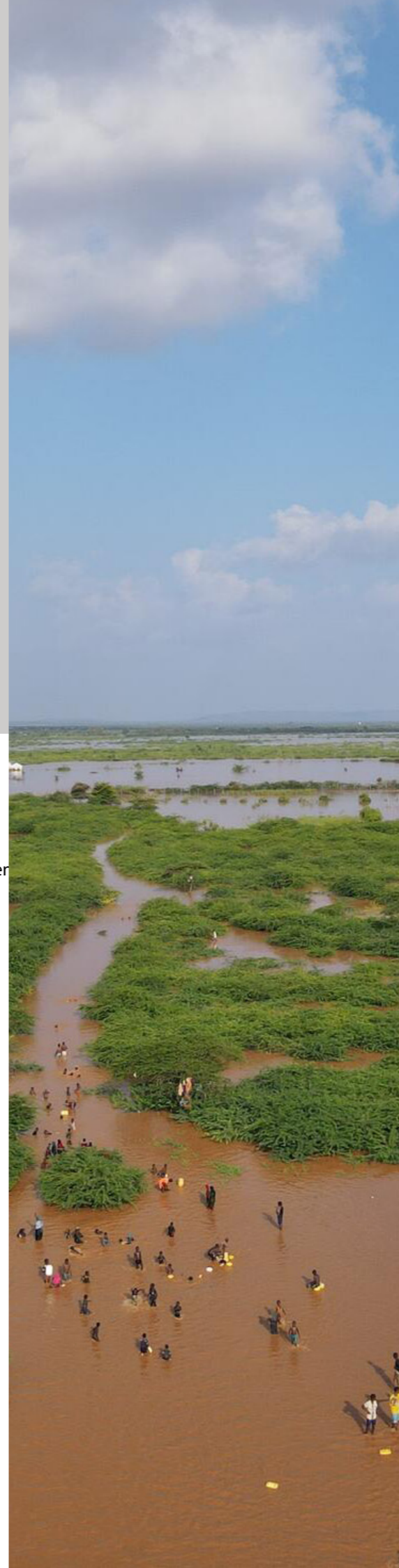
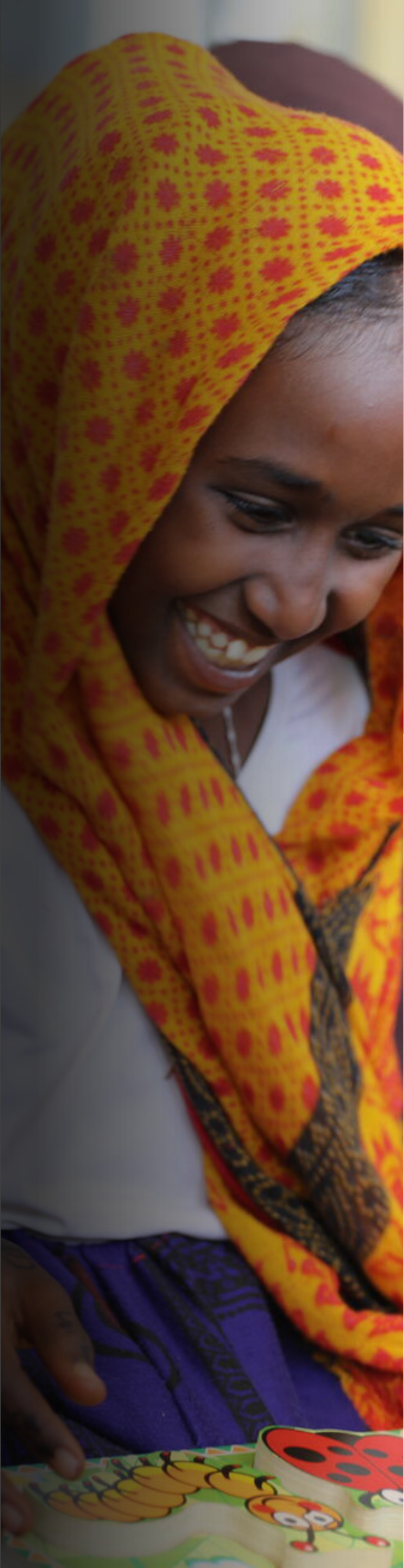
Somalia

