

GLOBAL HUNGER RESPONSE

Situation report #4 | October 2022

The world is facing a massive hunger crisis. Tens of millions of children and their families are confronted with starvation. Conflict, climate change, COVID-19, and rising costs are interacting to create new and worsen existing hunger hotspots, reversing the gains families have made to escape poverty.

Nearly **50 million people** are on the edge of famine in 45 countries. World Vision is responding to this global emergency with a **US\$2 billion** appeal – the largest in our organisational history.

Food assistance and other life-saving support is immediately needed to prevent the deaths of thousands of people. Despite efforts from the United Nations (UN) and agencies like World Vision, needs continue to outpace international funding for response efforts. World Vision's Response is targeting **22 million people in 26 countries of highest concern**.^{*} Elsewhere World Vision continues to monitor the situation and adapt our programming and response efforts where cost-of-living price shocks are hurting the vulnerable.

^{*} East Africa Emergency Hunger Response: Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda; West Africa Emergency Hunger Response: Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, the Central African Republic (CAR), Mauritania; Sierra Leone; in the Middle East and Eastern Europe: Afghanistan, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen; in Southern Africa: the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Angola; in Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti; in Asia Pacific: Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

World Vision



People reached



15,536,279[‡]



Men 3,098,139

Women 3,966,274



Children **8,471,866**

Boys 3,964,663 Girls 4,507,203

^{*}Based on figures as of 26 October 2022. People reached includes people supported in GHR's 25 countries of highest alert from 01 March 2021 through the current reporting period (30 September 2022). [‡]Note: Figure amounts are lower than previously reported due to address changes in counting methodology.

Situation overview

Over the last two years, we have watched as an unparalleled global hunger crisis has left an increasing number of people at risk of or facing acute food insecurity. Nearly 50 million people are on the brink of starvation across 45 countries and the lives of millions of hungry children are teetering on the edge. These numbers have increased 25% since the start of the year, and 40% more families are struggling to feed themselves today than before the pandemic.¹

The lingering effects of the pandemic continue to be disproportionately felt by struggling families in the poorest countries, contributing to increasing socioeconomic disparity around the world. Since the outbreak of conflict in Ukraine in February 2022, spiralling food, fuel, and fertiliser prices have compounded these factors globally, leaving people even further behind, exacerbating existing humanitarian crises, driving millions of people around the world into extreme poverty, and magnifying hunger and malnutrition.

The situation is gravest in many of the globe's most fragile contexts. Conflicts, climate disasters, economic crises, and the humanitarian financing gap are leading to staggering levels of displacement and humanitarian need has risen dramatically in just the past year.² The UN estimates that the number of people experiencing acute food insecurity³ and in urgent need of assistance will likely climb to 222 million across 53 countries and territories.⁴

The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) food price index measured its highest ever jump – 27.6 points – between 2020 and 2021,⁵ and a newly released comparison study by World Vision shows a 14% increase in food prices during this time.⁶ Rising prices deepen the challenges for those barely able to pay for food in normal times and force parents and families to face unimaginable choices in an effort to survive.

Key concerns

- Food prices are rising at an alarming level around the world. World Vision recently found that the jump in cost to purchase the same basket of 10 food items was highest in Myanmar, Tanzania, Uganda, Haiti, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and the DRC. Notably, five of the eight most alarming numbers were recorded in East Africa, where there is a concentration of drought, local conflict, and displacement.⁷
- Recent assessments in Haiti also show a significant increase in the severity of its hunger crisis. Nearly half of the population (4.7+ million people) are experiencing acute food insecurity, with catastrophic levels (IPC 5) recorded for the first time ever.⁸ Key drivers include movement restrictions due to armed violence, poor agricultural production, contraction in economic activity, and high inflation. World Vision's recent survey found that food prices had risen by 26% since 2021.⁹
- Sierra Leone has witnessed one of the fastest deteriorations in West Africa of its hunger situation. From March to August 2022, the number of people experiencing emergency (IPC 4) levels of food insecurity grew rapidly to 26,400.
- Syria's widespread cholera outbreak in September put hundreds of thousands of children under 5 and 800,000 already malnourished girls and boys¹⁰ at further risk of infection and possible death. What is more, the threat appears to have begun to spread across the region, with fatal cholera cases now being reported in Lebanon.¹¹ [World Vision has called on all donors](#) to expedite support with additional funding for water disinfection materials, medications, and equipment for cholera treatment, as well as our ongoing hunger Response efforts.

