

# GLOBAL HUNGER RESPONSE - PHASE II

Situation report #4 | January 2025

The below report covers the period from October to December 2024

Impact figures are until the end of November 2024.

The world is in a massive hunger crisis. **Tens of millions of children and their families are currently confronted with the real-life impacts of acute hunger, including starvation and other long-term health issues.** This is why, in 2021, World Vision launched a global hunger initiative combining regionally-led responses addressing hunger, which led to the declaration of a Global Hunger Response (GHR) and the organisation's largest ever appeal – US\$ 2 billion – in May 2022 to respond to the staggering needs of 2.27 million of the most vulnerable people facing unprecedented hunger in 31 countries. **World Vision responded to this global emergency by raising US\$2.27 billion and reaching more than 25.4 million people, including 14,014,810 children,** in collaboration with our donors and partners.

Despite global efforts by the United Nations (UN) and agencies like World Vision, the growing hunger need persists. In response to this, GHR announced Phase II of the Response alongside the organisation's global hunger and malnutrition campaign, ENOUGH, in October 2023. Year 2025 will be a transitional year for GHR which further align and integrate its communications and advocacy activities into the global ENOUGH campaign, as the organisation continues to find new ways to support all countries experiencing the various forms of hunger.

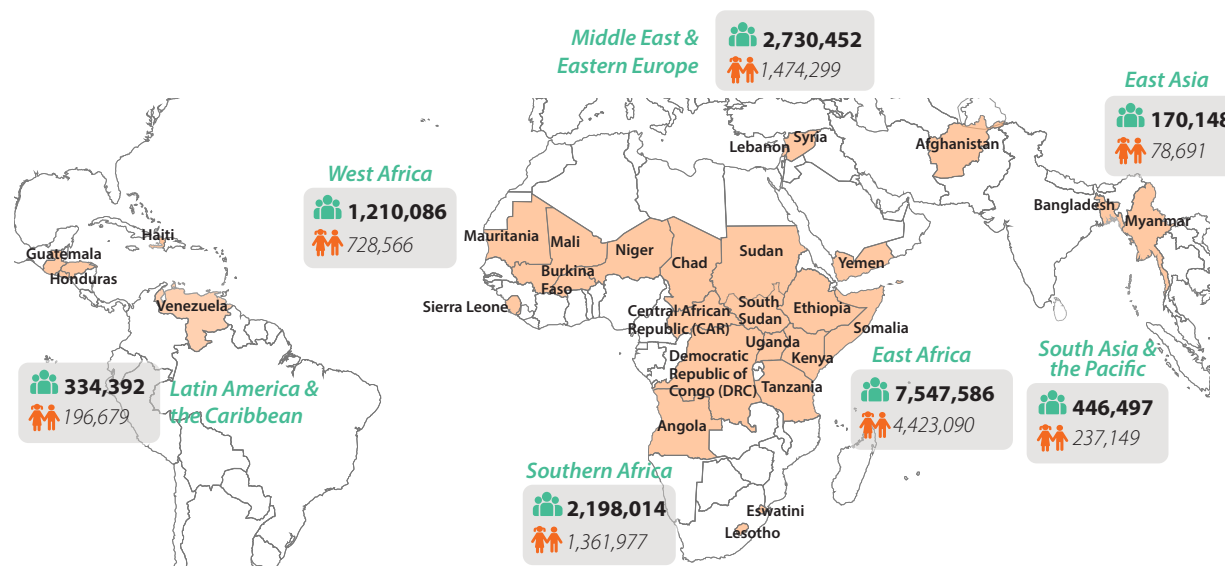
**By the end of FY25, World Vision aims to reach 30 million of the most vulnerable people experiencing hunger and the threat of famine in 31 countries of highest alert\*** with a focus on providing integrated solutions across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus to sustainably address the drivers of food insecurity and acute malnutrition.

\* Elsewhere World Vision continues to monitor the situation and is working to adapt programming and responses where cost-of-living price shocks are hurting the vulnerable.

## Situation overview

Acute food insecurity continues to intensify, driven by ongoing conflict, economic shocks and extreme weather events. As of 2023, approximately **282 million people** were experiencing high levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and above) in 59 countries, out of which **36 million people** face emergency conditions (IPC 4 and above).<sup>1</sup> The number of people living in

catastrophic conditions (IPC 5 and above), nearly doubled from 2022<sup>2</sup>. In Sudan alone, 638,000<sup>3</sup> people were projected to face Catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5) between December 2024 and May 2025, with famine ongoing in Zamzam IDP camp and may likely expand in North Darfur.