Somalia's historic drought, amplified by conflict, pushed 7.8 million (half the population) into hunger by September 2023. Baidoa and Burhakaba faced famine, with malnutrition and mortality exceeding emergency thresholds. In addition, 1.48 million were displaced by extreme hunger and conflict. Nearly 4 million livestock died, harvests plummeted, and 1.8 million children remained malnourished (478,000 severely wasted children). Furthermore, a 25% rise in cholera cases (12,902) worsened the crisis, mainly impacting IDPs with limited sanitation. Over 1,800 of 8,200 in the country water sources were non-functional, and required urgent repair.

World Vision increased access to clean and safe water and sanitation services to more than 61,470 Internally Displaced People (IDP) and host communities across Somalia. This was achieved through construction and rehabilitation of solar-powered mini-water systems, rehabilitation of shallow wells and extension of water pipelines, construction of latrines furnished with hand washing facilities and hygiene promotion sessions.

Access to food for drought-affected communities was increased through food and cash assistance programme and agricultural livelihood support benefitting more than 100,000 households.

Access to essential primary health care and nutrition management services was increased for the affected communities through delivery of nutrition services and primary health services including screening and treatment of children under 5 and case referral treatment. In response to the Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak. World Vision also supported the Ministry of Health by providing essential medical supplies for use in Wajid, Baidoa and Burhakaba districts During the reporting period. Furthermore, Somalia also increased access to hard-to-reach populations: Burhakaba, Qansadhere, Wajid, Elbarde and Johwar.



Country Overview

Rwanda

Since the first quarter of 2023, Rwanda experienced flash floods across the country. The unusual prolonged and heavy rains were experienced in various parts of Rwanda that triggered flash floods and landslides which resulted in loss of life, property and displacement of many people.

The rains caused a lot of damage including landslides and flooded fields and homes, and cut off roads in the Western, Northern, and Southern Provinces of Rwanda. The floodwaters swept away homes, crops, livestock and infrastructure and led to road closures. 135 people were confirmed dead, 110 people injured and 5,963 houses were destroyed leaving over 20,326 people displaced according to the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management – (MINEMA).

World Vision in collaboration with other partners supported the victims with WASH, Education, Livelihoods, NFI, and Early recovery items as lifesaving interventions which prevent the risk of the spreading of related life-threatening diseases like diarrhoea, cholera and malaria.

South Sudan

South Sudan's food insecurity crisis remains dire, with 46% of the population (5.83 million) experiencing „Crisis“ or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above), 1.64 million face „Emergency“ conditions (Phase 4), and 35,000 live in „Catastrophe“ (Phase 5) across three states of Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Unity, Lake and Warrap and among Sudanese refugees. Climate shocks, economic downturn marked by inflation and currency depreciation, conflict, and reduced humanitarian funding worsened the situation.

Despite ongoing challenges in South Sudan, World Vision responded to the humanitarian needs through the hunger response and the Sudan crisis responses.

East Africa Hunger Emergency Response:

- Food distribution: Distributed over 31,625 metric tonnes of food to 560,867 individuals and cash worth \$4.2 million to 611,212 people.
- Education: Reached 209,259 children through the school feeding program.
- Healthcare: Provided curative consultations to over 1 million children and adults in over 200 health facilities.
- Food Security and Child Protection: Supported 63,973 individuals through activities like child participation, psychosocial support, cash-based interventions, and awareness raising on GBV and protection.
- Nutrition: Reached 513,251 people with preventive and curative interventions, with 80% being children aged 0-5 years.
- Non-Food Items and Shelter: Distributed essential items and provided shelter support to 19,416 families.
- Drought Response: Assisted drought-affected households with improved cereal and different vegetables, forage and pulse crop seeds, livestock treatment, modern beehives, concentrated animal feed, poultry, sheep and goat to build resilience.