¹ See: World Bank, [Poverty and shared prosperity 2022: Correcting course](#)

² See: UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), ["Global displacement hits another record, capping decade-long rising trend"](#) and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), [Global Humanitarian Overview \(GHO\) 2022](#)

³ i.e. When the inability to consume enough food puts a person's life or livelihood in danger – in this report, this is defined as people living in IPC 3 or higher.

⁴ See: WFP and FAO, [Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: October 2022 to January 2023 outlook](#)

⁵ FAO (2022) ["FAO food price index"](#)

⁶ World Vision International (WVI) (2022) [Price shocks: Rising food prices threaten the lives of hundreds of thousands of children](#)

⁷ [WVI \(2022\) p11.](#)

⁸ FAO (14 Oct 2022) ["Catastrophic hunger levels recorded for the first time in Haiti"](#)

⁹ [WVI \(2022\) p11.](#)

¹⁰ OCHA (Feb 2022) [Humanitarian needs overview: Syrian Arab Republic](#)

¹¹ Syria International [non-governmental organisation (NGO)] Regional Forum (SIRF) (20 Oct 2022) ["Cholera outbreak seriously threatens public health in Syria"](#)



RESPONSE GOAL: To reduce acute food insecurity and improve the resilience of 22 million of the most vulnerable people in countries experiencing growing hunger and the threat of famine

IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS



Improve access to food for affected households



4,290,186
People reached with cash and voucher assistance



US\$147,458,772
Cash and voucher assistance distributed



682,955
Children receiving hot meals and/or dry rations through school feeding



6,274,524
People reached with (in-kind) food assistance



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



787,084
People reached through primary health-care support



356,554
Children reached through management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)



20,395
Children recovered from SAM



99,131
Primary caregivers benefited from infant and young child feeding (IYCF) promotion and action oriented sessions and counselling



Improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to mitigate water-borne diseases



1,637,653
People with access to clean, potable water



217,325
People that have participated in emergency hygiene promotion activities with appropriate supplies



Ensure protection for children, women, and vulnerable groups including psychosocial support and provision of dignity kits for reproductive age girls and women



213,368
People receiving prevention messages on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and/or positive coping strategies



including 5,354
Faith leaders engaged in disseminating prevention messages on PSEA and/or positive coping mechanisms



119,790
People receiving psychosocial support



Household resilience to food insecurity and livelihoods-related shocks



1,476
Households provided with conditional cash or vouchers to procure agricultural physical assets



32,388
Households provided with livelihood physical agricultural assets



7,825
Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses



7,487
People trained in climate change resilient farming practices

ADVOCACY HIGHLIGHTS


World Vision and our partners are advocating to mobilise funding, improve access, and strengthen programmes

- On 17th August, World Vision and Joining Forces jointly called for immediate action to protect children from the global hunger crisis, when a new report revealed that [one child is being pushed into severe malnutrition every minute](#).
- World Vision's global communications team collaborated with the Global Hunger Response to [raise awareness](#) about the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste on 29th August and how this issue [contributes to the global hunger crisis](#). Offices across the Partnership commemorated this day by advocating with their governments and decision makers to make changes relevant to their context, including reducing food waste, loss, and greenhouse gas emissions arising from agricultural and commercial overproduction and consumer expectations or from inefficiencies in agricultural supply chains, amongst other recommendations.
- In the lead up to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September, [World Vision continued to call on donors and governments to urgently mobilise funding](#) to avert another preventable famine in Somalia, as well as in a [joint statement alongside our partners in the Inter-agency Standing Committee \(IASC\)](#). A private briefing was also held in Geneva with Member States – in cooperation with other NGOs and an NGO network – on the Horn of Africa drought response, with a focus on Somalia, which resulted in an engaging discussion on hunger, the operational and funding challenges facing the humanitarian response, and potential solutions.
- On 13th September, World Vision Afghanistan's national director, Asuntha Charles, [delivered a statement](#) as part of the 51st session of the Human Rights Council's interactive dialogue on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan, warning that 3.2 million Afghan children are at risk of acute malnutrition in 2022, with more than 1 million of those children projected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition. The following day, World Vision and Save the Children held a side event in Geneva, 'Afghan children in crisis' with Richard Bennett, the Special Rapporteur on Afghanistan, and Asuntha Charles speaking on the human rights aspects of the crisis as well as the dramatic humanitarian situation, including the hunger crisis. Several Permanent Missions of Member States attended the event, which also highlighted children's voices and spoke about hunger, health and nutrition, child protection, education, gender, and humanitarian access.

