



Global Hunger Response

Phase II strategic plan

September 2023

Introduction

Blessed are those who have regard for the weak; the LORD delivers them in times of trouble. – Psalm 41:1 (NIV)

Nearly 18 months into World Vision’s Partnership-wide effort to respond to the evolving global hunger crisis, it is encouraging to note the significant impact achieved through our Response interventions on the lives of those most affected by acute hunger and the threat of famine. In collaboration with our donors and partners, we have reached nearly 22 million people in 28 countries.

However, despite the great progress to date, the rapidly escalating humanitarian need is far outpacing the available funding and eroding development gains made over the years. Additionally, millions of girls, boys, and their families are still facing starvation and more countries than ever have people living in famine-like conditions. Consequently, families are being forced to make difficult and dangerous choices that have far reaching consequences on children’s immediate and long-term well-being. The effects include rising levels of acute malnutrition, begging, child labour, dropping out of school, neglect and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and child marriage.

World Vision acknowledges that to achieve sustainable results and halt the crisis, we must work across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus. Thus, in the second phase of the Response, World Vision, in collaboration with stakeholders and partners, will scale up our work across the humanitarian, development, and advocacy fields to provide integrated solutions to address the growing hunger and malnutrition crisis. This direction is backed by the learnings and recommendations from a real-time learning process conducted in early 2023 that found the need for better integration between relief and development interventions to sustainably address the drivers of food insecurity and acute malnutrition.

We have already seen success with the HDP nexus approach in offices implementing Response programming, including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Myanmar, Lebanon, amongst others. What we learnt from these countries is that responding to the food crisis at the local level and global scale must be sustainable and must consider the needs of a family as a whole through an inclusive, multi-sectoral approach that provides opportunities for self reliance.

We believe that once we embrace the integrated approach, scale up best practices from Phase I, and learn from the feedback, we will achieve sustained well being for children and families acutely affected by hunger and malnutrition.



Mary Njeri

Global Hunger Response Director
World Vision International



In Warrap State, South Sudan, 1-year-old Deng, is fed a corn soy blend by his 13-year-old aunt, Akuac, as he recovers from malnutrition. World Vision helps ensure children in need of nutrition programmes receive primary health-care support and recovery treatment from mobile health units. © World Vision/Scovia Faida Charles

Response plan

In this document, World Vision details our plan to join forces across the humanitarian, development, and advocacy pillars to address the urgency and severity of the hunger crisis around the world. The plan builds on the first phase of World Vision's Global Hunger Response and incorporates learnings identified as we implemented multi-dimensional programming targeting both the immediate needs of communities as well as tackling the underlying drivers to stop the cyclic nature of hunger along with advocacy to spur action.

Response goal

To reduce acute food insecurity and improve the resilience of **30 million of the most vulnerable people** in countries experiencing growing hunger and the threat of famine.



Funding target

US\$2.5 billion



Target reach

30 million people

Guatemala

Haiti

Venezuela

Mauritania

Burkina Faso

Central African Republic (CAR)

Honduras

Democratic Republic
of Congo (DRC)

Angola

¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a system allowing governments, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organisations, civil society, and other relevant actors to work together to determine the severity and magnitude of acute and chronic food insecurity, and acute malnutrition situations in a country, according to internationally-recognised scientific standards.

