

PRICE SHOCKS

Rising food prices threaten the lives of hundreds of thousands of children

URGENT LIFE-SAVING ACTION IS NEEDED NOW TO SAVE THE LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN.

Conflict, climate change, the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and fallout from the Ukraine crisis are interacting to create new and worsen existing hunger hotspots around the world. These overlapping crises are reversing the gains many families have made to escape poverty. While global food prices are now stabilising after reaching record highs, in many countries around the world, they continue to climb. High food prices are exacerbating existing humanitarian crises and putting the lives of millions of the world's most vulnerable children at risk as policymakers are slow to take necessary large-scale action.

- Ongoing economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and supply chain shocks have driven up the prices of food, fuel, and key agricultural inputs, keeping food prices elevated while access to employment and income have not bounced back to pre-pandemic conditions.
- Conflict remains the dominant driver of the most severe incidences of acute hunger crises around the world.¹ Children living in conflict zones are over two times more likely to suffer from malnutrition than children living in peaceful settings.²
- The war in Ukraine continues to affect global supply chains of food, fertiliser, and other key agricultural inputs such as seed, disrupting flows to import-dependent countries at a time of heightened need.
- Fifty million people are on the brink of starvation, with populations in Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen, South Sudan, and Afghanistan experiencing catastrophic (IPC 5)ⁱ levels of hunger.³
- An additional 1 in 5 people – 39 million more people – are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2022 than in 2021 (a 21% increase).⁴
- Despite record levels of humanitarian assistance, the gap between needs and the resources required to address them continues to grow. We are now seeing the largest-ever gap between resources required to meet the needs of the 41 humanitarian responses and the funding secured, with a current shortfall of US\$32.9 billion.⁵

If we act now, we can prevent children from dying, but time is running out.

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by World Vision International. We are grateful for the dedicated time, input, and contributions from our colleagues across the World Vision Partnership. Special thanks to: World Vision's dedicated field staff from the 37 field countries who helped collect food basket price data, Amanda Rives Argeñal, Sheri Arnott, Justin Byworth, Pradeep Daniel, Mona Daoud, Chris Derksen-Hiebert, Annila Harris, Alexandre Amadou Gassama, Lyndsay Hockin, Lydia Hollister-Jones, Andrea Kaufmann, Natalia Korobkova, Liz Margolis, Sharon Marshall, Phoebe Naw, Mary Njeri, Nancy Pingua, and Kate Shaw.

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All photos © World Vision

Cover photo: Aote, 14, poses outside of his family's makeshift home in Kenya's drought-stricken Turkana region.

Photo: © Jon Warren/World Vision

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ⁱ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a global approach that allows differentiation between the levels of severity of acute food insecurity, classifying units of analysis in five distinct phases: (1) minimal/none; (2) stressed; (3) crisis; (4) emergency; and (5) catastrophe/famine.

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ACRONYMS

CAR	Central African Republic
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSIN	Food Security Information Network
G20	Group of 20
G7	Group of Seven
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNAFC	Global Network Against Food Crises
GNI	Gross national income
IDP	Internally displaced person
IPC	Integrated phase classification [for acute food insecurity]
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KG	Kilogram
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP	GDP per capita
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International



Mohamud, 10, is one of the only students at his school in Puntland, Somalia, as half of his class is off due to hunger and the drought. Photo: © Gwayi Patrick/World Vision

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Conflict, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the economic effects of the Ukraine crisis are interacting to create new and worsen existing hunger hotspots, reversing the gains families had made to escape poverty.

In 2021, we saw the beginnings of an unparalleled global hunger crisis driven by conflict, climate change, and the ongoing impacts of COVID-19. Even as COVID-19 mitigation measures ease worldwide, 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 and exacerbating existing humanitarian crises. We now see unprecedented needs and entire regions on the brink of a hunger catastrophe. The lives of millions of hungry children are teetering on the edge.

“Famine is a moral failure. There is simply no excuse for this in the 21st century – and children of the world are looking to us to act.”