"The saddest thing is to see a child going to bed hungry – let this not happen any more in Afghanistan. Give every child the right to live." – Asuntha Charles, World Vision Afghanistan's national director

Charles visits World Vision's health and nutrition programme in Herat province, where children are suffering from hunger because of drought, which is already in its fifth year.

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World Vision at the UNGA in September 2022

- Due to the deteriorating situation in Somalia and the growing likelihood of an unprecedented fifth consecutive failed rainy season, the IASC Emergency Directors Group (EDG) convened a mission to Somalia in July 2022 to identify gaps, challenges, and priority areas to inform a potential scale up of the humanitarian response. Following the mission, World Vision's EDG representative, World Vision US' Vice President of Humanitarian Affairs, Mark Smith, spoke at joint NGO briefings for Member States in New York and Geneva to raise awareness about the country's dire situation. The IASC has heeded advocacy calls to help provide Somalia with additional resources and capacities.
- At a high-level roundtable, [The road to the UNGA: Preventing famine and fighting food insecurity](#), organised by the Global Network Against Food Crises, World Vision Afghanistan's National Director, Asuntha Charles, [shared reflections](#) from recent discussions with Afghan children and families and key findings from World Vision's recent report [Afghanistan: A children's crisis](#) on the humanitarian crisis's impacts on children's food security, education, nutritional status, and their families' livelihoods.
- As part of a joint initiative between the Advocacy Compact on Famine Prevention and Mitigation, SDG2 Advocacy Hub, and ONE Campaign, World Vision helped pen an [open letter to UN Member States](#) on the global food crisis, calling on world leaders to take urgent action to save lives as they gathered for the UNGA. The open letter was co-signed by 238 civil society and NGOs from 75 countries. A [joint press release](#) led by World Vision generated coverage in at least six languages across 14 countries and six continents.
- World Vision International's President and CEO, Andrew Morley, and the CEOs of Save the Children, Plan International, SOS Children's Villages, and ChildFund Alliance – as Joining Forces – convened a breakfast briefing for ambassadors and other senior government officials focussed on the global hunger crisis and its impact on children and child rights.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS



East Africa region

People reached **7,397,677**‡Children reached **3,926,418**‡

Situation overview

The acute food insecurity situation in East Africa continues to deteriorate significantly, driven by extreme weather conditions, conflict and insecurity, and economic shocks – including the effects of the war in Ukraine. Up to 53 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure, a 36% increase from the estimated 39 million at the start of the year. [The situation](#) is particularly precarious in Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, where hundreds of thousands of people are facing ‘catastrophic’ levels of food insecurity (IPC 5). However, it is children who are most affected by this devastating hunger crisis. Around [4.9 million children are acutely malnourished](#) (i.e. too thin for their height) in drought-affected areas in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia, including 1.4 million children who are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (i.e. very low weight for their height and severe muscle wasting, amongst other effects).

The longest drought in over 40 years is forecast to continue across the region, with another failed rainy season likely, damaging livelihoods and incurring debilitating, repeated cumulative shocks to herds, crops, water availability, and household incomes. This will bring about an unprecedented worsening of the food crisis by the end of 2022, with up to [26 million people expected to slide into ‘crisis’ or worse](#) (IPC 3+) levels of food insecurity in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia. The number of refugees in the region increased from 1.82 million in 2012 to almost 5 million in 2022, and in the last year alone, [an additional 300,000 were displaced](#) – most of these refugees are from Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Many of the displaced seek safety and protection in countries also suffering from civil unrest, scarcity of resources, and economic stress.