**US\$900.3 million raised out of US\$2.5 billion**

**People reached**

**14,637,175**



**Men 2,630,114**



**Women 3,506,610**



**Children 8,500,451**



**Boys 4,174,944**



**Girls 4,325,507**

<sup>1</sup> International Food Security Network (FSIN) and Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) (2024) [Global Report on Food Crisis](#), p.ix

<sup>2</sup> [Ibid](#), p.ix

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159433/?iso3=SDN>

According to the UN news released in October 2024 and the IPC home page on Gaza, the population classified in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) is expected to nearly triple in the coming months. Between November 2024 and April 2025, almost 2 million people, more than 90 percent of the population, are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, of which 345,000 people (16 percent) are in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), and 876,000 people (41 percent) in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).<sup>4</sup>

The rise in the number of people in these extreme levels of food insecurity underscores the severity of the crisis, particularly among vulnerable groups, with **36.2 million children** under five suffering from acute malnutrition, including **9.8 million children** severely malnourished.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, **9.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women** globally are grappling with acute malnutrition, further deepening the humanitarian crisis.<sup>6</sup> Acute food insecurity is expected to worsen in 2025 in more than 22 countries and territories<sup>7</sup>, driven by an alarming combination of conflict, weather extremes and economic crises. WFP projected 343 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure across 74 countries<sup>8</sup>.

Conflict remains the leading driver and amplifier of hunger in more than 20 countries/territories, directly contributing to around half of number of people living in acute food security globally (135 million people)<sup>9</sup>, an increase by 64% in four years.<sup>10</sup> Notably, conflict was the main driver in most of the ten largest food crises, whether measured by the number of affected people or the proportion of the population impacted.<sup>11</sup> Beyond national borders, the ripple effects of these crises destabilise entire regions, intensifying food insecurity in neighbouring countries and straining humanitarian resources.

In **Africa**, wars in Sudan, the Horn of Africa and the Central Sahel have displaced millions, straining resources in neighbouring countries like Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Libya and Uganda. In the **Middle East**, the conflicts in Gaza, Lebanon and Yemen have devastated food systems, displaced populations into neighbouring countries such as Egypt and Jordan, spilling over into Syria and increasing regional instability. In **Latin America**, violence in Venezuela, Haiti and other parts of Central America has led to food shortages, impacting surrounding regions.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>4</sup> <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/1155836>

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157985/>

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p.15

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p.15

<sup>7</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) *Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook*, p9

<sup>8</sup> WFP 2025 Global Outlook, November 2024

<sup>9</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (2024) *Global Report on Food Crisis*, p.ix

<sup>10</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) *Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook*, p3

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p.ix

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p.vii

Economic shocks were the primary driver of acute food insecurity in 21 countries/countries, impacting over 75 million people.<sup>13</sup> High debt levels and economic disparities undermine governments' ability to shield populations from poverty and climate shocks. According to the World Bank's International Debt Report 2024, low- and middle-income countries' external debt reached a record \$8.8 trillion in 2023, with debt servicing costs also at an all-time high.<sup>14</sup> Currency depreciation and food import restrictions threaten to raise food prices in vulnerable nations already struggling with instability. Food prices remain volatile, with local factors sustaining high costs, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable populations. Ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, with risks of regional escalation, further jeopardise global economic stability during this period.<sup>15</sup>

Extreme weather conditions worsened in 2024, with global temperatures reaching the highest ever recorded.<sup>16</sup> Alarmingly, weather extremes and increased climate variability were the main driver of acute food insecurity in 18 countries, affecting around 72 million people.<sup>17</sup> Twelve of these countries were in Africa while five were in Latin America, where 47.8 million and 12 million, respectively, were in urgent need of assistance.<sup>18</sup> The lingering effects of the recent El Niño are still being felt, causing widespread droughts and impacting food production, especially in Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>19</sup> The Horn of Africa experienced its worst drought in nearly 40 years, severely impacting agriculture and water resources. In Central and Southern Africa, 12 million people faced food insecurity due to drought and cyclone flooding. In Asia, Cyclone Mocha devastated farmlands, affecting over 3 million people in Myanmar.<sup>20</sup> La Niña, expected to last through March 2025, will affect rainfall and temperatures, potentially improving agriculture in some areas but increasing flood risks in parts of Nigeria, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It could also bring drier conditions to southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya and Somalia, highlighting the need for ongoing monitoring to assess its impact on food production and livelihoods.<sup>21</sup>