Sudan Crisis Response:

- World Vision South Sudan reached over 146,000 people of which 83% (122,569 people) were in Upper Nile, mainly through emergency food assistance, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and health and nutrition interventions.



Sudan

Fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted on 15 April 2023 in Khartoum, the capital city of Sudan, following days of tension. The dispute centres around a proposed transition to civilian rule.

Sudan is facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world, more than 7.4 million civilians have been displaced within the country and into neighbouring countries – namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. In a recent statement, it's been declared by UNICEF that Sudan is the largest child displacement crisis in the world, with 3 million children fleeing widespread violence in search of safety, food, shelter, and health care.

World Vision continued operations despite the situation remaining complex. In the first six months of the response World Vision in Sudan reached more than 270,000 people through food distributions and cash assistance, health and nutrition support through access to curative and preventive services and access to safe drinking water.

Tanzania

Integrated Phase Food Classification (IPC) February 2023 report for Tanzania showed that 964,000 people were in high level of acute food insecurity. Majority of these people are in World Vision operation areas. Eleven Area Programs are mostly affected, these are Ketumbeine, Ruvu Remit, Kisongo Makuyuni, Magamba Mkinga, Kwamsisi, Mnyuzi, Lagana, Mwakipoya, Shishiyu and Kilimatinde.

World Vision Tanzania responded by supporting school children with food through school feeding programmes. A total of 102,413 children from 195 schools were supported with lunch at school.

World Vision also continued to manage general food distribution to the refugees in Nyarugus camp and supplementary feeding to the refugees in Nduta camp. During the implementation period from October 2021 to September 2022 a total of 19,160 MTs of food with a total value of US\$ 5,965,515 were distributed to an average of 129,78 people.

Uganda

Uganda faces numerous humanitarian challenges, including ethnic conflicts, climate change induced shocks. These challenges have led to loss of life, displacement, and destruction of infrastructure. Uganda remains one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in the world, with over 1.5 million refugees from neighbouring countries. World Vision reached more than 784,000 people through the Uganda Refugee Response.

Uganda is also an ecological hotspot with porous borders, making it prone to disease outbreaks. World Vision responded to the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak and also continued to respond to the refugee crisis.