Response highlights

- World Vision has been implementing East Africa Hunger Emergency Response (EAHER) in **Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda** since March 2021, enabling the repurposing and fundraising of US\$261 million.
- In partnership with other Somalia-based NGOs, World Vision advocated for the scale up of the humanitarian response to address the growing levels of hunger and mitigate the impacts of the unprecedented drought.
- In Sudan, World Vision engaged with various platforms (e.g. community organisations and religious institutions) to advocate for progress sharing on community assistance provided to people affected by hunger, simultaneously creating a space for community feedback on services rendered.
- In July 2022, World Vision Uganda, together with partners, presented on the escalating food insecurity and malnutrition in Uganda and shared a joint statement with members of parliament (MPs) asking the government to streamline food security and nutrition governance, re-establish national strategic food reserves, ensure land-based investments, prioritise food security, and revise trade policy and practices to ensure they benefit the most vulnerable. The MPs committed to advocating for the establishment of national food reserves as a way of ensuring there is food to support emergencies when they arise and influencing the government to prioritise the strengthening of food and nutrition legislation. The event was covered by three national TV outlets (i.e. NTV, NBS, and Bukedde) and two national news media (i.e. New Vision and Monitor), amongst others.



West Africa region

People reached **2,501,324**Children reached **1,323,511**

Situation overview

Countries in West Africa are experiencing the [worst hunger crisis ever recorded](#), with conflict and extreme weather, including above average rainfalls and recurrent droughts, compounding extreme poverty and forcing people from their homes. Trade disruptions brought on by the war in Ukraine are further aggravating the severity of this already dire situation, as [30% to 50% of the wheat in Burkina Faso, Benin, Gambia, Togo, Mauritania, and Senegal comes from Russia and Ukraine](#). Above average rainfalls are also expected to continue in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. [Many of these countries have experienced flooding since early July](#), resulting in the displacement and destruction of cropland and livestock grazing. This flooding is likely to result in reduced yields, and crop and livestock losses.

It is also important to note that the [people most affected by hunger currently live in conflict-affected areas](#) where humanitarian access remains highly constrained. Overpopulation, harsh climate, and a series of conflicts are perpetuating instability in parts of the region. As temperatures increase 1.5 times the global average, droughts on top of arid conditions challenge crop production. Conflict has rapidly escalated, with non-state armed groups targeting communities. [An average of eight civilians have been killed each day in 2022](#) and [grave violations of children’s rights are dramatically increasing](#). Despite already unprecedentedly high levels of insecurity, violence in the Central Sahel is likely to deteriorate further, given political instability across the region and the withdrawal of foreign counter-insurgency operations from Mali and Burkina Faso. This may drive new waves of forced displacement, adding to the

nearly 3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region, while further reducing humanitarian access.

Response highlights

- World Vision declared the West Africa Hunger Emergency Response (WAHER) in April 2022 for **Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger**. In October 2022, World Vision added **Sierra Leone** to the response due to the rapid deterioration of the country’s food security situation. The response continues to closely monitor the situations in Senegal and Ghana. Since declaring the WAHER, World Vision has mobilised US\$169 million.
- World Vision joined six fellow members of Burkina Faso’s international humanitarian NGO forum’s Advocacy Working Group in holding a press conference and released a joint statement on the situation for IDPs, which called for urgent and substantial funding to support education and the food needs of children affected by the crisis.
- As part of WAHER’s efforts to ensure protection for children, World Vision Burkina Faso provided training on child protection issues for 33 faith leaders, notably Imams, women leaders of Muslim associations, catechists, pastors, traditional leaders, and women leaders of associations.
- World Vision Niger collaborated with the Humanitarian Country Team on advocacy efforts with the government to secure red zone areas to enable humanitarian agencies to better respond to the hunger crisis.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS



Southern Africa region



People reached **2,943,457**



Children reached **1,835,238**

Situation overview

Persistent episodes of extreme weather, including recurrent droughts, floods, and other adverse effects of climate change have severely affected millions of already vulnerable people and exhausted their ability to cope with persistent shocks, causing hunger to increase exponentially across this region.