Target population

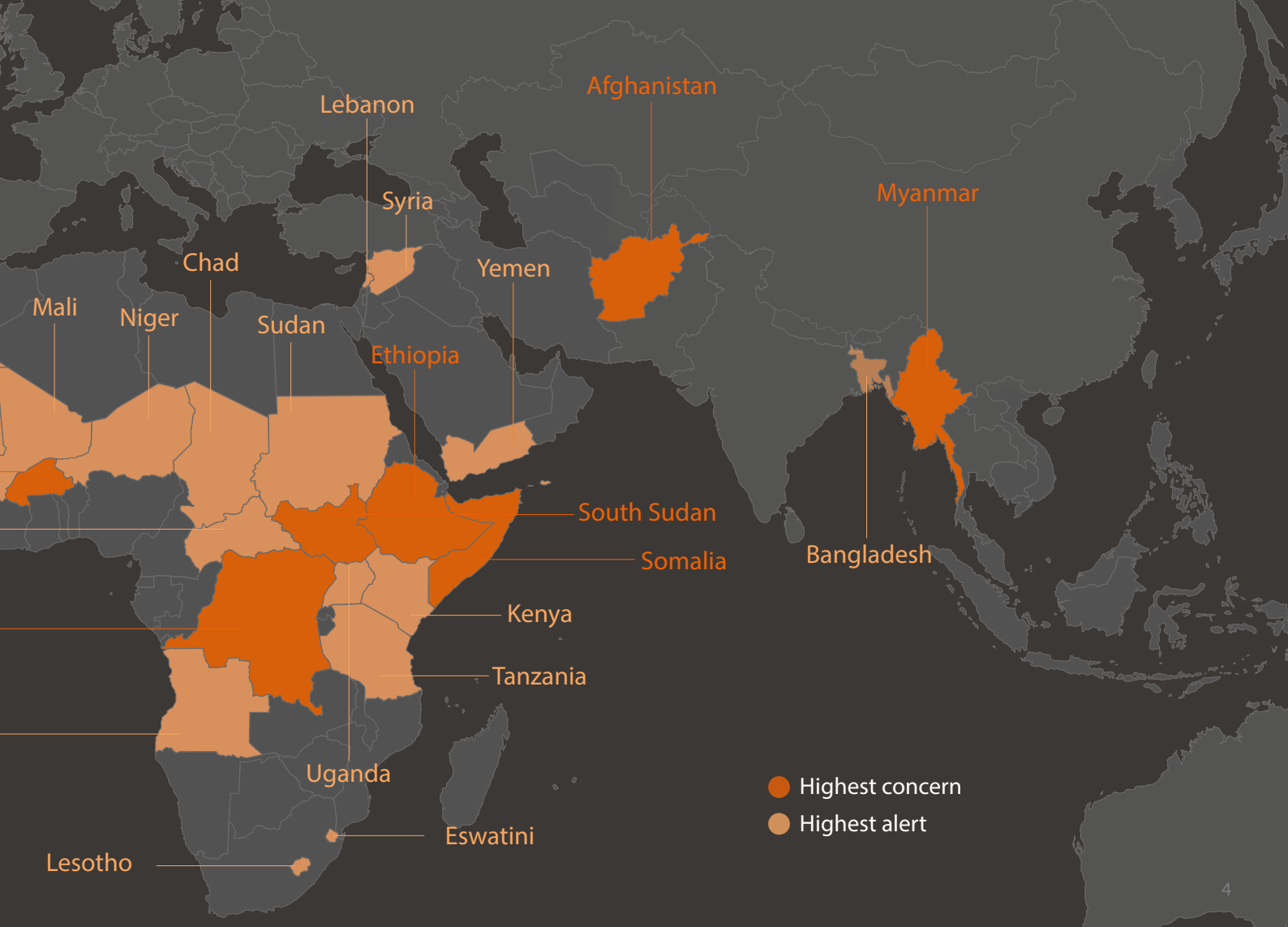


World Vision will focus our disaster management experience to achieve the most impact by prioritising eight countries of **'highest concern'** for a scale up in funding, focussed technical and programme design support, as well as assistance with communications and advocacy. These include countries with any populations living in IPC 5 conditions and those with a large number and/or proportion of population facing 'emergency' levels of food insecurity and/or experiencing insufficient food consumption.



World Vision will continue to work with countries where the hunger situation has reached alarming levels – these currently include 28 countries of **'highest alert'** – i.e. nations that have pockets of their populations living in IPC¹ 4 'emergency' and IPC 5 'catastrophic' conditions. Within these countries World Vision aims to support the most vulnerable people experiencing severe acute food insecurity, particularly those at risk of starvation, with interventions across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus that will save lives and build resilience.

World Vision will continue to monitor the situation in all the countries where we operate for deteriorating conditions – due to cost-of-living price shocks, climate change-induced disasters, and/or intensification of hunger due to conflict or violence – and help them to adapt existing programmes with high-impact interventions as their context shifts. World Vision will also work with the advocacy teams across all of our offices to address child hunger and malnutrition.



● Highest concern
● Highest alert

The Global Hunger Response journey

World Vision has been addressing the global hunger crisis in fragile and emergency contexts, including in some of the world’s most complex contexts, since 2021. This map represents the global journey of World Vision’s largest-ever appeal to respond to extreme hunger and support people living in the shadow of famine.