Compounding these challenges, the global humanitarian response faces severe funding shortfalls. Total reported humanitarian funding for 2024 reached \$32.04 billion, marking an increase of nearly \$3 billion compared to the \$29.12 billion recorded at the same time in 2023. However, despite this increase, the funding is still insufficient to meet the growing humanitarian needs globally.<sup>22</sup> In 2025, humanitarian partners are appealing for over \$47 billion to assist nearly 190 million people facing life-threatening and urgent needs across 72 countries.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>13</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (2024) *Global Report on Food Crisis*, p.ix

<sup>14</sup> World Bank (Dec 2024): [Developing Countries Paid Record \\$1.4 Trillion on Foreign Debt in 2023](#)

<sup>15</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) *Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook*, p.4

<sup>16</sup> European Commission (Jan 2025): [Monthly Climate Bulletin](#)

<sup>17</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (2024) *Global Report on Food Crisis*, p.ix

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p.13

<sup>19</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (Sep 2024) *Global Report on Food Crisis Mid-year update*, p.1

<sup>20</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (2024) *Global Report on Food Crisis*, p.13

<sup>21</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) *Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook*, p.vii

<sup>22</sup> Global Humanitarian Overview (2024): [December 2024 Update](#)

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

## Key concerns

During the reporting period, conditions have worsened for several countries that sit within World Vision's Global Hunger Response. The GHR continues to monitor the situation of Tier 1 and Tier 2 countries, and other countries that could potentially be included – below are some countries with key concerns:



### Venezuela

Venezuela continues to face a profound humanitarian crisis characterised by widespread socio-economic instability, political turmoil and mass displacement. As of May 2024, over 7.7 million Venezuelans have fled the country, seeking refuge primarily in Latin American and Caribbean nations, representing one of the largest displacement crises globally.<sup>24</sup> Approximately 40% of the population faces moderate to severe food insecurity, with around 15% (4 million people) in urgent need food assistance.<sup>25</sup> The healthcare system has significantly deteriorated, leading

<sup>24</sup> UNHCR (2024): [Venezuela Situation](#)

<sup>25</sup> WFP (2024): [Venezuela Country Brief](#)



to preventable deaths and disease outbreaks. During much of 2023, year-on-year food inflation in Venezuela was above 200%, although it significantly eased to 59% by March 2024. Despite this, the cost of a basic food basket remains nearly four times higher than the monthly salary.<sup>26</sup> Challenges in accessing data on Venezuela stem from government restrictions, weakened institutions, limited humanitarian access, and the complex displacement of millions of people.

### Myanmar

The situation in Myanmar is worsening alongside the intensification of armed conflict and the growing number of internally displaced, with 13.3 million people (24% of the population) living in acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or above), of whom 2.7 million are projected to face emergency levels of acute of insecurity (IPC 4 or above).<sup>27 28</sup> More than 3.2 million people are currently internally displaced, including 1.8 million since the escalation of fighting in 2023.<sup>29</sup> The ongoing conflict in Myanmar is expected to push more refugees into overcrowded camps, which are already highly vulnerable to extreme weather and security risks and lead to cross-border

<sup>26</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (2024) [Global Report on Food Crisis](#), p.121

<sup>27</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) [Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook](#), p.6

<sup>28</sup> These numbers exclude the impact of severe flooding in central and southeastern parts of the country in September 2024.

<sup>29</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (Sep 2024) [Global Report on Food Crisis Mid-year update](#), p.2

movements.<sup>30</sup> In 2024, monsoon rains led to floods in the southern part of the country, along with damage from floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Yagi in the north, further exacerbating vulnerabilities in conflict-affected areas.<sup>31</sup> As of August 2024, the basic food basket in Myanmar has increased by 57% year-on-year, with rice prices rising by 47% due to higher production costs, limited market access, currency depreciation and rising fuel prices.<sup>32</sup>

## Mali

In Mali, acute food insecurity has reached catastrophic levels for segments of the population (2,600 people) in the north, driven by ongoing violence and extremely high access constraints. Consequently, the number of people facing emergency conditions (IPC 4 and above) increased by 60% (121,000 people)<sup>33</sup> out of the total 1.4 million people living in acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and above).<sup>34</sup> Flash flooding has exacerbated food insecurity, driven by above-average rainfall during the September–October rainy season, compounded by La Niña conditions. Flooding in July–August destroyed about 491,000 hectares of cropland, particularly in Segou, Djenné and Mopti. By August 2024, prices of key cereals like sorghum and millet had risen by 50% and 58% year-on-year. Limited access to agricultural inputs is expected to continue, restricting planting and yields, further pressuring food availability.<sup>35</sup> The situation in Mali is expected to worsen due to escalating conflict and displacement, while funding gaps are limiting humanitarian assistance.