The DRC has one of the highest numbers of people experiencing hunger in the world, driven by longstanding conflict and violence in the east, overall economic decline, and high food prices across the country. Nearly 26 million people in the DRC are experiencing high levels of food insecurity, with 5.4 million people living in IPC 4 conditions. Approximately 860,000 children under age 5 and 470,000 pregnant or lactating women are acutely malnourished.

This crisis has been further compounded by the drastic rise (between 20–40%) in prices of basic commodities as well as the stifling of local market operations due to a [recent cholera outbreak in eastern DRC](#). [World Vision's recent study](#) captures the gravity of these crises, showing that it takes 17.2 days of work to earn enough to buy a foodbasket of common items.

The [acute food security situation in southern Angola](#) remains of concern, due to the compound effects of five consecutive years of dry weather conditions – a crisis aggravated by disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which saw entire families abandon their homes and livelihood in search of food and water as livestock and crops died. [This situation](#) has resulted in reported crop losses of up to 40%, livestock and asset losses, water scarcity, and population displacement. An estimated [38% of children under age 5 are suffering from chronic malnutrition](#) and approximately [560,000 people in three southern provinces require urgent humanitarian assistance](#).

Response highlights

- Since July 2020, World Vision is implementing interventions to combat hunger in the **DRC** as part of the re-declared humanitarian response in July 2020. World Vision has been responding to ongoing nutritional needs in **Angola** since September 2019. Since launching these Responses, World Vision has mobilised US\$266.7 million.
- As part of Joining Forces, World Vision facilitated the participation of children from across the region at the African Union's Child Parliament Forum, enabling them to advocate directly to decision makers about the growing cost of living, providing opportunities for those most in need, and upholding their commitments to international child rights conventions.
- World Vision DRC
 - proposed an initiative to food security cluster members, which resulted in a joint advocacy strategy and messaging on the hunger crisis
 - jointly organised a national children's forum, bringing together 29 children from 12 provinces with the Ministers of Social Affairs, Budget, Human Rights, and Justice, to discuss their concerns around child protection issues.
- World Vision Angola
 - enabled children to present issues affecting them and call for action during a child parliament with decision makers
 - worked with 40 schools to improve families' knowledge on food and nutrition issues and diversify agricultural production, with more than 26,000 men and women participating in cooking demonstrations and learning how to optimise nutrition when meal planning
 - worked with faith leaders to disseminate best hygiene practices and uphold child rights in their communities.



Asia Pacific region



People reached **247,251**



Children reached **117,384**

Situation overview

Within the Asia Pacific region, there is growing humanitarian need in Sri Lanka and Myanmar, where economically vulnerable families are expected to fall deeper into food insecurity.

Renewed supply chain disruptions and emerging macroeconomic difficulties are affecting the economic stability of several countries, such as Sri Lanka, where [debt default and financial collapse have spurred a dramatic political crisis](#). In Sri Lanka, the ongoing financial collapse – which initiated the worst economic and food security crisis since the country's independence – and persistent political uncertainty have led to acute food insecurity, and there is potential that that situation may deteriorate further in the coming months. After defaulting on its debt in May 2022, [the country has been facing increasing shortages of essential items, rapid currency depreciation, and booming food inflation](#). This unrest, coupled with the indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, have pushed more people into poverty and hunger – some for the first time ever. A basic meal is now out of reach for many. World Vision's recent survey found [a 26% price increase from 2021 to 2022, and a typical Sri Lankan would have to work for 1.5 days](#) in order to buy a basket of 10 common food items. A total of [2.4 million people are estimated to be in need of malnutrition prevention and treatment](#), including at least 56,000 children with severe acute malnutrition.

