

World Vision's Technical Capacity Statement

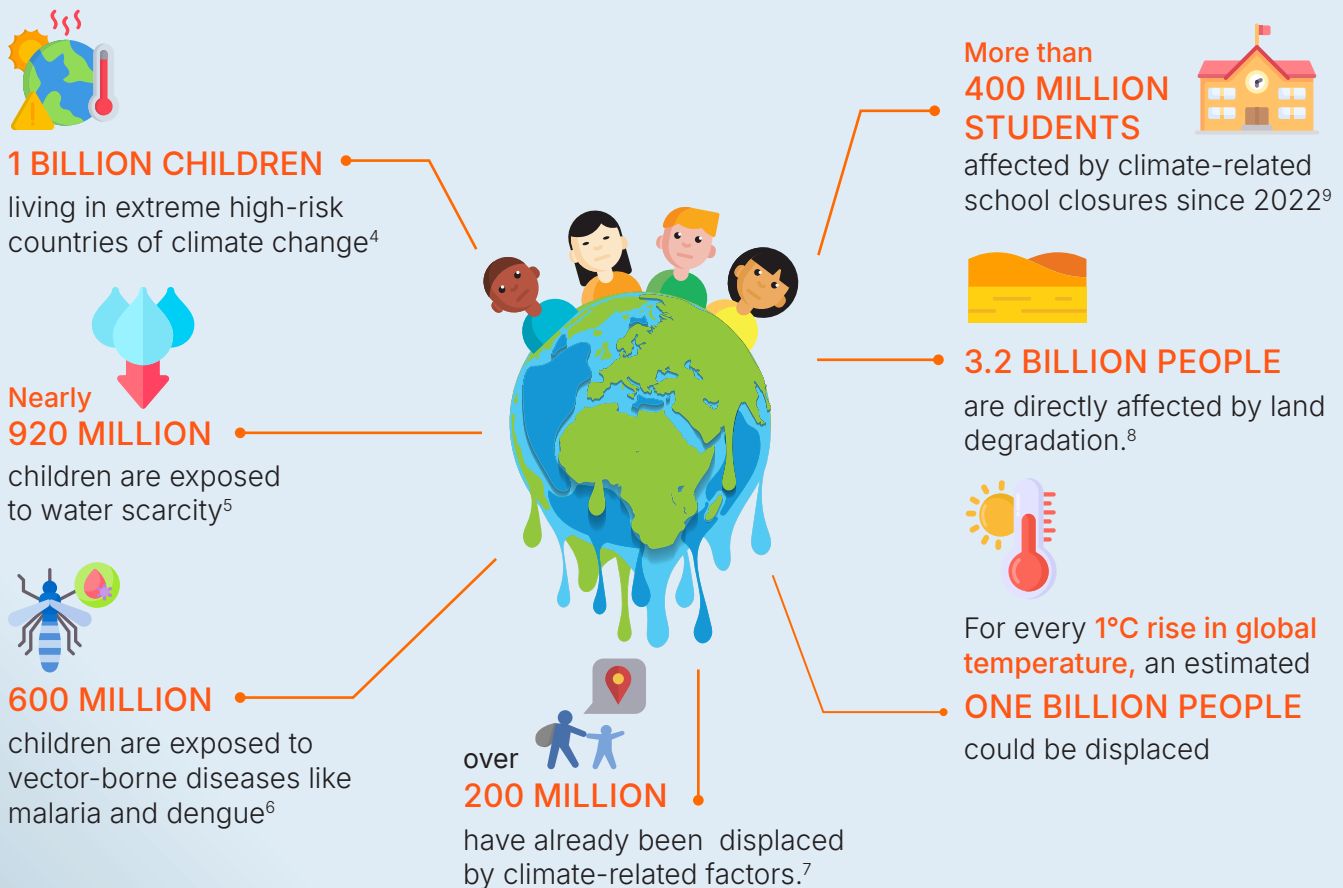
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE ACTION