## Lebanon

In October 2023, escalating violence at Lebanon's southern borders led to significant displacement, with tens of thousands forced to flee. More than 902,000 individuals were internally displaced and over 640,000 crossed into Syria, including 396,523 Syrians and 244,640 Lebanese, in addition to around 41,442 Lebanese that arrived in Iraq by 27 November.<sup>36</sup> The World Bank's November Damage and Loss Assessment estimates that the conflict has caused \$3.4 billion in structural damage and \$5.1 billion in economic losses, illustrating the widespread destruction of homes, schools and essential infrastructure.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>30</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) [Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook](#), p.10

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p.4

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p.12

<sup>33</sup> FSIN & GNAFC (Sep 2024) [Global Report on Food Crisis Mid-year update](#), p.4

<sup>34</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) [Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook](#), p.6

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, p.25

<sup>36</sup> [IPC Lebanon \(2024\)](#), p.8

<sup>37</sup> World Bank (2024): [New World Bank Report Assesses Impact of Conflict on Lebanon's Economy and Key Sectors](#)



The official launch of the Supplementary School Meal Program at Kichanga Primary School. Initiated by World Vision DRC and funded by World Vision Singapore. This pilot project aims to combat hunger and malnutrition in 10 primary schools across the city, improving both the nutritional status and academic performance of children. © World Vision

The latest IPC results show that around 24% of the Lebanese population (928,000 individuals) and 39% of the Syrian Refugee population (579,000 individuals) currently face high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, diversify food intake, protect and restore livelihoods, and prevent acute malnutrition.<sup>38</sup>

Lebanon's economy has been severely impacted by a protracted financial crisis since 2019. In September 2024, inflation was around 32%, a drop from previous levels due to widespread US dollar pricing. However, the survival minimum expenditure basket cost was 15% higher in US dollar terms compared to July 2023. Conflict also hampered the agriculture sector, which accounts for 80% of southern Lebanon's GDP.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>38</sup> [IPC Lebanon \(2024\)](#), p.8

<sup>39</sup> WFP and FAO (2024) [Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook](#), p.19

**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

**IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS**

**Improve access to food for better nutrition of the affected households**

- 4,368,955** People reached with cash and voucher assistance
- US\$364,835,134** Amount of cash and vouchers distributed
- 603,351** Children receiving hot meals and/or dry rations through school feeding
- 6,886,121** People reached with (in-kind) food assistance
- 401,852** Quantity of food assistance distributed (mt)
- 52%** of households reporting that they have been informed about expected behaviour of World Vision's staff,

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

- 692,491** People reached through primary health-care support
- 232,057** Children reached through severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) management
- 62,266** Children recovered from SAM
- 289,024** Primary caregivers who benefited from infant and young child feeding (IYCF) promotion and action oriented sessions and counselling

**Enhance household resilience to food insecurity and livelihoods related shocks**

- 52,465** Households provided with livelihood physical agricultural assets
- 6,154** Households that have accessed agricultural physical assets through conditional CVP from local markets
- 98,718** Individuals trained in sustainable, nutrition-sensitive farming practices, climate-smart, resilient farming practices
- 61%** Proportion of households with alternative and diversified sources of income
- 24,697** Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses

**Improve access to clean water, sanitation support, and hygiene promotion services to mitigate waterborne diseases**

- 1,581,364** People with access to clean, potable water
- 551,319** People who have participated in hygiene promotion activities
- 900** Faith leaders engaged on hygiene promotion activities

**Reduced protection risks and vulnerabilities of affected children, women, and other vulnerable groups affected by food insecurity**

- 68,801** Caregivers/children affected by food insecurity accessing PSS sessions
- 286,116** People benefitting from joint activities between FS and CP to prevent negative coping mechanisms
- 2,890** Faith leaders engaged in promoting positive coping strategies to deal with food insecurity related CP risks

**Reduce/mitigate predictable humanitarian impacts from negatively affecting at-risk populations through anticipatory action**

- 19,153** Individuals supported through forecast-based actions
- 9,548** People provided direct access to information on climate and weather risks and crop management advisories
- 4,288** Existing community structures used as platforms to engage on anticipatory actions

## Advocacy highlights

In the final month of 2024, GHR held an Engagement Response Group (ERG) meeting. This meeting was an opportunity to present all GHR related updates, including information on communications and advocacy strategies, discussing priority events attended and significant report progress.