RISING HUNGER

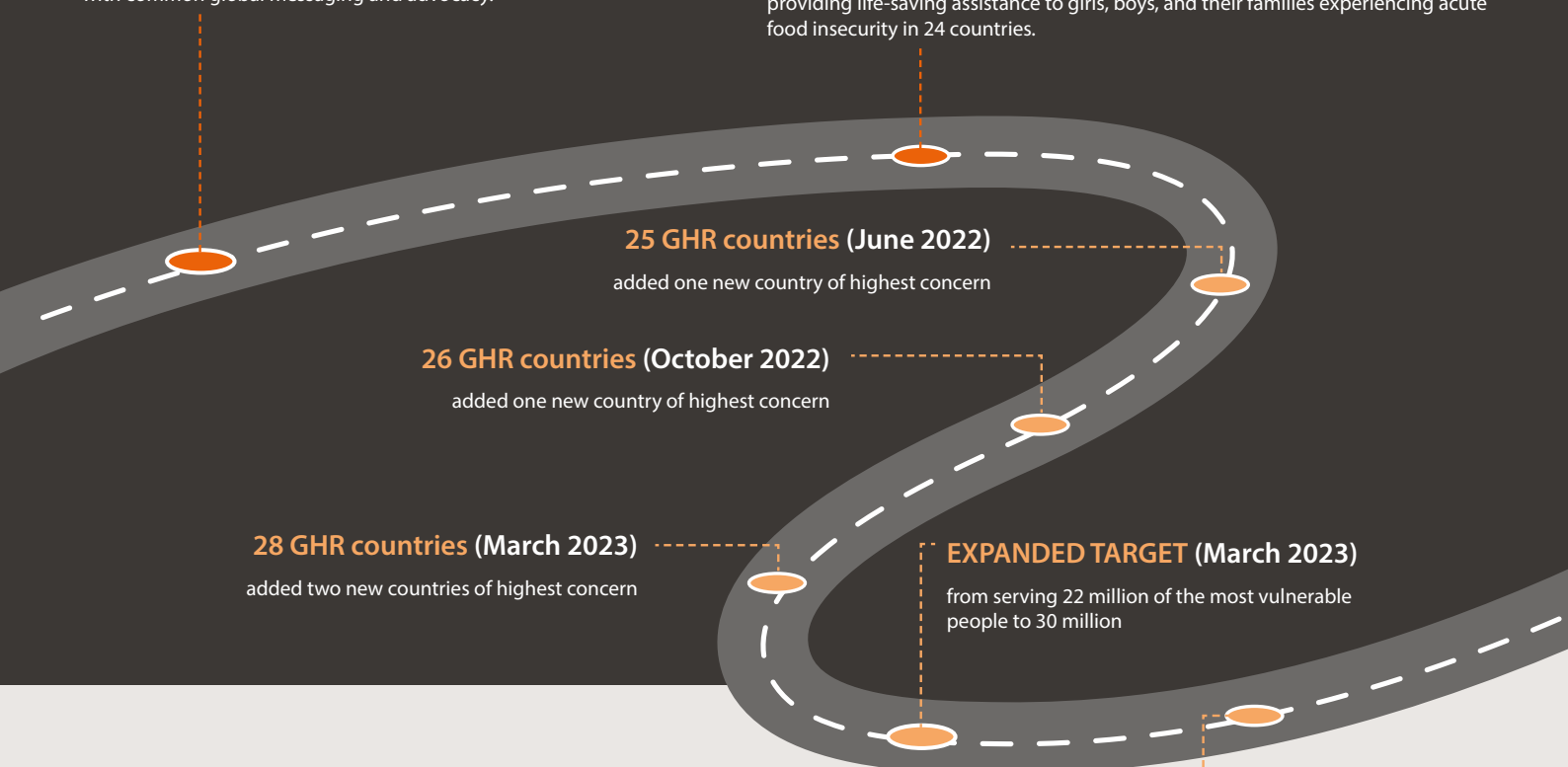
Global Hunger Initiative (March 2021)

World Vision heard the call to respond decisively to growing hunger and the risk of famine in 20 countries, agreeing to act by combining regionally led initiatives operationally with common global messaging and advocacy.

25% MORE HUNGER

Global Hunger Response declaration (May 2022)

After increasing our efforts to stave off famine, including issuing regional responses in both East and West Africa, World Vision escalated organisation-wide efforts to scale up operations, increase funding, influence decision makers, and inform and mobilise the public towards action and prayer with a US\$2 billion category III global emergency response declaration in May 2022. The Response aimed to further focus World Vision’s efforts on the mounting hunger crisis by addressing its drivers, the 4 ‘Cs’ – conflict; climate change; the lingering, uneven socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; and rising cost of living – while providing life-saving assistance to girls, boys, and their families experiencing acute food insecurity in 24 countries.