BACKGROUND

Climate change acts as a 'threat multiplier' that deepens existing inequalities and disproportionately undermines children's rights and wellbeing. Children are uniquely vulnerable due to their developmental needs,¹ and climate-related shocks and stresses threaten to reverse 25 years of progress made in child health.² Rising global temperatures are reducing agricultural productivity and increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and storms. These impacts disrupt livelihoods and education, and exacerbate hunger and malnutrition, and heighten protection risks for children, including child labour and child marriage, as households face growing economic stress.³

THE ISSUE

Across rural, peri-urban, and urban contexts, these intersecting climate and environmental pressures pose severe and systemic risks to children's present wellbeing and future opportunities.^{4,5,6,7,8,9}



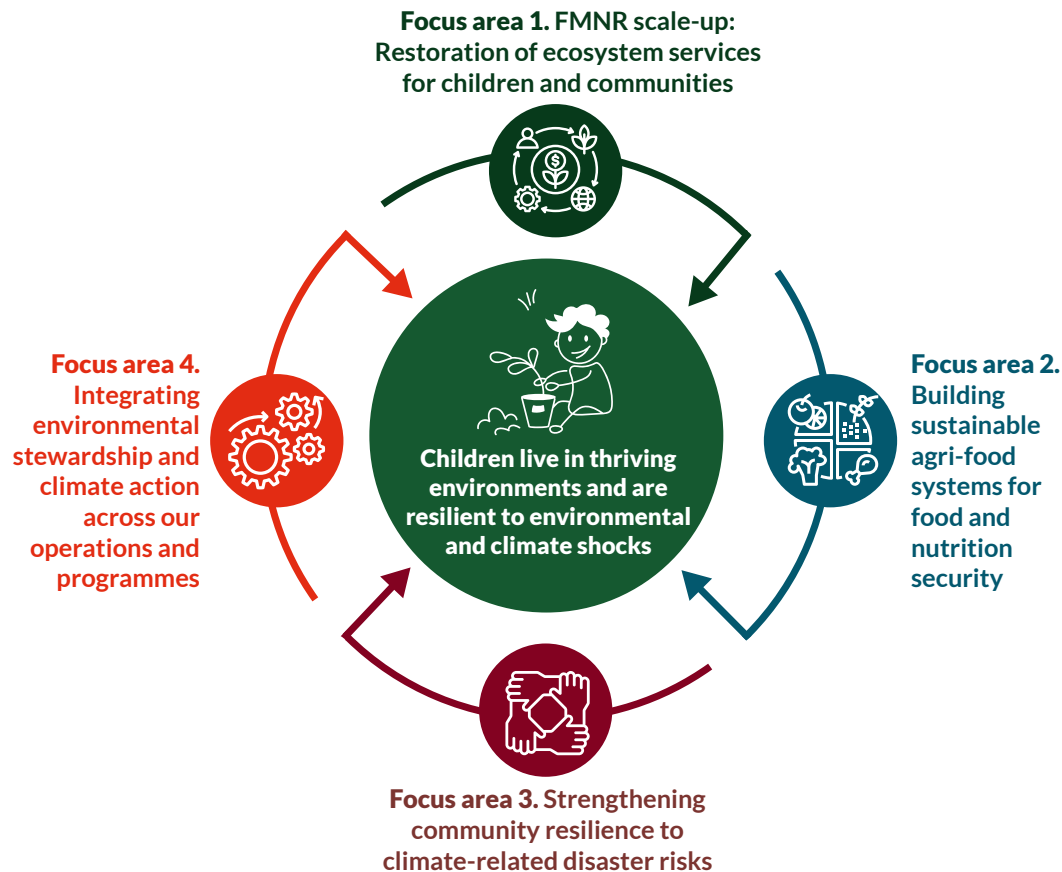
WORLD VISION'S APPROACH – A THRIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILDREN

Effective climate action requires coordinated and mutually reinforcing interventions that reduce risk, strengthen resilience, and advance system change for children and their communities, across humanitarian, development, and climate programming. World Vision delivers integrated, child-centred environmental sustainability and climate action (ESCA) programmes that address both the impacts and underlying drivers of climate change and environmental degradation in vulnerable communities.