– Andrew Morley, President and CEO,
World Vision International

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 – at least 100 million girls, boys, women, and men worldwide had fled their homes as of May 2022, more than 10 million of them displaced since the end of 2021.⁶ Humanitarian need also rose dramatically, with 39 million more people in need of assistance and protection in 2022 than in 2021.⁷ An additional one in five people (21%) are now in need in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa,ⁱⁱ the Sahel,ⁱⁱⁱ South Sudan, and Yemen. Conditions are critical and deteriorating in these hunger hotspots where nearly 1 million⁸ girls, boys, women, and men are facing death from starvation this year.

In a hunger crisis, parents and families are faced with unimaginable choices in an effort to survive, and children are disproportionately affected. To cope, some parents feel they have no choice but to arrange early forced marriage of their children, particularly their daughters, in exchange for a loan, to access credit as part of dowry economics, or to have fewer children in the household to support financially. Children are being forced to drop out of school, beg, or engage in dangerous work to help their families afford food. In the most extreme situations, some children may turn to armed forces or groups, or violent gangs in search of food, work, and protection, exposing them to devastating violence and harm.⁹ Beyond heightened exposure to protection risks, long-term hunger affects children’s body and brain development, leading to physical and educational harm and resulting in disability, below-average educational attainment, and future economic loss.



Aamina, 1, is one of thousands of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Somalia. Photo: © Lucy Murunga/World Vision

WASTING

The failure of a child’s body to develop to a healthy height and weight due to acute malnutrition – is the most visible and deadly aspect of hunger. Malnutrition is the leading underlying cause of 45% of all preventable deaths of children under 5, and children who suffer from wasting are nearly 12 times more likely to die from preventable diseases than well-nourished children.¹⁰

ii A sub-region within East Africa, including: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

iii An eco-climate region with countries and sub-regions including: parts of northern Senegal, southern Mauritania, central Mali, northern Burkina Faso, the extreme south of Algeria, Niger, the extreme north of Nigeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), central Chad, central and southern Sudan, the extreme north of South Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia.

About this report

In 2021, World Vision published its first analysis of the differences in the cost of a common food basket^{iv} in [Price Shocks: How COVID-19 is triggering a pandemic of child malnutrition and what is needed to prevent this from happening](#). The World Vision survey conducted for that report revealed the devastating impacts of rising food prices in the Asia Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and sub-Saharan Africa on the most vulnerable. In a follow-up survey conducted in 2022,^v World Vision again looked at the lingering impacts of the pandemic, as well as the crises and drivers further compounding these rising costs, their impact on the worsening global hunger crisis and, ultimately, what this means for the most vulnerable girls and boys.



Children in Faryab, Afghanistan, take polluted water from a pool in the centre of their village.
Photo: © WV Afghanistan Staff

- iv Made up of 10 common food items including: one kilogram (Kg) of sweet bananas, white uncooked rice, wheat flour, raw sugar, maize corn cobs, and tomatoes; one raw chicken; one dozen (12) eggs; and one litre of cooking oil and fresh, locally sourced milk.
- v 37 countries participated in World Vision's 2022 food price survey, including: Afghanistan, Australia, Burundi, Canada, the DRC, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Kingdom (UK), the United States (US), Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam.