25 GHR countries (June 2022)

added one new country of highest concern

26 GHR countries (October 2022)

added one new country of highest concern

28 GHR countries (March 2023)

added two new countries of highest concern

EXPANDED TARGET (March 2023)

from serving 22 million of the most vulnerable people to 30 million

PROGRESS SO FAR (August 2023)

Nearly 18 months since the declaration of GHR, the Response has already had a significant impact on the lives of those most affected by severe food insecurity and hunger, reaching 21.8 million people – 73% of our 30 million target – in 28 countries around the world.

With interventions addressing food access; emergency health and nutrition services; clean water; sanitation and hygiene services; child protection and psychosocial support; and household resilience.

To achieve this, World Vision has raised US\$1.7 billion – 83% of our US\$2 billion target needed to reach the most vulnerable children and families affected by acute hunger.

World Vision has spent more than three-quarters (78%) of the funds raised so far.



LESSONS LEARNT

from Global Hunger Response Phase I (May 2022 – September 2023)

As we transition into the second phase of the Global Hunger Response, we build on the lessons we learnt from consultations with hundreds of partners and staff between November 2022 and March 2023. We heard: We're doing 'good', but there's always room for improvement. Findings from the real-time learning process included the need for us to:

- strengthen the resilience component of the response
- work more intentionally across the nexus
- respond early and increase preparedness for future shocks
- strengthen engagement with local partners and governments

Yet, the main challenge to achieving the Response's objectives remains the growing gap between the escalating humanitarian need, which is fast outpacing the available funding. We thus need to do more with less through increased efficiency and collaboration, and scaling up our advocacy efforts across the Partnership.

INTENSIFYING NEEDS

Global Hunger Response Phase II (October 2023)

With the continuing worsening of hunger around the world, World Vision is joining forces across our humanitarian, development, and advocacy pillars to provide an integrated organisation-wide approach to ending child hunger and malnutrition by:

- establishing a common governance structure and clear working processes across World Vision sectors – operations, disaster management, and advocacy – to respond collaboratively to hunger
- focussing our disaster management efforts on the most affected contexts within the Response's countries of 'highest concern' to maximise impact, while continuing to support the countries of 'highest alert' through integrated programmes
- strengthening resilience components within Response programmes and revising our strategy to prioritise working across the HDP nexus
- adding a new outcome focussed on anticipatory action
- adding five new indicators, including an indicator on humanitarian accountability
- building elements of fragile context, urban programming, environment and climate change, and anticipatory actions into our approach.

TRANSITION (October 2024 – September 2025)

As the organisation finds new ways to support all countries experiencing the various forms of hunger, the Response will collaborate with the global advocacy and operations teams to:

- elevate awareness about the immediate and long-term affects of food insecurity on children
- raise funds to provide immediate life-saving aid and support communities to improve their resilience against future food insecurity and livelihoods-related shocks
- call for policies and reporting mechanisms that ensure child hunger and nutrition are prioritised within governments and by donors
- build the capacities and systems needed within all offices responding to hunger and across the organisation to ensure a sustainable, long-term integration of anticipatory actions, early actions, and nexus programming, and other Response priorities into ongoing programming.

Strategic objectives



Improve access to and utilisation of food for better nutrition of affected households

- provide cash and voucher assistance to address economic access barriers to food
 - provide daily hot meals and/or dry food rations to school children
 - deliver, distribute, and coordinate in-kind food assistance
-



Increase access to curative and preventive quality emergency health and nutrition services

- provide quality primary health-care support
 - support children through severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition management
 - provide infant and young child feeding promotion and action orientated sessions and counselling to primary caregivers of children under 5
-



Improve access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) promotion services to mitigate waterborne diseases

- provide water and hygiene support through access to clean, potable water
- engage community members, including faith leaders, in emergency hygiene promotion activities

A schoolboy enjoys a meal with his classmates in Darfur. As the hunger situation in Sudan worsens, the food provided in school is the only meal some children from vulnerable homes get each day. In partnership with the World Food Programme, World Vision implemented a school feeding programme that provided hot meals to students daily and dry take-home rations in 266 Darfur-area schools in 2022. © World Vision/Gamal Ghalab





