The world is facing a massive hunger crisis. Tens of millions of children and their families are confronted with starvation. Conflict, COVID-19, and climate change are acting as drivers of this crisis.

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 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 outweigh the size of international funding. The Response is targeting 22 million people in 25 hotspot nations.* 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.

Nearly 1.5 times more people (46%) – 50 million – are facing severe levels of acute food insecurity across the globe than 15 months ago. A massive hunger crisis is building as tens of millions are marching towards starvation, with children being at the forefront of this crisis.

The World Food Programme (WFP) reported that the number of people experiencing hunger has now reached 345 million – a 25% increase since the beginning of 2022 – due to the war in Ukraine continuing to supercharge food insecurity and compound humanitarian crises.¹

Already in most operational contexts, many organisations providing food aid have had no alternative but to reduce the quantity, quality, and frequency of assistance due to already overstretched budgets as well as decreases in funding. As a result, millions of people in need are not receiving any assistance.

The situation is particularly worsening in many of the globe's most fragile contexts. An additional 1 in 5 people (21%) are now in need in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, the Sahel region, South Sudan, and Yemen – with numbers doubling in Niger and Somalia – between 2021 and 2022.

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The first grain shipments from Ukraine have been released; however, the laws of supply and demand mean it will be some time before we see the impact on prices and availability – which continue to exacerbate existing humanitarian crises where the lives of millions of children are teetering on the edge.

Amidst skyrocketing staple food prices, a historic drought that is predicted to stretch to a fifth season is driving emergency and famine-like levels of hunger in Somalia. Nearly half of the population (over 7 million people) are grappling with hunger – and more than 2.1 million girls, boys, women, and men are on the brink of starvation, with 213,000 people already living in famine-like conditions. More than 1.5 million children under the age of 5 are acutely malnourished and at increased risk of death, and this worsening situation will only further exacerbate the suffering.

The effects of an ongoing economic crisis, continued border conflicts, and a forecasted below average rainfall in Syria has analysts predicting that an additional 500,000 Syrians will require humanitarian assistance within the next six months – on top of the 12 million people who are already food insecure and 2.5 million living in severe food insecurity.²

Tension continues to rise in Myanmar with concerns about how a possible scale-up in fighting could impact civilians who already bear the brunt of the conflict as they struggle with rising food prices and constrained agricultural production. It is estimated that 1 out of every 4 people (13.2 million) are living in food insecurity, and more than 1 million are facing severe hunger.³

Children are not just starving but are being starved to death due to human inaction to stop conflict, climate change, and provide humanitarian funding to save lives. While there has been a pick-up in attention (from media, donors, policy makers) to the global hunger crisis, the needs continue to outpace the support. This is more evident than ever as the dangerous underfunding of the 41 global humanitarian responses has reached its largest-ever gap between requirements and funding with US$32.9 billion still needed to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.⁴


¹ See: AP, Record number of people worldwide are moving toward starvation, U.N. warn, August 2022 and WFP, Global Hunger Crisis (accessed 9/9/2022).
² Global Food Security 4: Faster sounds the alarm on hunger statement – July 2022
³ IASC, Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness Analysis – August 2022
⁴ WFP, Myanmar emergency (accessed 12/9/2022)
⁵ As of 31 July 2022: Global Humanitarian Overview – July 2022
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

- 3,601,329 People reached with cash and voucher assistance
- US$123,993,777 Cash and voucher assistance distributed
- 813,326 Children receiving hot meals and/or dry rations through school feeding
- 7,361,458 People reached with (in-kind) food assistance

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

- 733,972 People reached through primary health-care support
- 329,727 Children reached through management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)
- 18,931 Children recovered from SAM
- 42,805 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

- 1,479,438 People with access to clean, potable water
- 179,053 People that have participated in emergency hygiene promotion activities with appropriate supplies
- 117,035 People receiving psychosocial support

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

- 174,450 People receiving prevention messages on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and/or positive coping strategies

Household resilience to food insecurity and livelihoods-related shocks

- 300 Households provided with conditional cash or vouchers to procure agricultural physical assets
- 23,328 Households provided with livelihood physical agricultural assets
- 7,707 Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses
- 6,952 People trained in climate change resilient farming practices
Suldana, 15, and her family fled their home in Somalia as the drought took away their livestock. “The drought and famine destroyed our source of livelihoods. We were herders, but acute drought took all of them.” She now has to work for her family to eat. Even though they only eat once a day, she told World Vision that ‘this place is better than where we came from because people are supporting each other.’