Myanmar's food security situation also remains of very high concern. [The economy is showing signs of continued deterioration](#), which is reflected in the ongoing sharp devaluation of the currency and increasing inflation. Around [1 in 4 people \(14 million\) in Myanmar are moderately or severely food insecure](#),

particularly those caught up in conflict and the poorest living in concentrated areas within urban centres. Many are also facing a fragile humanitarian situation due to instability arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the escalation of violence since February 2021. Livelihoods were destroyed, worsening access to food, health care, and education. An intensification in fighting in various parts of the country and frequent indiscriminate attacks on civilians have led to the [displacement of more than 1 million people](#). In addition, [thousands are in distress due to the increasing price of essential commodities](#), including food and fuel, partly due to the conflict in Ukraine.

Response highlights

- **Myanmar** and **Sri Lanka** were identified as countries of highest alert in May and June, respectively, due to the scale of humanitarian need and the number of economically vulnerable families likely to fall deeper into food insecurity over the coming months. Since launching Responses, World Vision has mobilised US\$15.6 million.
- In Sri Lanka, World Vision provided 28,234 preschool and school-age children with midday meals for up to three months to help prevent undernutrition and provided 5,270 pregnant and lactating mothers with nutrition packs to improve maternal and infant health.
- In August, World Vision Myanmar signed a letter of agreement with the national Ministry of Relief and Resettlement's Department of Disaster Management and OCHA to carry out disaster management and emergency response activities and support their capacity building and technical support activities.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS



Latin America and Caribbean region



People reached **270,896**



Children reached **139,308**

Situation overview

The hunger crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean has not been as prominent as similar circumstances in other countries and regions; however, four countries across the region are struggling with emergency (IPC 4) levels of hunger. Haiti and Guatemala rank the worst in terms of the number of people living in IPC conditions.

Economic shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic, weather extremes, conflict, and violence have all exacerbated food insecurity, putting additional pressures on households that have yet to recover from the economic and weather shocks of recent years. [The indirect impacts of the war in Ukraine are also being felt](#) in the form of fuel price spikes that have led to agricultural losses and higher food prices.

Haiti is experiencing [double-digit inflation for the seventh consecutive year](#). Chronic socio-political instability has contributed to the worsening economy and led to insecurity and sporadic disruptions of movement, limiting access to essential services and markets in some areas, reducing economic and livelihoods opportunities, and increasing costs. World Vision's recent survey found that [food prices had risen by 26% since 2021](#), with the price of a food basket of 10 common food items costing a Haitian the equivalent of 7.5 days of work. With that, in just the last month, hunger has risen significantly in Haiti. Nearly [4 in every 10 people](#) suffering from acute hunger are experiencing emergency (IPC 4) levels of hunger. What is more, [IPC 5 'famine-like conditions' have been identified for the first time](#).

Guatemala experienced the most significant increase (23%) in people facing acute hunger in 2022. About one-quarter (26%) of Guatemala's

population is acutely hungry, with [one in every eight \(12%\) of those people one step away from famine](#) (IPC 4).

In Honduras, [poverty – affecting 60% of the population](#) – is at the root of the chronic hunger crisis. Between July and September 2021, the entire population of Honduras was considered to be 'acutely hungry', with [more than 600,000 girls, boys, women, and men facing 'emergency' \(IPC 4\) hunger](#). However, the number of families affected may be higher today due to [continued increases in the prices of a basic food basket and fuel, as well as the lack of financing for and uncertainty around agricultural production](#) due to irregular rains.

Response highlights

- **Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Venezuela** are responding to the concerning levels of malnutrition, people living in emergency food insecurity, and food inflation. Since launching their Responses, World Vision has mobilised US\$57.8 million.
- In Haiti, World Vision began collaborating with Christian faith leaders from various denominations, faith-based organisations, universities, and the Christian media to plan actions around jointly promoting and supporting families in food crisis.
- In Venezuela, five Jewish, Muslim, Catholic, and Evangelical faith leaders participated in an event to develop a national interreligious youth volunteer platform. These forums will play a critical role in mobilising young people in vulnerable communities and ensuring equal delivery of Response activities.
- World Vision Haiti provided more than 6,400 farmers with high value seeds (Congo beans, peanut, plantain, cassava, vegetable) and 2,690 farmers were trained on improved planting techniques.