As a faith-based organisation, World Vision works through trusted partnerships with local faith leaders and institutions, strengthening last-mile reach, social cohesion, community engagement, and social behaviour change in fragile and hard-to-reach contexts.

Building on decades of field-level implementation, World Vision aims to reach **20 million people, including 10 million children**, enabling children and caregivers to live in resilient, thriving environments. Our response to the climate crisis focuses on four priorities:

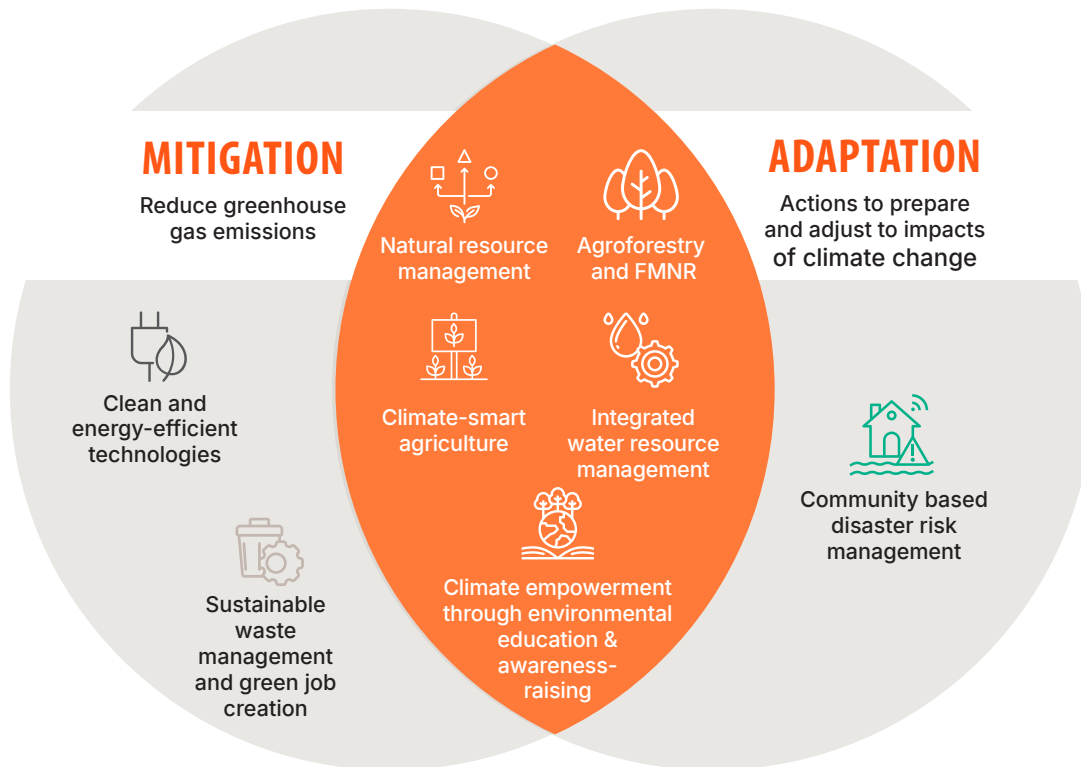
- **Focus area 1: Scaling up Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) and ecosystem restoration** for children and communities, restoring 27 million hectares of degraded land by 2033
- **Focus area 2: Building sustainable agri-food systems** for food security and nutrition
- **Focus area 3: Strengthening community resilience** to climate-related disaster risks
- **Focus area 4: Integrating environmental stewardship and climate action across our operations and programmes**, including 20% emissions reduction and a commitment to net zero by 2050



