World Vision’s Commitments

World Vision is committed to supporting global, regional, and national efforts towards inclusive, resilient and equitable food system transformation. At the UN Food Systems Summit (FSS) in September 2021, World Vision made commitments around four areas: nutrition for all, school meals for the most vulnerable children, boosting nature-based systems of production and building resilience, and addressing food system failures for those affected by disasters. This report provides an update on World Vision’s progress on our 2021 FSS commitments and our progress on addressing child hunger and malnutrition, ahead of the first Food Systems “Stocktaking” event in July 2023. World Vision prepared this updated progress report to reflect recent achievements towards addressing child hunger and malnutrition World Vision continues to implement these commitments into 2023 and beyond.

UNFSS Action Area: NOURISH ALL PEOPLE:

1. In 2022, WV treated 21,038 underweight children through improved diet diversification, based on reported data from 9 countries implementing Positive Deviance Hearth programmes, with 48.4% fully rehabilitated in three months, based on reported data from 9 countries.

2. In collaboration with Ministries of Health, World Vision treated 225,866 children under 5 years of age for wasting through Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programmes in 16 countries. Of these, 85,101 children were treated for severe wasting and 140,765 for moderate wasting.

3. 59,032 pregnant and breastfeeding women in 5 countries received support through targeted supplementary feeding programmes.

4. Performance outcomes tracked in World Vision’s CMAM database, which is used for monitoring and reporting, exceeded the global humanitarian Sphere standards. Since 2010, more than 2.6 million malnourished women and children under 5 have been treated through WV’s CMAM programmes.

*Unless otherwise specified, the reporting timeline for this data refers to that gathered for World Vision’s 2022 fiscal year spanning October 2021 – September 2022.*
World Vision’s commitment to providing School Meals focused on the following themes:

1. **Support national, regional, and international efforts to strengthen the most vulnerable children’s access to high-quality integrated school meals programmes, with a focus on countries most vulnerable to poverty and climate change.**

   World Vision collaborates with governments and partners to provide school meals in 14 countries: South Sudan, Sudan, Cambodia, Central Africa Republic, Haiti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia, Burundi, Rwanda, Angola, Venezuela, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. In FY22, WV reached 1,181,053 vulnerable children with school meals, 71% of whom live in fragile contexts.

   In Burundi, World Vision has been working with the government since 2019 and is in the process of handing over the programme to be sustained by the government. World Vision also partners with the World Food Programme (WFP) to work with farmer co-operatives to increase production and supply directly to schools with home-grown foods and vegetables, reaching nearly 152,000 children each day.

   In Mozambique, World Vision has been working with the government for 13 years through a USDA-funded Food for Education Programme which feeds 90,000 school children, 900 Volunteers and 2100 teachers daily. The project uses an integrated approach to go beyond food security and address many other needs (Literacy, Agriculture, Health, Infrastructure, Community Action, WASH, and Gender).

   In Rwanda, World Vision has been working with the government since 2013. Alongside partners UNHCR, WFP, and USDA, World Vision provides school meals to over 125,000 students daily in refugee camps and Early Childhood Development centres. Currently, the Government of Rwanda is rolling out a National School Feeding Programme, which is adopting some lessons from World Vision’s project.

2. **Collaborate with partners coalition members and other partners to improve the quality and efficiency of existing school meals programmes, with a focus on fragile settings.**

   One of World Vision’s largest school meals programme is in South Sudan, providing a lifeline to over 102,821 learners. This programme also integrates health and nutrition, collaborating with the Ministry of Health to carry out a deworming campaign. In partnership with WFP, the project also has a WASH and a handwashing component.

   Another fragile context programme in Central African Republic reached over 65,000 students with school meals across 3 prefectures as of December 2022. World Vision has partnered with WFP in CAR since 2014, working to increase school enrolment, attendance, and retention rates, especially for girls. In partnership with the government, the programme now uses a Home-Grown School Feeding model, strengthening food systems and working with local smallholder farmers.

3. **Support the establishment and work of the Coalition’s initiatives, including advocacy and outreach and initiatives around best practices and accountability.**

   World Vision is an active partner in the School Meals Coalition and is committed to supporting governments in implementing their commitments as we work towards ensuring every child receives a nutritious school meal by 2030.

   We continue to advance the objectives of the Coalition by integrating school meals as a key programmatic response in our Global Hunger Response, World Vision’s flagship response to the global hunger crisis, and through advocating and sharing credible evidence for the integration of school meals across multiple sectors (e.g., health, education, agriculture, social protection) with a critical emphasis of fragile contexts. As a springboard for agri-food systems transformation, we share best practices through global and regional processes and platforms, including the Food System Summit Stocktaking. World Vision is a contributor to the State of School Feeding Worldwide 2022 Report.
UNFSS Action Area: BOOST NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS; RESILIENCE TO VULNERABILITIES, SHOCKS AND STRESSES

Increased action on Ecosystem Restoration and regenerative agriculture practices:

1. At the UNFCC Climate Change Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt in November 2022, World Vision empowered and supported children and youth to advocate for nature-based solutions in 7 co-hosted side events.

2. World Vision translated the FMNR field manual into French and Spanish and conducted a training e-workshop on FMNR for 58 participants from 12 countries.

3. World Vision has implemented regenerative conservation agriculture in 33 countries, including Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration programming (FMNR) in 26 countries. FMNR is a low-cost land restoration technique used to combat poverty and hunger among poor subsistence farmers by increasing food and timber production and resilience to climate extremes. These programmes have benefited 3.3 million people, the majority of whom are smallholder farmers. For more details on this work, read our new report, Investing in Sustainable Outcomes for Children.

4. World Vision offices in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua are collaborating to reach 10 million people in the Dry Corridor of Central America—a strip of dryland that reaches across multiple borders and is severely affected by climate change—, through implementing World Vision’s “Regreening Communities” and FMNR programming approaches.

World Vision’s commitments to addressing food system failures to those affected by disasters:

1. World Vision reached 7.8 million people with cash and voucher assistance across more than 46 countries, 80% of them considered to be fragile contexts. More than half (53%) of beneficiaries were children.

2. World Vision reached more than 17 million people with inclusive food programmes, 85% of whom live in fragile contexts and 59% of whom were children. This included supporting 768,000 women and men with resilience-building programmes.

3. World Vision’s Global Hunger Response (GHR) aims to address the unprecedented risk of famine, rising global food insecurity, and food system failures in the most affected countries. By the end of September 2022, the GHR had expanded from 25 to 26 countries—24 of which are considered fragile contexts according to the OECD-DAC. Efforts in these countries delivered lifesaving and resilience building programmes to more than 15.5 million people, focusing on implementing integrated multi-sectoral programming to address the causes and consequences of multiple crises on vulnerable people in the most fragile contexts.