Middle East and Eastern Europe region



People reached **2,175,674**



Children reached **1,130,007**

Situation overview

Although conflict levels and their impacts vary, protracted conflicts and insecurity continue to drive acute food insecurity through displacement, disruption to agricultural livelihoods, and damage to infrastructure, food stocks, and markets. Conflict and insecurity have also created severe humanitarian access challenges.

Afghanistan is experiencing [unprecedented levels of hunger](#) with 1 in 5 people (8.7 million) experiencing emergency (IPC 4) levels of food insecurity, and, [for the first time, people are facing catastrophic \(IPC 5\) hunger](#). Approximately [4.7 million children and nursing women are estimated to be acutely malnourished](#). Additionally, drought in many parts of the country is projected to extend into a third consecutive year, affecting the next harvest of staple crops.

In Yemen, [7.1 million people are living in emergency \(IPC 4\) levels of hunger](#) and more than 160,000 people are expected to face catastrophic levels of hunger (IPC 5) by December 2022.

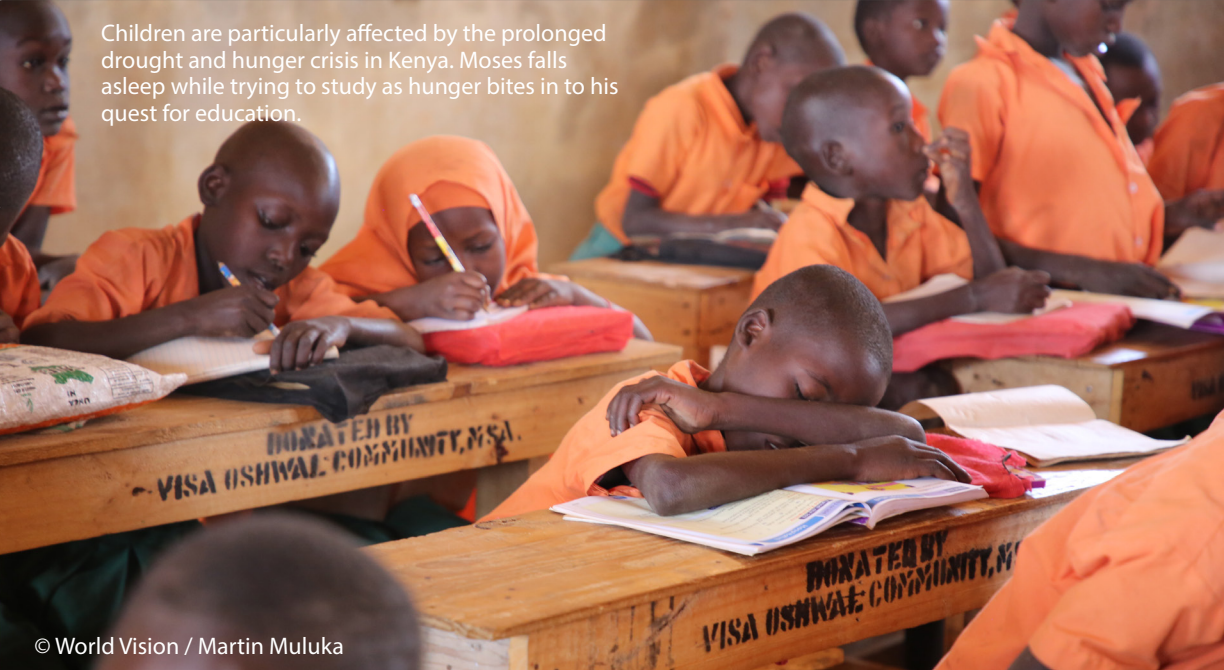
Despite a substantial cooling of the conflict over the last two years, the situation in Syria has grown increasingly dire for many, after more than a decade of conflict. The humanitarian crisis has been driven by the deteriorating economic environment, including weather anomalies and drought-like conditions which constrained 2022 agricultural production. Today, [14.6 million people \(half of them children\) are in need of humanitarian assistance](#) – an increase of 25% since 2020. Without additional funding, [conditions will likely worsen for the more than 12 million Syrians](#) estimated to be food insecure in late 2021.