Reduce protection risks and vulnerabilities of children, women, and other vulnerable groups through increased access to food and livelihood assistance

- provide psychosocial support to children and parents/caregivers to cope with the stress and mitigate family tension due to food insecurity
 - provide trainings, case management, and referrals to prevent and respond to negative coping mechanisms to food insecurity that have an impact on children
-



Enhance household resilience to food insecurity and livelihoods-related shocks

- provide livelihood support through increasing access to livelihood physical agricultural assets (e.g. livestock, agriculture seeds, tools, etc.)
 - train farmers on adapting new and diversified livelihoods sources, including climate change resilient farming practices
-



Reduce/mitigate predictable humanitarian impacts from negatively affecting at-risk populations through coordinated and timely anticipated action

- strengthen local early warning systems and preparedness to be ready for the activation of anticipatory action protocol



World Vision will come together to advocate with one voice, in offices across the Partnership, to ensure that children realise their right to access enough nutritious food in crises and beyond. We will:

- listen to children and ensure they have opportunities to shape decisions and policies that affect them
- step up action to reduce child wasting and increase nutrition services
- intensify communications and resource mobilisation efforts to strengthen and integrate holistic programmes that address child hunger and nutrition across all countries experiencing various forms of hunger.

Our value add

Global presence and reach

World Vision has 70+ years of experience operating in 100 countries around the world. We have been addressing the issue of hunger in fragile and emergency contexts for decades, including in some of the world’s most complex contexts. We are responding in refugee camps, remote areas, where there is conflict, fragility, extreme weather conditions, and post-disaster scenarios, and where people are facing famine-like or severe hunger conditions. We partner with local communities to implement ‘anticipatory’ interventions before emergencies to reduce vulnerability during disasters and prevent or mitigate potential impacts. When crises strike, World Vision coordinates closely with broader recovery efforts and our global capacity to provide urgent, life-saving support to reduce suffering and are ready to meet the full demand of any crisis, regardless of size, location, nature, or complexity. We stand with communities from disaster through recovery to rebuilding. As a crisis transitions, World Vision adapts operations to build resilience in children and their families to restore their lives.



More than 29.6 million people, including 14 million children, received humanitarian assistance from World Vision after 58 natural and human-made disasters in 52 countries – in addition to our global COVID-19 Response – in 2022.

Critical technical experience

Thanks to our broad range of technical expertise in food assistance, nutrition, resilience, WASH, child protection, health, livelihoods, child protection, and cash and voucher assistance, World Vision can integrate and combine approaches to fit the needs of different or unique contexts and communities. World Vision’s programmes strive for the highest programme quality through application of establishment of technical best practice, pursuit of global humanitarian standards, community appropriateness, continuous innovation, and rigorous evaluation. Our technical staff collaborate in global inter-organisational committees as well as locally in responses and are recognised as experts amongst our peers – they are active in working groups across the sectors and represented at the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) for most of the UN’s lead global clusters.

Food assistance and cash and voucher programming experts

World Vision has proven expertise with providing food rations as well as cash and voucher assistance to refugees, displaced populations, and communities suffering drought and extreme hunger. World Vision is committed to promoting dignity for people affected by emergencies, providing them with choice, control, and flexibility. World Vision is also an expert in providing in-kind food assistance in contexts where cash and voucher programming is not feasible, including in hardest-to-reach areas.



Cash and voucher programming and in-kind food distributions accounted for over half of our humanitarian reach in 2022.



World Vision delivered 335,223 metric tonnes of in-kind food aid to more than 9.9 million people in 25 countries between October 2022 and June 2023.



7.8 million people in 26 countries, 87% of whom live in fragile contexts, received US\$265 million in cash and voucher assistance from World Vision between October 2022 and June 2023.

Nutrition programming specialists

World Vision is a global leader in nutrition within emergency, fragile, and vulnerable contexts. Since 2005, our nutrition programmes have focussed on the prevention and treatment of acute wasting in 31 countries, almost half of which are in the top 20 fragile states. From 2010 to 2022, World Vision nutrition programmes supported the admission of more than 700,000 children with severe wasting into therapeutic programmes or in-patient care.



88% of children with severe wasting fully recovered.



In 2022 alone, World Vision treated more than a quarter of a million children (225,866) for wasting.



World Vision continues to prioritise children’s health – nearly US\$93 million was invested in nutrition-specific programmes on top of US\$130.6 million in nutrition-sensitive programmes in 2022.