THE HUNGER CRISIS IS INTENSIFYING

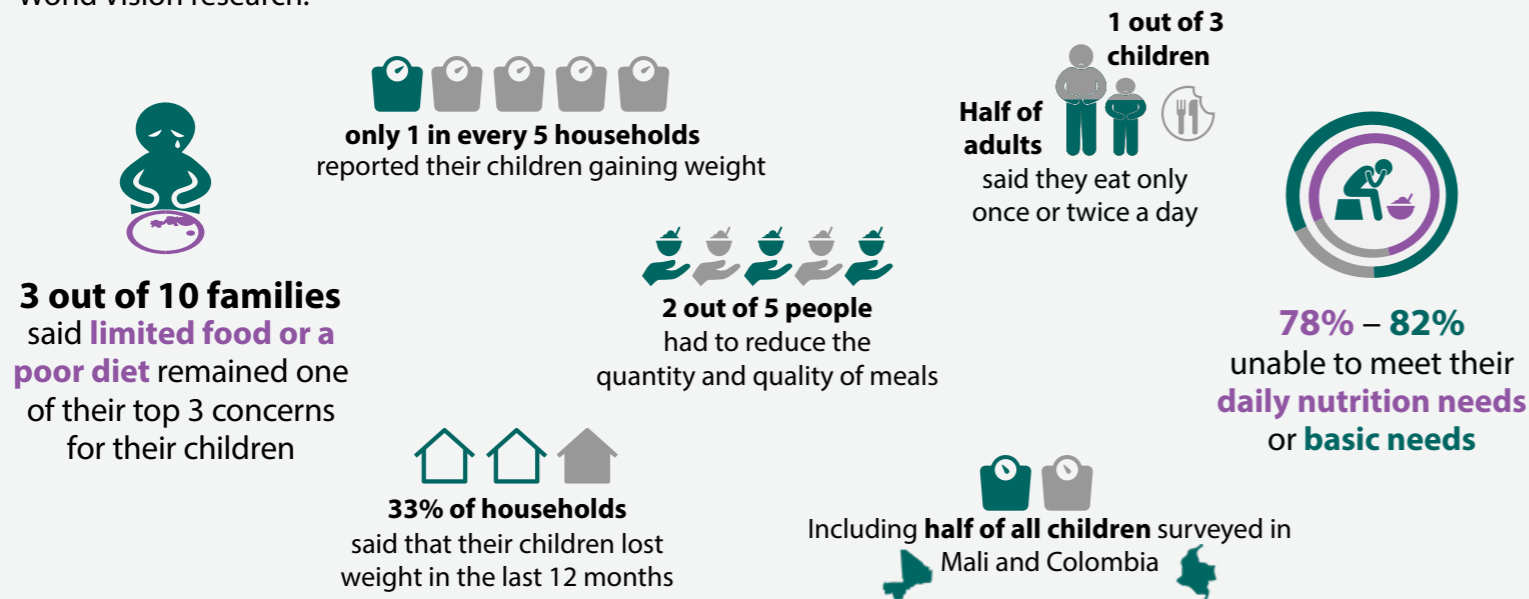
We are at a critical juncture. Needs are intensifying as resources diminish, worsening the hunger crisis.

Nearly 50 million people are on the brink of starvation in 45 countries.¹¹

As this crisis builds, 345 million acutely hungry people¹² are being pushed towards starvation. The numbers have already increased 25% since the start of the year, and 40% more families are struggling to feed themselves today than before the pandemic.

Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) suffer the most due to simultaneous and overlapping crises and the fragility of their contexts.

Displaced children are particularly at risk of wasting, malnutrition, and stunting. According to World Vision research:²³



Healthy foods are not always available or accessible due to affordability, product unavailability, or living in unsettled living conditions without fresh food storage or access to cooking appliances:



A deadly mix of conflict, climate change, COVID-19, and rising costs are driving acute food insecurity to unprecedented levels.¹³



Conflict



Conflict and violence are the primary drivers of acute food insecurity.^{vi}

In 24 countries where conflict and insecurity were the primary drivers, 139.1 million people faced acute hunger in 2021, up from 99 million in the previous year.¹⁴



3 out of 4 people (72%) struggling to find enough to eat in 2021 were living in conflict-affected countries.¹⁵



Climate

The destabilising effects of extreme weather exacerbate other factors driving food insecurity such as poverty, access to natural resources, political instability, and violence.¹⁷ Loss of livestock, failed crops, and water shortages are pushing entire regions into famine-like conditions, especially on the African continent.