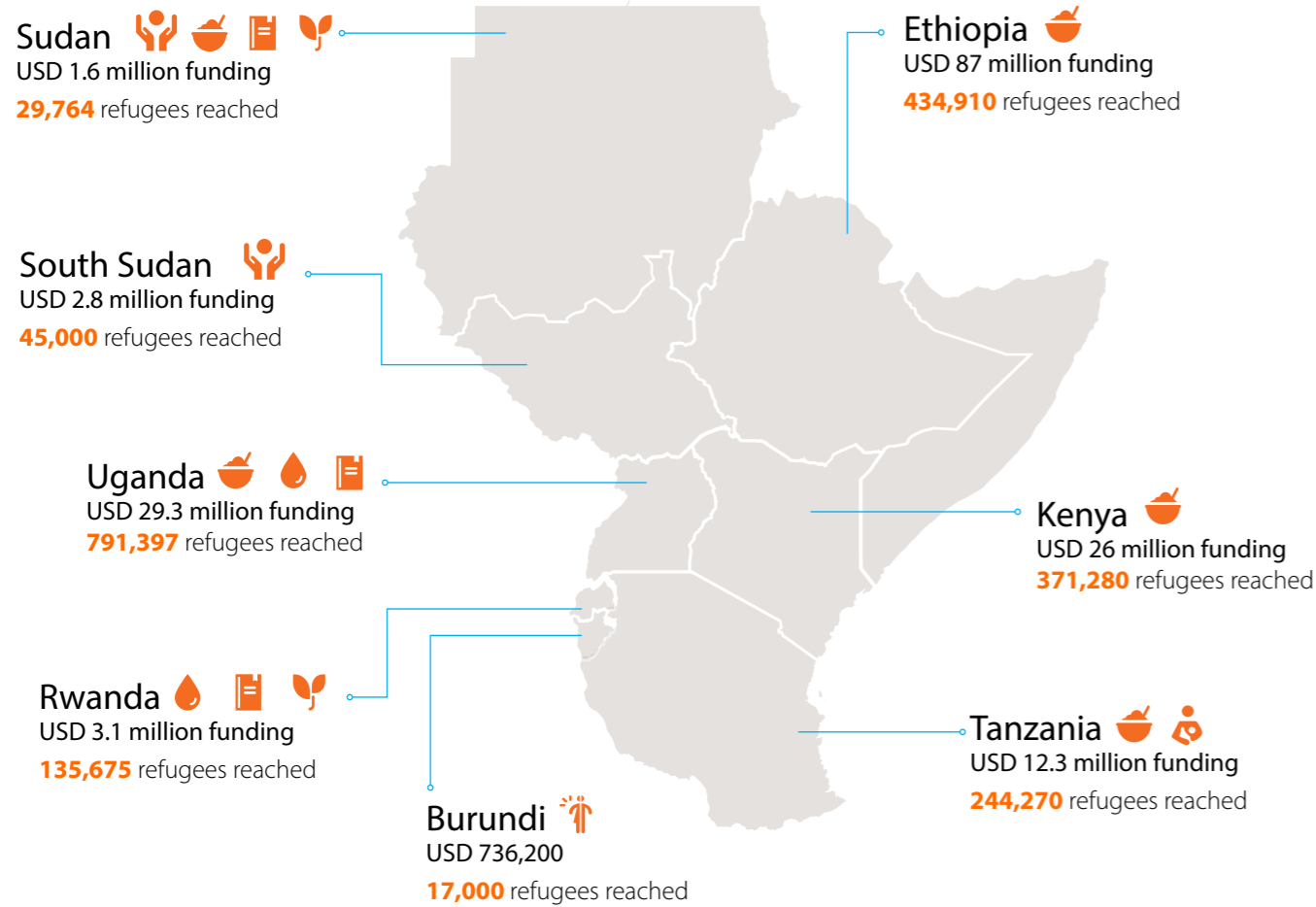
World Vision Uganda responded to the Ebola Virus Disease through mass education, and information dissemination campaigns for prevention, control and Management. Fifty-eight congregational hope action teams were formed, 282,675 community members were reached with EVD information and 1,611 Community Health workers trained to support risk communication.

Karamoja, located in the northeast, is one of the poorest regions in Uganda. The region continued to have the highest food insecurity and malnutrition levels in Uganda due to factors related to inadequate food access, poor dietary diversity, structural poverty, low value livelihood options, poor hygiene and sanitation, and morbidity. World Vision reached more than 314,000 people through the East Africa Hunger Emergency Response in the year.



Refugee Programming in East Africa

East Africa has for long remained a host to refugees for the region and beyond. Eight countries, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda hosts refugees who were essentially affected by past conflicts in Congo, Burundi, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Rwanda, Eritrea, Chad and CAR. In FY 2023, refugee programming remained a major component of the Humanitarian Emergency Affairs portfolio. Under the refugee programming more than 2 million people were reached with a total of USD 162.8 million through intervention in Food Assistance, Health & Nutrition, WASH, Education, Protection and Livelihood & Resilience.



Sectors

- Gender Based Violence prevention
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Protection
- Nutrition
- Food Assistance
- Livelihoods, Resilience and Environmental Protection
- Education



Teenage refugee boys promote gender equality through male action groups in Uganda

Challenges, Opportunities and lessons learned

The region grappled with a complex humanitarian landscape with multiple and intertwined crises. Despite the increasing humanitarian needs, funding shortfalls grew wider making the already dire humanitarian situation more complex. Climate shocks worsened, depicted with the worst droughts and flooding crises ever witnessed. Conflict in the region increased exacerbating the humanitarian needs with increased displacements and causing disruption of aid delivery.