This meeting also included a presentation on the ENOUGH campaign, discussing regional launches, progress on the Nutritional Dialogues project and updates from our School Meals Programme. There was a hunger-related social listening presentation with a focus on significant trending conversations linked to hunger from September to October 2024.

Finally, the meeting concluded with a presentation from one of our most active GHR countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There was an insightful presentation on the programmatic challenges the team is currently facing, along with their strategies to strengthen programme and operational responses, key advocacy and external engagement updates, and communications progress.



Figure 1. World Vision top keywords and hashtags

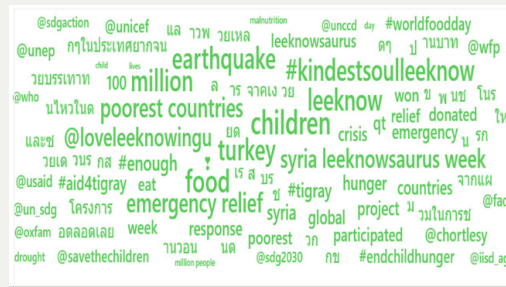


Figure 2. Industry-wide top keywords and hashtags

The [Global Hunger Response Two Years On](#) report was launched to reflect on the profound impact of the Global Hunger Response around the world. This report includes the voices of children, women, men and other vulnerable groups, demonstrating how the crisis has affected their lives and how they are navigating, enduring and persevering in the face of adversity.

The report looks at the impact of the GHR to date, which includes reaching over 13 million people, of which more than 7.5 million were vulnerable children, in the 2024 fiscal year alone. It also discusses the ongoing challenges to the GHR, highlighting prominent programmes in GHR countries and discusses advocacy highlights.

The [Breaking the Cycle: The Cost of Malnutrition to Girls](#) report discusses girls' malnutrition as a pervasive global crisis with far-reaching implications. It undermines their health and well-being but also jeopardises their education, future earnings and the health of their children, creating a vicious cycle.

This report outlines several critical actions to tackle malnutrition and its effects on girls like expanding nutrition services for children, addressing adolescent nutrition and combating gender inequality.

There have been significant external engagement and advocacy opportunities this quarter including:

- World Vision participation in a side event at **UNHCR Executive Committee** (ExCom) on internal displacement alongside the Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council and Somalia NGO Consortium on implementing long-term, durable solutions to internal displacement. World Vision highlighted its systemic approach to food insecurity and the multiplier's effect of multi-sectoral programming, nexus thinking, and equitable partnering in tackling food insecurity.
- Speaking at the African Union (AU) Humanitarian Symposium on key tools for the protection of children.
- Participation in a strategy workshop for the "Coalition Against Conflict and Hunger" steering group that took place in Brussels in October.
- Participation in the Global Humanitarian Overview Launch in Geneva in the beginning of December where, Global Lead for Disaster Management, Isabel Gomes, read a joint-NGO statement on behalf of 109 organisations.
- A World Vision delegation attended the WFP Executive Board meeting which focused on addressing rising hunger and growing needs.

Leading on a [NGO Statement](#) which was launched at the Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 on respect for International Humanitarian Law in armed conflicts.

In the last quarter, India, Peru, Lesotho, Myanmar, Eswatini, Albania, Armenia, Zambia, PNG and Cambodia all launched their ENOUGH Campaigns domestically which means 167 World Vision offices across seven regions are now actively running the global [ENOUGH](#) Campaign.

As part of the ENOUGH Campaign, World Vision has made momentous strides towards the Nutrition for Growth Summit which takes place in Paris in March 2025. World Vision is working on its own commitments, focusing on ongoing programs and policy change activities, and is in the process of organising 400 Nutrition Dialogues from 55 countries, with over 12,000 participants.

Other significant advocacy and external engagement events in which World Vision had a significant involvement include:

- **G20** in Brazil was a priority event for World Vision and the ENOUGH campaign and in the lead up to the Summit, World Vision actively engaged and advocated for their governments to support or join the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty.

World Vision, along with partners organisations, [delivered a letter](#) thanking President Lula for his leadership in launching the Global Alliance and urging the prioritisation of child hunger and strengthened partnerships with civil society through the alliance.