Partnering and localisation for greater impact

World Vision collaborates with the private sector, civil society, international organisations, governments, faith communities, community leaders, and many others at global, regional, and local levels, which allows us to remain agile while strengthening our commitment to local communities. By centring communities, we ensure lasting, more accountable change, which in turn allows for greater access and acceptance from those we serve.



We collaborate with a network of 184,000 community health workers around the world to address child well-being concerns.



More than 10,000 faith leaders have been mobilised in response to the mounting hunger crisis to date.

World Vision has also been the World Food Programme's (WFP) largest implementing partner for nearly 20 years, aiding disaster-affected people to save lives, improving health and education, and empowering vulnerable communities to become self-reliant, now and in the future.



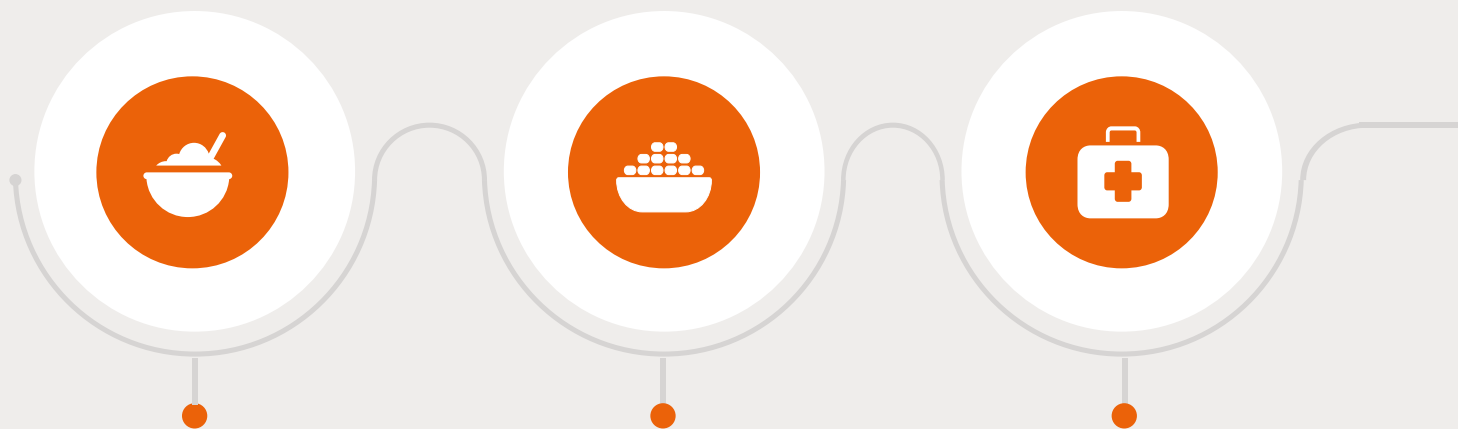
In partnership with WFP, World Vision fed 14.5 million people, more than half of whom (57%) were children, in 28 countries with WFP-provided food assistance (food and cash and vouchers) between October 2022 and June 2023.

Murtesa, who lives in Biftu Negaya kebele, in Oromia, Ethiopia, was excited to start fourth grade. However, he and his siblings couldn't go back to school last year. Because of the high cost of living created by the drought, his parents weren't able to afford school supplies, clothes, or food. Thousands of students are in this same situation. Nearly two-thirds (62%) of students living in the same zone as Murtesa's family were also forced to drop out of school in 2022 due to this drought. © World Vision/Bethel Shiferaw Kebede



Our interventions

World Vision is prioritising high-impact interventions that have been contextualised to different contexts and successfully implemented across countries and regions.



Food assistance

- conditional and multi-purpose cash assistance for families to purchase food and address basic needs
- blanket and targeted programmes to provide families supplementary food in addition to basic rations
- institutional feeding (e.g. school feeding programmes)

Nutrition

- infant and young child feeding support
- micronutrient supplementation
- family mid-upper-arm circumference measurements to monitor malnutrition
- decentralising growth monitoring and promotion
- establishing and scaling up community-based and integrated management of acute malnutrition programming
- positive deviance/health for underweight children and those with moderate wasting

Health

- community health workers and community health committees
- nurturing care groups for social behaviour change
- integrated community case management
- problem management plus for groups
- interpersonal psychotherapy for groups
- Channels of Hope to mobilise faith leaders in support of hygiene promotion activities
- women, adolescents, and young children safe spaces