Lebanon has been unsettled by political instability and a prolonged economic crisis – [its currency lost 90% of its value](#) between 2020 and 2022, leaving many households short on food. Although elections took place in May, no substantial steps have been taken towards forming a new government or introducing economic reforms to tackle the ongoing crisis. The war in Ukraine threatens to exacerbate prices even further, since [Lebanon relies on Ukraine for over 60% of its wheat](#). The most vulnerable, particularly refugees, feel these issues even more profoundly – [9 out of 10 Syrian refugee families in Lebanon currently live in extreme poverty](#).

Response highlights

- Due to their emergency and catastrophic levels of food insecurity, **Afghanistan, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen** are all priority countries of highest alert in the Global Hunger Response. Since launching the Response, World Vision has mobilised US\$192 million.
- World Vision Lebanon is currently meeting with MPs and other stakeholders to ensure they meet the pledges they made during a national child-led advocacy forum in July where 13 young people from all over Lebanon presented about children's needs, including education, livelihoods, and food security, and provided recommendations to decision makers (e.g. parliamentarians, ministers, state ambassadors).
- Through our partners in Yemen, World Vision conducted trainings on behaviour change communications and integrated management of childhood illnesses for health workers and mobile health clinic staff to help mitigate severe malnutrition and other waterborne diseases from plaguing hunger-stricken communities.

Children are particularly affected by the prolonged drought and hunger crisis in Kenya. Moses falls asleep while trying to study as hunger bites in to his quest for education.



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Global Hunger Response: July – September 2022

RESOURCE HIGHLIGHTS

- [Price shocks: Rising food prices threaten the lives of hundreds of thousands of children](#)
- [Global survey reveals food prices vastly outpacing inflation as millions of children at risk of death from hunger](#)
- [Reeling from rising prices is a shared experience](#)
- [Give us this day our daily bread](#)
- [Hunger prayer and activity guide](#)
- [Food waste means the Earth's loss](#)
- [How to talk to your family about the hunger situation](#)
- [How the world's most hungry children are paying for the Ukraine conflict](#)
- [Humanitarian organisations estimate one person dying of hunger every four seconds](#)
- [Open letter to the 77th UNGA](#)
- [Global inaction will mean death for Afghanistan's hungry children](#)
- [Global Hunger Response: Response plan](#)
- [Donors and governments to urgently mobilise funding to avert another preventable famine in Somalia](#)
- [IASC: Window of opportunity to prevent famine in Somalia is closing](#)
- [Immediate action needed to protect children from the global hunger crisis](#)
- [Why we must protect children from the consequences of hunger](#)
- [Covering humanitarian tragedies with empathy and heart](#)
- [Vulnerable children in Somalia could die waiting for help](#)
- [No, the girls are not OK](#)
- [Millions of Somali children at risk of dying from starvation without immediate emergency support](#)
- [The global food crisis: What if this is what the end of the world looks like?](#)
- ["Amidst the despair, I have not lost hope."](#)
- [Should prayer be in your advocacy toolkit?](#)
- [World Vision's Global Hunger Response](#)

We would like to thank the hundreds of thousands of generous child sponsors, donors, partners, and supporters whose contributions make this work possible, including:



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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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

Mary Njeri
Response Director
Global Hunger Response
mary_njeri@wvi.org

Micah Branaman
Communications Technical Director
Global Hunger Response
micah_branaman@wvi.org

OR THE REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY DIRECTOR:

Kunal Shah
Asia Pacific
kunal_shah@wvi.org

Jose Nelson Chavez Rosales
Latin America and Caribbean
jose_chavez@wvi.org

Julian Srodecki
Middle East and Eastern Europe
julian_srodecki@wvi.org

Joseph Kamara
East Africa
joseph_kamara@wvi.org

Maxwell Sibhensana
Southern Africa
maxwell_sibhensana@wvi.org

Isaac Massaga
West Africa
isaac_massaga@wvi.org