Extreme weather affected over 23.5 million people in 21 countries in 2021.¹⁶



COVID-19

While the economic aftershocks of the pandemic are felt worldwide, the world's poorest countries are facing weaker recoveries, with many in debt distress, which limits their ability to respond appropriately to acute hunger.¹⁸



Costs

Food prices have risen globally, with particularly high spikes between 2021 and 2022 in countries already challenged with extreme rain conditions (e.g. droughts, floods) and those reliant on food imports, pointing to the fragility of global food system flows.²²



The conflict in Ukraine hindered shipments of hundreds of tons of grain, halted wheat supplies, impeded planting, and led to import-export restrictions that have disrupted global grain trade and driven prices for food, fuel, and fertiliser to near record levels.¹⁹



Food prices made their highest jump ever in one year (27.6 points) between 2020 and 2021, with 2022's current average rise in price index (24) not trailing far behind (see Figure 1a).²⁰



The price for a food basket of 10 common goods rose by an average of 14%.²¹

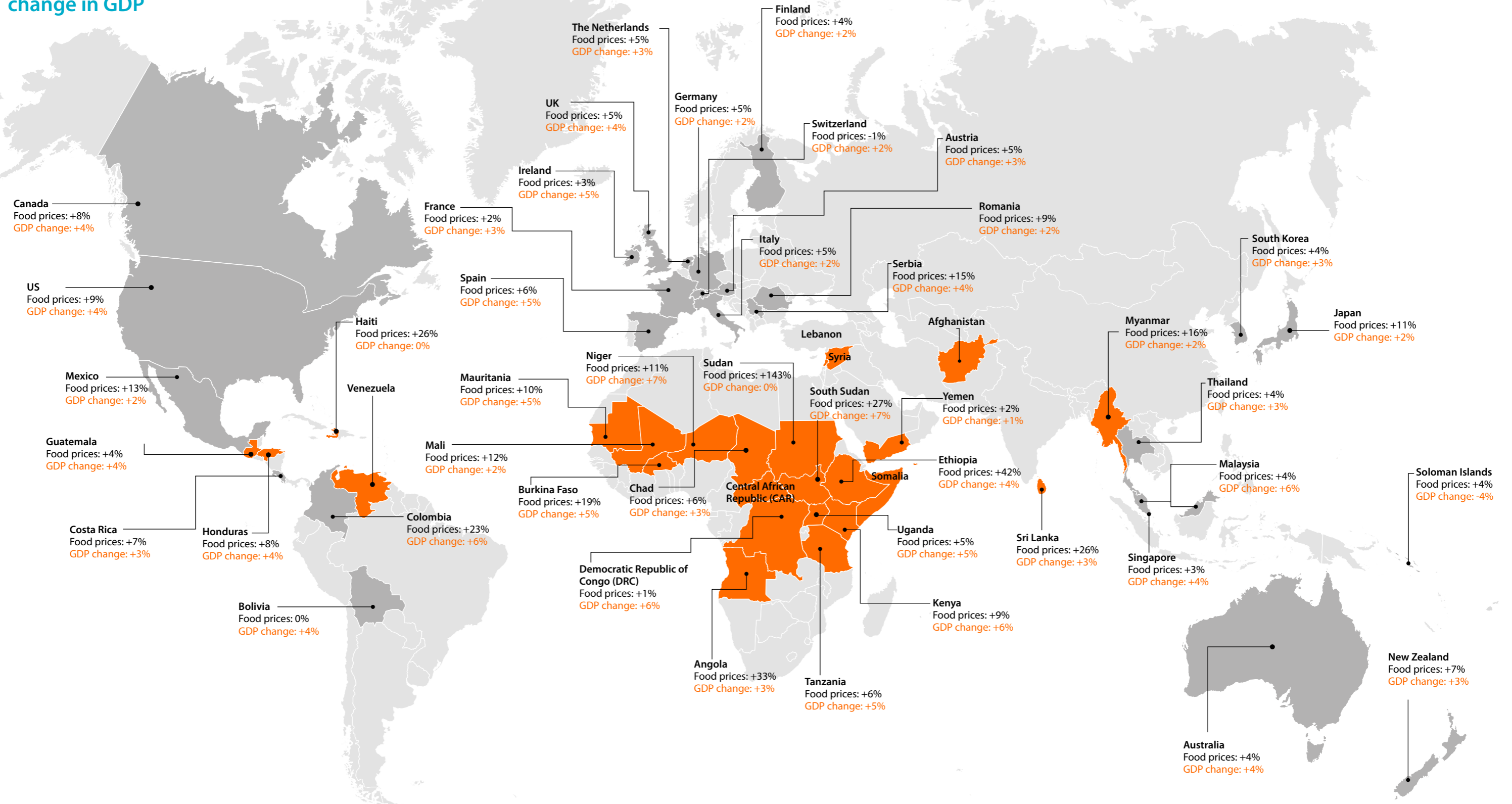
vi When the inability to consume enough food puts a person's life or livelihood in danger – in this report, this is defined as people living in IPC 3 or higher.