Access to the affected population increasingly became a great concern for the humanitarian sector, a case in point for Sudan. Aid delivery became complex as access became more challenging with increased targeting of humanitarian organizations and workers. World Vision offices in Sudan were looted. The humanitarian sector experienced fatalities as a result of conflict where staff became targets and victims. During the year, humanitarian actors had to navigate through changing and complex political landscapes, bureaucracies and security situations adding another layer of challenge. Traditional banking systems in some countries like Sudan were significantly affected thus impacting cash flow processes when humanitarians were growing cash footprint as a preferred modality.

The region grappled with numerous challenges, demanding a multifaceted approach from implementers and policymakers. World Vision and other Humanitarian organisations displayed remarkable flexibility, adapting programs and interventions to meet evolving needs. Organizational and personal agility and adaptability became a critical and valuable skill/attitude for effective aid delivery.

With the challenges faced, the role of local actors has continued to be paramount if responses will be timely. The diverse cultural contexts, languages, insecurity and access challenges demanded tailored approaches to ensure aid reached those most in need. World Vision, stepped up its localised approach and saw a rise in local partnerships in its responses in the region with investment in capacity development of local actors and co-joined implementation approaches resulting to accessing in hard-to-reach areas where the local actors stem from.

The above challenges became major leadership test to lead responses in VUCA environments (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex and Ambiguous) with minimal precedence to build on in charting in uncharted paths of leadership. This environment challenged staffs in multiple ways to find new approaches, work extra hours in non-conventional means.

Going forward, for humanitarian organisations to be effective in the increasingly complex environments with poly-crises and access challenge being the norm and, it will call

- **Agile leadership:** leaders in responses must have a new mindset of agility/ adaptability and innovation to thrive in the VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex and Ambiguous) environment.
- **Localisation has become more needed than it was imagined:** empowering local communities and investing in local capacities to sustainable development solutions must be a priority for the organisation. Prepositioning potential local actors as first respondents and partners will be important- thus timely screening, assessment and capacity building may be prioritised in the pre-disaster periods.
- **Technological advancements will continue to play a vital role** in responses especially around data collection, needs assessment, and program monitoring. The utilisation and integration of tools like satellite maps including Open Street Maps may support in building accuracy of targeting and planning for responses.
- **Pursue Innovative financing mechanisms,** like public-private partnerships, individual donations, service/skills donation so as to address funding gaps.
- **A focus on Nexus Programming is critical** towards building long-term resilience which will help moving beyond immediate relief to building long-term resilience to future crises.
- **Anticipatory Action Programming is an important approach** for organisation to invest in building in early warning systems and early actions to mitigate/reduce the impact of disasters. A collaborative approach involving governments and multiple stakeholders including INGOs, donors and community will be essential in the establishment of anticipatory action protocols (AAPs).

Strengthening response capacity in East Africa

World Vision recognises the crucial role of well-equipped and skilled staff to deliver its disaster management mandate. We undertook various initiatives such as the National Disaster Management Teams (NDMT) at country level and Regional Disaster Management Teams (RDMT) at the regional level to ensure staff have the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to respond effectively to humanitarian emergencies, deliver high-quality and culturally sensitive humanitarian assistance, lead and manage effectively in complex situations and, promote safety and security in challenging environments. The training components included, online self-paced and self-learning exercises, online classes and simulations. In addition, we partnered with Deakin University in Victoria, Australia to deliver the Humanitarian Leadership Programme for selected staff. In addition, we linked our staff with industry coaches and also gave some of them the opportunity to practice what they had learnt in real-life situations. Our trained staff have been meeting the increasing demands for rapid deployments. Below are some of the testimonials on the impact of staff capacity-building initiatives:

RDMT and NDMT - Experiences from the field



The mantra, train hard, fight easy underscores the attitude, behaviour, skill-set and “spirit” akin to supporting emergency response operations in fragile contexts where World Vision’s work is particularly a powerful witness of our Mission and Vision. I joined WV Kenya on 9th January 2012 as a Field Monitor. With opportunities for personal development, I managed to rise to Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer thereafter became the National Accountability Officer. It was here that I got introduced to the National Disaster Management Team. Through the NDMT, we were trained on accountability to affected populations, concept writing, situation reports drafting, stakeholder engagement, team work, psychological first aid and later in the years I was privileged to go through the Humanitarian Leadership Programme, a sought after nine-month learning course offered by Deakin University in Australia. These trainings were a bedrock in which both theoretical and practical application of the skills, knowledge and behaviour enhanced my contribution and performance as well as creating an appetite for furtherance of the same. This opened opportunities for my deployment to support including assignments in Kigoma in Tanzania, South Darfur in Sudan, Quelimane in Mozambique, the Ukraine Crisis Response and most recently the Gambella Refugee Response in Ethiopia. - **Victor Mwanyalo - Ethiopia Gambella Response Lead**



Due to the importance of the RDMT courses and external engagement with stakeholders, I have decided to take part in the election of the Somaliland NGO Consortium Advisory Group as Strategic Advisory Chairperson for the NGO Consortium in Somaliland. My appointment was greatly facilitated by my involvement in the RDMT. Through my experience with the RDMT, I have honed valuable skills in crisis management, strategic planning, and collaborative leadership, which have uniquely positioned me to address complex humanitarian challenges. My role within the RDMT has underscored the importance of swift and effective response mechanisms in emergencies, instilling in me a proactive approach to problem-solving and a deep commitment to community resilience. Leveraging this background, I have provided valuable insights and guidance to the NGO Consortium, facilitating cohesive and impactful strategies to address pressing issues and support vulnerable populations in Somaliland. - **Axmed Nuur - Area Manager, Somaliland**



At the launch of the RDMT, I was again offered an opportunity to be part of the training. I immersed myself deep in learning and must say that RDMT is a course that every humanitarian worker should strive to partake in World Vision. This course enabled me to learn several areas of the humanitarian space that were not direct in my professional space. My knowledge and view of the emergency humanitarian response were enlarged. This course came in handy when I was deployed to support World Vision Somalia office on secondment in 2023. The course helped me integrate well across all teams and offer support with understanding of how each function operates. Additionally, I am a graduate of the World Vision Cash Academy. - **Victor Okila, Project Officer, Food Assistance Information Reporting**



Twenty-year-old Shemsi gets out of her house and walks happily holding her 10-month-old baby on her back and a water container in her hand. After a few minutes, she reaches the water truck that World Vision Ethiopia brought to her village. Due to the drought, all the water supplies have dried up leaving Shemsi and the 56,000 people in the Harena Buluk district of the Bale Zone in the Oromia region without access to clean water. By March 2023, the World Vision Ethiopia’s response had reached more than 30,000 people with clean water through its WASH interventions.

FY23 East Africa Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs (HEA) Team



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Mary Hellen Akol
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Lilian Mumbi Kamonjo
Response Director - Northern Ethiopia Crisis Response