- COP continues to be a very significant event and **COP29** in Azerbaijan was no different with a strong World Vision delegation present, including a number of child representatives, in which significant achievements were made in the areas of child

participation in the development of climate policies. Children's voices will now be heard in the National Action Plan of Solomon Islands and in the Nationally Determined Contributions of Zambia.

UNFCCC annual progress report on the Glasgow Work Programme, Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) also mentions World Vision in relation to the meaningful engagement of those who are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change including children, youth, women amongst others.

- World Vision had a delegation at the **2024 Global Child Nutrition Forum** in Osaka, Japan which was attended by Government ministers, leading academics and donors from around the world at which we were able to highlight our longstanding programmatic expertise and our deep grassroots connections, as well as advocating on the need for the implementation of School Meals Programmes around the world.

## Resource highlights

### Articles

[The seven things humanitarians want you to know about the hunger crisis](#)

[Ground-breaking alliance aims to fast-track an end to hunger and poverty](#)

[The 2004 tsunami taught me many things, but six in particular](#)

[This Christmas, for Southern Africans the issue of aid is live](#)

[Redefining 'home': The importance of building community for migrants](#)

[Time to learn 4 important lessons about providing school meals](#)

[COP29 delivers triple climate finance but is it enough for vulnerable children?](#)

[Climate mobility and climate finance are linked: by survival](#)

[The World Bank, World Vision, and the Government of Angola collaborate to address drought impacts in vulnerable communities \(Angola\)](#)

[COP29: Maybe the rich are blind to climate devastation needs](#)

[The UK's children are malnourished... so let them eat pies?](#)

[88 Young People Ready To Launch Income-Generating Activities orld ViAfter Training In Various Vocational Skills By World Vision \(DRC\)](#)

[World AIDS Day: A Time to Renew Our Commitment to Ending HIV/AIDS](#)

[School meals: South East Asia children must see more action](#)

[Planting seeds of hope and recovery \(Syria\)](#)

[The climate crisis is no phantom menace, so why the lack of COP29 urgency?](#)

[World Vision's Water, Sanitation & Hygiene team transitions to digital monitoring](#)

[Last Week, Today, and Tomorrow: A Call to End Violence Against Children](#)

[Low-hanging fruit for enhancing accountability and inclusivity in development financing](#)

[Climate mobility and climate finance are linked: by survival](#)

[Children's Exposure to Post-Election Violence in Mozambique \(Mozambique\)](#)

[From roots to resilience: FMNR is a winning greening approach](#)

[Helping children get iSmart, while protecting their mental and emotional health](#)

[The World Urban Forum: So close, and yet still so far to go](#)

[World Vision Ethiopia Advisory Council and Leadership Visit to Hulla to Witness Community Impact Firsthand \(Ethiopia\)](#)

[A secret to sustainable recovery: Integrate Peacebuilding into Humanitarian and Development Work](#)

[It's not just a centre, it's home \(Syria\)](#)

[Climate crisis influences children's and youth's mental health – why should urban practitioners worry about it?](#)

[Violence kills a child every 5 minutes: but I'm not driven to despair](#)

[Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration – climate action that's fit for fragile contexts](#)

**Videos**

- [Supporting Displaced Communities through World Vision Lebanon's Community Kitchen Initiative](#) (Lebanon)
- [Children in Lebanon Face Displacement and Winter Hardships](#) (Lebanon)
- [World Vision's MHNTs: a lifeline for many](#) (Afghanistan)
- [Racha's Story of Displacement](#) (Lebanon)
- [Gul Ahmad dealing with the aftermath of conflict in that he cannot get enough to eat](#) (Afghanistan)
- [Escalating Conflict Leaves Families Uprooted](#) (Syria)

**Reports and publications**

- [Global Hunger Response Two Years On](#)
- [Breaking the Cycle: The Cost of Malnutrition to Girls](#)
- [Feeding hope: A retrospective on World Vision's Global Hunger Response Phase I](#)
- [Global Hunger Response phase II strategic plan](#)
- Global Hunger Response: Capacity statement
- [Rising Storms: Climate impacts on conflict, community tensions, and hunger](#)
- [Price Shocks: Economic gains masking a growing hunger and malnutrition crisis](#)



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World Vision is focussed on helping the most vulnerable children to overcome poverty and experience fullness of life. We help children of all backgrounds, even in the most dangerous places. Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness. Our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.

[wvi.org/emergencies/hunger-crisis](http://wvi.org/emergencies/hunger-crisis)

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