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 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 most vulnerable.

Across the globe, the number of people enduring hunger crises remains on the rise. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) project a likely further deterioration in 19 hotspot countries between now and January 2023 – chief amongst them Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen.1 Without urgent action, they predict that an estimated 45 million people in 37 countries will face such deprivations that ‘they will be severely malnourished, at risk of death, or already facing starvation and death’ by the end of 2022, including 970,000 who will face ‘catastrophic’ (IPC 5) conditions.2

Girls and boys are deeply vulnerable to and affected by this growing global crisis. In 2022, an estimated 45 million children are suffering from wasting, while 149 million have stunted growth and development due to a chronic lack of nutritious food in their diets.3 This level of severe hunger has an impact on all aspects of a child’s life, jeopardising their immediate and long-term health, well-being, and future.

The steadily increasing hunger witnessed around the world is a product of a toxic combination of conflict, successive and sustained economic shocks, and weather extremes that adversely affect food security at the national, regional, and global levels. Heightened food, fertiliser, and fuel prices, in part due to the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine, are continuing to exacerbate humanitarian needs, drive up the cost of response efforts, and stretch the coping mechanisms of families to their limits.

### Situation overview

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* 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.

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1 WFP and FAO. Hunger hotspots report. October 2022. (p vii, para 2)
2 Ibid.
3 UNICEF. The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2022. November 2022

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* Based on figures as of 23 November 2022. People reached includes people supported in GHR’s 26 countries of highest alert from 01 March 2021 through the current reporting period (31 October 2022).

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Key concerns

- The situation in the Horn of Africa remains dire. Now multiple consecutive failed rainy seasons have stretched livelihoods to a breaking point, driving up hunger, severely reducing access to safe water, and displacing a growing number of people – now more than 1.7 million – from their homes. Nearly 2 million girls and boys across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia require urgent treatment for life-threatening severe acute malnutrition and 15 million are missing school.4

- The resumption and intensification of hostilities in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has led to increasing new and recurrent displacement, leaving women and children exposed to extreme violence and protection risks, and enduring dire conditions.5 The DRC has the second largest population of severely food insecure people in the world (26 million living in IPC 3 or worse conditions).6 Recent events and resultant increased displacements and humanitarian access constraints threaten to exacerbate food insecurity, poverty, and the hardships women and children face.7

- In the Sahel, the climate crisis is combining with increasing instability and the low level of investments in development to create a disempowering mix that is heavily taxing Sahelian communities. The UN Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) have warned that if the climate crisis is not addressed, it will worsen the armed conflicts, continue to destroy livelihoods, and compound the food insecurity and displacement of people in this region.9

- Across Northwest Syria, 4.1 million people9 rely on food assistance delivered through the UN’s cross-border mechanism. The deteriorating economic situation is driving heightened food insecurity and new internal displacement. Air strikes continue to hit internally displaced person (IDP) settlements and access routes to these locations, causing child casualties. As needs escalate, humanitarian actors require more access not less. UN Security Council re-authorisation of the cross-border mechanism before 10 January 2023 remains critical to preserving this lifeline for Syrian women and children and continuity of food assistance, the cholera response, and protection services.

- Soaring food and fuel prices continue to drive protests and widespread social unrest in Haiti. Further exacerbating this crisis, the country is now experiencing a resurgence of cholera, with the Haitian health authorities reporting 821 confirmed cases, 188 deaths, and 9,685 suspected cases as of 15 November,10 and children under 15 making up nearly 40% of cases.11 Cholera puts the lives of already malnourished children at heightened risk, in a country now reporting 19,200 people living in IPC 5 conditions, at risk of death from starvation.12

6 WFP, “Achieving long-term food security in DRC is all about building resilience,” 7 November 2022.
8 UN and UNHCR, “UN warns of worsening conflict and displacement in Sahel without immediate climate action,” 16 November 2022.
13 UNICEF, “4 things you need to know about water and famine,” 1 September 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improve access to food for affected households</th>
<th>Household resilience to food insecurity and livelihoods-related shocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People reached with cash and voucher assistance</td>
<td>Households provided with conditional cash or vouchers to procure agricultural physical assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,515,352</td>
<td>3,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with in-kind food assistance</td>
<td>Households provided with livelihood physical agricultural assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$161,126,376</td>
<td>34,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and voucher assistance distributed</td>
<td>Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686,576*</td>
<td>13,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving hot meals and/or dry rations through school feeding</td>
<td>People trained in climate change resilient farming practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,875,266*</td>
<td>10,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with (in-kind) food assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase access to curative and preventive quality emergency health and nutrition services</th>
<th>Ensure protection for children, women, and vulnerable groups including psychosocial support and provision of dignity kits for reproductive age girls and women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People reached through primary health-care support</td>
<td>Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,012,307</td>
<td>3,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children reached through management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)</td>
<td>Households provided with conditional cash or vouchers to procure agricultural physical assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388,503</td>
<td>34,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children recovered from SAM</td>
<td>Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,624</td>
<td>13,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary caregivers benefited from infant and young child feeding (IYCF) promotion and action oriented sessions and counselling</td>
<td>People trained in climate change resilient farming practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121,336</td>
<td>10,412</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to mitigate water-borne diseases</th>
<th>Ensure protection for children, women, and vulnerable groups including psychosocial support and provision of dignity kits for reproductive age girls and women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People with access to clean, potable water</td>
<td>Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,732,987</td>
<td>3,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People that have participated in emergency hygiene promotion activities with appropriate supplies</td>
<td>Households provided with conditional cash or vouchers to procure agricultural physical assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328,421</td>
<td>34,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith leaders engaged on hygiene promotion activities</td>
<td>Households growing crops that are resilient to climate hazards/stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,029</td>
<td>13,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People receiving prevention messages on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and/or positive coping strategies</td>
<td>People trained in climate change resilient farming practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214,182</td>
<td>10,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith leaders engaged in disseminating prevention messages on PSEA and/or positive coping mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>125,860</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
World Vision is focused 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.

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WVI.org/emergencies/hunger-crisis

Global Hunger Response: November 2022

Resource Highlights

- Would you take food away from a hungry child to feed a starving one?
- Food crisis in Haiti: Advocacy overview and key recommendations
- 5 reasons toilets are no laughing matter
- World Vision warns of escalating displacement crisis amid heightened tensions in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo
- Joint statement: Immediate global action required to prevent famine in the Horn of Africa
- World Vision Canada, A nutrition crisis in a warming world
- Global Hunger Response, Capacity statement
- Celebrating children’s voices as we keep the faith at COP27
- Global Hunger Response, Situation report #4 (quarterly update): October 2022
- Urgent action needed to avert hunger wide-scale catastrophe in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Weekend of prayer & action against hunger 14-16 October 2022
- 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
- Hungry and unprotected children: The forgotten refugees

Other donors include:

- AFD, BHA, BMZ, BPRM, DFAT, DRA, FCDO, GAC, GFFO, GPE, Institute Camões
- Dutch Relief Alliance, Embassy of the Netherlands, UNHCR, Visser Relief Fund, World Bank

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

- WFP
- UNICEF
- USAID
- Canada
- European Union
- OCHA

Jackline, a South Sudanese refugee living in Uganda is happy with her full basin of freshly harvested tomatoes. World Vision Uganda supports refugees in Omugo settlement to meet their nutritional needs through vegetable growing.

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