As part of World Vision's Syria Response's ongoing hunger response activities, in May 2023, three months after the devastating earthquake, the Response distributed household essentials to affected communities in Türkiye. © World Vision

Kyaw, age 12, lives with his father, grandmother, and sister in a small village in Northern Shan State, Myanmar. A widower, his father is unable to work due to liver disease, so the family is dependent on an uncle for support. Kyaw's family received food assistance, which helped them focus on providing for other basic necessities rather than worrying about where their food would come from every day.
© World Vision/Myo Oak Soe



WASH

- hardware and software to prevent malnutrition and associated infections (e.g. rehabilitation of boreholes, water trucking, provision of water purification tablets)
- infant and young child social behavioural change messaging and hygiene education
- supporting integrated, community-based management of acute malnutrition programming with WASH interventions



Child protection

- training nurturing care groups and community health workers on psychosocial support and where to refer parents/caregivers for specialised psychosocial support
- strengthening volunteers, community health workers, faith leaders, and other partners' ability to identify gender-based violence and child protection cases, make referrals, and provide support
- Channels of Hope and community hope action teams to engage faith leaders and congregations in disseminating prevention messages on sexual exploitation and abuse and/or positive coping strategies to ensure child well-being
- child protection within health facilities/joint awareness in health facilities
- prevention of child marriage, child labour and trafficking, harmful coping strategies
- empowering children with resilience (IMPACT+ nutrition module)



Food security and livelihoods recovery

- leveraging cash and voucher programming for financial inclusion interventions and graduating the ultra-poor out of poverty
- recovery lending for resilience of existing savings for transformation groups
- improving agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers
- strengthening farmers' access to markets and financial services
- improving food production and resilience to the effects of climate change
- improving food security and livelihoods public services through social accountability



Evelia, a mother of eight in Guatemala, helps her daughter, 8-year-old Nathaly, to cook a nutritious meal for their family on their new stove. This assistance helped their whole family's health to improve as they could cook more healthy food at home. © World Vision/Ben Adams

Our approach



Humanitarian accountability

We are accountable first and foremost to those whom we serve. World Vision provides regular and inclusive opportunities for information sharing, community consultation and participation, including child-friendly, mobile, and digital approaches and sets up channels for sensitive and non-sensitive feedback and complaints that are accessible to people on the move.



Gender equality and social inclusion

The impacts of catastrophes are disproportionately felt by women and girls with more women being food insecure than men across all regions. Nearly 30% of women globally are suffering from moderate to severe food insecurity.² World Vision identifies the disparities people face due to age, gender, disability, socioeconomic status, or other social factors and ensures programme designs and implementation adequately address root causes of these disparities. We do this by promoting equal and inclusive access, decision-making, participation, and well-being of the most vulnerable; transforming systems, social norms, and relations to enable the most vulnerable to participate in and benefit equally from development interventions; building individual and collective agency, resilience, and action; and promoting the empowerment and well-being of vulnerable children, their families, and communities.



Advocating to key decision makers to improve children's well-being

Advocacy is an essential part of World Vision's work at the local, national, regional, and global levels. We mobilise and amplify voices – especially those of children – around the world to call for justice, lasting and sustainable impact, and the change of unjust policies affecting children's well-being. World Vision will strengthen our advocacy efforts with key decision makers and other relevant stakeholders to mobilise funding, improve humanitarian access, strengthen programmatic/operational responses to alleviate acute hunger, and build resilience for the most vulnerable children and their families and communities. World Vision will also work collaboratively alongside partners to prevent famine and towards other common objectives. At the global level, World Vision is a member of key humanitarian coordination platforms and processes (e.g. clusters, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP)) and actively participates in joint advocacy events at global decision-making forums (e.g. UN's General Assembly (UNGA), ECOSOC-HAS).



Nexus programming

As a development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding agency, World Vision implements food security programming that meets unmet need, readdresses inequality, reduces vulnerability and addresses root causes of conflict. We employ sustained efforts to foster inclusive country leadership and support local capacities, while keeping a priority focus on those most at risk, with support for equal fulfilment of basic needs for all. Our work is complementary with other humanitarian, peace, and development actors' interventions and joint efforts to prioritise, focus on comparative advantages, and enhance coherence. In alignment with our nexus programmes, we adopt a fragile context approach to operational set-up and/or financing mechanisms that help to navigate short-term realities and the evolving context without losing sight of long-term development perspectives.