Local to global advocacy by empowering children in climate action

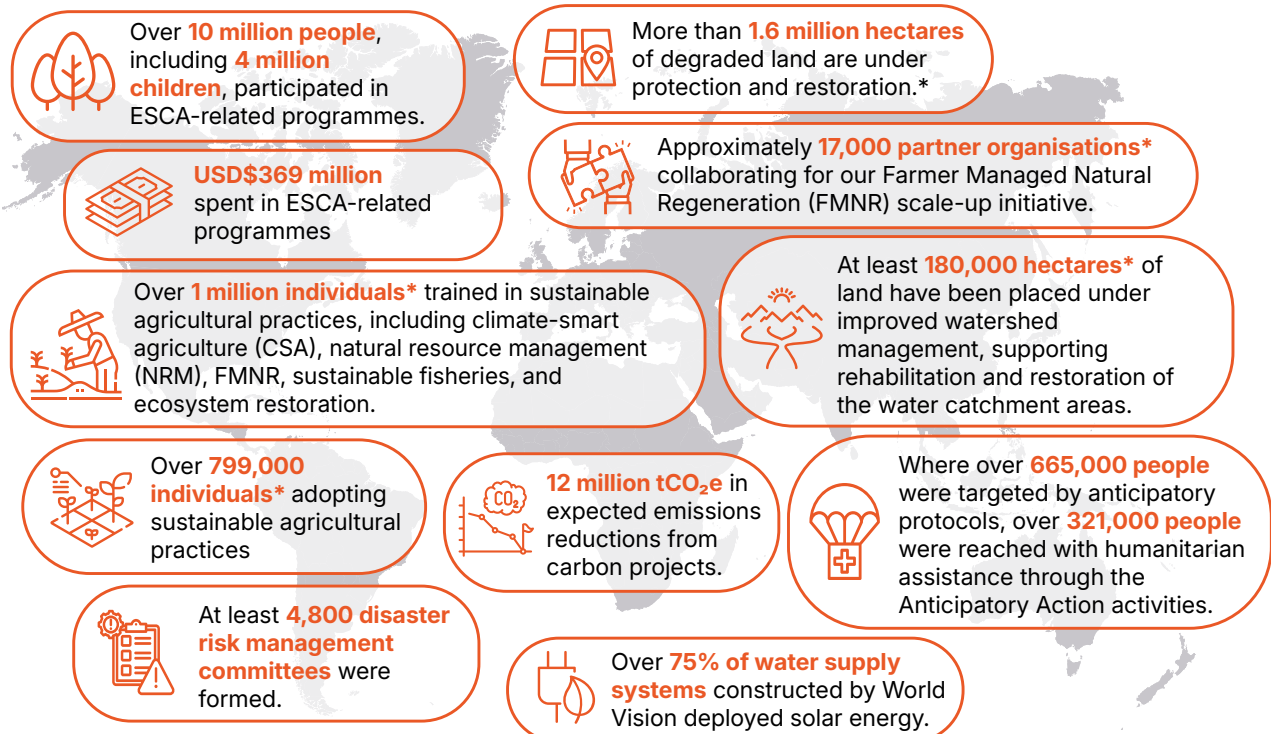
WORLD VISION'S TECHNICAL WORK CONTRIBUTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

World Vision's ESCA programming aligns with the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, SDGs, and national climate strategies.



RESULTS AT SCALE (FY2023-25)

Across 69 countries, World Vision achieved the following ESCA-related results:



* The data with * are from FY25 data, and the rest of the data are from FY24

CARBON PROGRAMMING EXPERIENCE

World Vision has over 20 years of experience delivering high-integrity, community-led carbon projects that generate verifiable emission reductions alongside resilience and sustainable development benefits. Our carbon-financed programming is underpinned by robust monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and aligns with internationally recognised standards, including the Gold Standard. This ensures projects meet evolving expectations on environmental integrity and transparency, while remaining firmly grounded in child centred development outcomes.

In Ethiopia, community-led assisted natural regeneration projects in Humbo and Sodo (2005–2035) have placed 3,227 hectares of degraded land under restoration and sequestered over 430,000 tCO₂e to date, with total expected emission reductions of approximately 1.07 million tCO₂e over the full crediting period. These pioneering initiatives present Africa's first large-scale land restoration projects registered under the Clean Development Mechanism, and are now positioned within the Voluntary Carbon Market, demonstrating World Vision's early leadership and continued engagement in carbon-financed land restoration. Project design and management address core market integrity considerations, including additionality, permanence, and leakage, while delivering a wide range of development outcomes, such as improved household livelihoods, increased grass availability for livestock, enhanced access to firewood, recovery of springs and groundwater, reduced soil erosion, and decreased flooding risk. Together, these outcomes have strengthened community resilience while reinforcing local stewardship of restored landscapes.