Paul Mwirichia
Response Director - Uganda Refugee Response




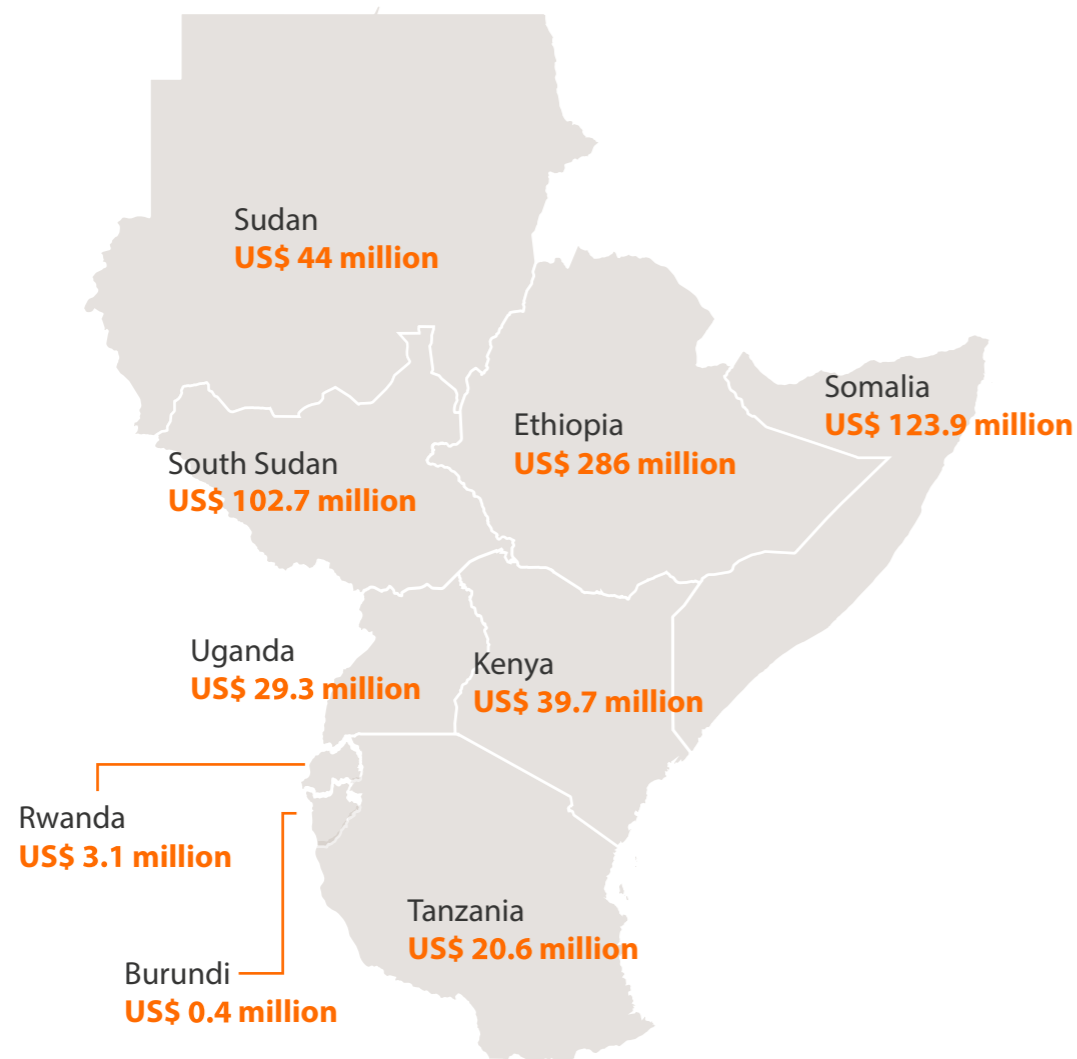
Budget Summary, Donors and Partners

We would like to thank our donors for their partnership, support and contribution to World Vision's humanitarian responses in East Africa. The list below is not conclusive and is not arranged in any particular order. To the countless individuals and families who have generously partnered with us, thank you so much.

Financial Summary


 **US\$ 649.7 million**
Regional relief and rehabilitation portfolio

 **US\$ 138 million**
Delivered through cash and voucher assistance



Source: GAM Quarterly Report



World Vision  WV United Kingdom, WV Australia, WV United States, WV Canada, WV Korea, WV Hong Kong, WV Germany, WV Switzerland, WV Singapore, WV Taiwan, WV Austria, WV Finland, WV New Zealand, WV Japan, WV Netherlands



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