Environment and climate change

Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, including hurricanes, flooding, wildfires, and droughts, threatening agroecosystem boundaries, agriculture production, food and water supplies. Changing climate has a 'threat multiplier' effect, hitting the most vulnerable the hardest – particularly those in fragile contexts and conflict-affected areas.

World Vision is committed to strengthening climate resilience of the communities that we serve while upholding our commitment to minimise the negative impacts of our programmes on the environment by implementing our Environmental Stewardship and Climate Action policy for environment as well as social safeguarding assessments. Our environment and climate action work within the Global Hunger Response aims to bring environmental, economic, and social benefits, such as ecosystem restoration, through a set of approaches, including greening communities and farmer-managed natural regeneration project models, climate-smart agriculture for food and nutrition security, community-based natural resource management, and community-based disaster risk management.

² FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO (2023) [The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2023: Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum](#). Rome, FAO.



Urban programming

Over half of the global population lives in cities, including the majority of refugees and internally displaced persons³ who are increasingly settling in urban areas where they can live in more dignity. However, they often end up in inner-city or suburban slums or in the poorest urban neighbourhoods where housing is cheaper but not adequate. Amongst the 1+ billion people living in urban slums, an estimated 350 to 500 million are children.⁴ Furthermore, access to healthy and nutritious foods for the poorest urban residents is a challenge, although spending on food items takes up a significant portion of their earnings. Safely storing and cooking food at home is often not an option for those living in inadequate housing and working in informal economies means food is often not on the table every day. As a result, malnutrition in urban areas is on the rise.

World Vision is already working in cities and other urban areas in 47 countries. Our citywide approach aims to contribute to creating safer, healthier, and more resilient, prosperous, and just cities for children by working with partners at the neighbourhood and district levels and influencing policies at the city level. Within the Global Hunger Response, World Vision is focussing on the contexts where children are increasingly exposed to vulnerability, including cities and other urban contexts in fragile and stable settings.



Anticipatory action

Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. The most effective way to address the impacts of these potentially disastrous events is to reduce or prevent the likely harms before the disaster occurs – through disaster risk reduction – and to respond as soon possible once the disaster can be reasonably foreseen or reaches its peak impact – through early action. This involves working with communities, partners, and frontline responders to understand and reduce the risks where possible and increasing response preparedness when a disaster occurs. One of the ways World Vision does this is through community-based disaster risk management, an approach that is integrated into our longer-term development and resilience programmes. In places where we have good early warning systems in place, it is increasingly possible to provide assistance ahead of the onset of a disaster through anticipatory action. Through the Response, we are encouraging the use of both approaches to reduce people's need for humanitarian assistance, uphold their dignity amidst disaster, and save scarce resources.



In Doolow, Somalia, a boy drinks water from an outdoor water tap at Ladan internally displaced persons (IDP) camp. In spite of the harsh conditions the children of the camp endure, they remain positive when facing difficult situations; they will be able to adapt and remain resilient. © World Vision/Gwayi Patrick



Faith in humanitarian action

As a faith-based relief, development, and advocacy organisation, World Vision is in the unique position to meaningfully engage with faith leaders of all religions to provide life-saving support and identify those most affected by crises. We draw strength and service from our connections with Christian organisations and faith partners to provide life-saving support to those most affected by crises.

We use an evidence-based project model, Channels of Hope, to engage with faith leaders to positively influence entrenched sociocultural norms by sharing fact-based information, drawing on trusted religious texts to provide fresh understanding and insights and mobilise congregations to take direct actions to address child well-being issues within their communities. Our experience shows faith leaders are critical partners within humanitarian and disaster responses given their unique position of trust and knowledge of their communities and these strategic, coordinated engagements between faith communities and more traditional relief actors yield strong results by increasing impact and sustainability – the faith groups empowered through this programming continue to work to address these matters long after World Vision's engagement ends.

³ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO (2023) [The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2023: Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum](#). Rome, FAO.

⁴ [Cities4Children global alliance](#)

Rahim, a 3-year-old refugee living Uganda's Bidibidi Settlement, enjoying nutritious food provided by World Vision.
© World Vision/Brian Mungu Jakisa



World Vision is a Christian relief, development, and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities to reach their full potential by tackling the root causes of poverty and injustice. World Vision serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.

Learn more:

wvi.org/emergencies/hunger-crisis

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