World Vision's wider carbon portfolio across clean cooking and agroforestry is projected to reduce more than 12 million tCO₂e over their respective crediting periods. Carbon revenues are reinvested into locally defined development priorities – including infrastructure such as flour mills and grain storage facilities, livelihood diversification through apiculture, and school construction – ensuring carbon finance contributes to long-term, child-centred development outcomes.



CLIMATE FINANCE AND GRANT EXPERIENCE

World Vision has extensive experience managing climate-related funding from bilateral and multilateral agencies, including: DFAT (Australia), European Commission, BMZ and GIZ (Germany), FCDO (UK), Global Environment Facility, FAO, Green Climate Fund, JICA, KOICA, UNDP, UNEP, the US Department of State, and WFP.



As an accredited entity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), World Vision Australia provides direct access to climate finance, enabling the World Vision Partnership to originate, structure, and implement GCF-funded programmes aligned with national priorities and country-driven climate strategies.

SPOTLIGHT – REGREENING AFRICA

Funded by the European Union and co-led by CIFOR-ICRAF, the [Regreening Africa Project](#) aims to restore 5 million hectares under restoration by 2030, boosting biodiversity and supporting local communities. The first phase of Regreening Africa was carried out from September 2017 to March 2023 across eight countries in sub-Saharan Africa. World Vision led the implementation of Regreening Africa in Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Senegal, Ghana, and Niger, and supported implementation in Ethiopia and Mali. The initiative led to the regreening of over 350,000 hectares across the eight countries, reaching more than 607,000 households through training and tree growing efforts such as FMNR, adopting new regreening practices or intensifying existing ones. The success of this project has led to it being recognised as one of the seven [UN World Restoration Flagships](#).

NETWORKS, LEARNING, AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

World Vision maintains robust monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems that support evidence-based design, adaptive management, and accountability. For ecosystem restoration programming, we use digital and geospatial monitoring tools, including [the Solstice platform](#), to track land-use change, restoration outcomes, and socio-economic indicators consistently across countries. These systems are complemented by collaboration with applied research partners, including the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Tulane University, and the University of Technology Sydney's Institute for Sustainable Futures as well as engagement with global restoration networks such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. Through platforms including the [FMNR Hub](#), World Vision supports knowledge exchange and the scaling of proven restoration approaches across diverse contexts.

¹ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2017), 'Analytical Study on the Relationship between Climate Change and the Full and Effective Enjoyment of the Rights of the Child (A/HRC/35/13)', https://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/35/13.

² Philipsborn, P and Chan, K (2020), Climate Change and Global Child Health, <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/141/6/e20173774.full.pdf>.

³ Chuang E, Pinchoff J, and Psaki S (2018), Brookings Institution, How Natural Disasters Undermine Schooling, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/education-plus-development/2018/01/23/how-natural-disasters-undermine-schooling/>

⁴ UNICEF (2022), The Children's Climate Risk Index, <https://data.unicef.org/resources/childrens-climate-risk->

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Xu, C., Kohler, T., Lenton, T. (2020). *Future of the Human Climate Niche*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, May 4, 2020.

⁸ International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (2022), From Land Degradation to Land Restoration,

⁹ World Bank (2024), [Choosing Our Future: Education for Climate Action](#).

¹⁰ See [Gold Standard Registry for World Vision's projects](#).



Learn more about World Vision's Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action programming: <https://www.wvi.org/our-work/environmental-sustainability-climate-action>.

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World Vision is a Christian relief, development, and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families, and communities to reach their full potential by

tackling the root causes of poverty and injustice. Inspired by our Christian values, we are dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people. We serve all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

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