PRICE SHOCKS: THE GLOBAL PICTURE

Food price changes between 2021 and 2022 versus annual percentage change in GDP

“The saddest thing is to see a child going to bed hungry – let this not happen anymore. Give every child the right to live.”

– Asuntha Charles, National Director, World Vision Afghanistan



- The 37 countries that participated in World Vision’s 2022 food price survey.
- World Vision’s Global Hunger Response countries of highest concern (as of 1 October 2022)

Source of food price data: Food and Agriculture Organization (2022), 29,30,31

Without urgent action, the world will fail to achieve its goal of eradicating hunger by 2030.²⁴

While some economies have bounced back from the economic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects are still being felt by the poorest. Recovery is especially challenging for countries burdened with conflict, those experiencing severe weather patterns, and where social safety nets are lacking. This is made more difficult still by skyrocketing food prices, with some countries seeing double digit increases.²⁵ Even though global food prices have declined slightly since May, they are still at historic levels and food costs remain abnormally high, particularly in countries where people are experiencing a food crisis.

A worldwide look at the state of food prices compared with national gross domestic products (GDPs) reinforces a story of uneven recovery. Higher income countries show greater resilience post-pandemic, because they were able to afford to procure vaccines and tests, provide health care, implement policies to enable extra government spending to kick start economic recovery, and as a result started building back earlier.²⁶ Middle and lower-income countries were also put at a disadvantage by the lopsided vaccine roll-outs. Rich countries reserved excess vaccines and hoarded doses, preventing others from purchasing until months after their citizens were already double vaccinated. Despite the World Health Organization (WHO) or a stringent regulatory authority^{vii,27} approving 10 vaccines within the first two years of the pandemic declaration and more than 10 billion doses being administered, distribution was uneven, with the richest countries vaccinated 10 times faster than those with the poorest.²⁸ This disparity in ability to ensure economic resilience exacerbates pre-existing inequalities in a new, devastating way and continues to jeopardise people's access to nutrition, leaving many countries at famine's doorstep.

Children are being robbed of their futures

Nyaduer is a 13-year-old orphan who lives in an IDP camp in Juba, South Sudan. She bravely spends her days as the primary caregiver for her five younger siblings. "When my siblings get sick, I bring them to the [health] centre. When they come home from school, the food is ready." They receive food distributions, but it's not enough, she says. "When our food supply runs out, our neighbour gives us something to eat. Sometimes, when they do not have food to share, we do not eat for two or three days. My youngest sister cries when she is hungry. It makes me feel bad."



Nyaduer and her siblings, South Sudan. Photo: © Chris Lete and Eugene Combo/World Vision



Abdi's 2-year-old Khadija and 3-year-old Hassan are both suffering from watery diarrhoea due to limited access to clean water in their settlement for displaced families in Baidoa, Somalia. Photo: © Gwayi Patrick/World Vision

vii A national regulatory authority recognised as capable to review and declare pharmaceuticals safe for human use.

PRICE SHOCKS: THE NUMBERS

∴ The world is seeing unprecedented food price increases

27.6 points

The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) food price index measured its highest ever jump between 2020 and 2021.

14%↑

A comparison across survey countries^{viii} found that food prices increased overall between 2021 and 2022.

143%↑

Food prices have risen 143% in Sudan over the past year.

“What was a wave of hunger is now a tsunami of hunger.”

– David Beasley, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)

While global food prices began to decline somewhat in May 2022 (Figure 1b), they are still at historic levels (see Figure 1a) and food costs remain astronomical. These modest decreases are a product of seasonal factors and are often not being felt on the ground, particularly in countries where people are experiencing a food crisis. As a result, the number of people in need of life-saving food assistance continues to grow rapidly while the magnitude of this crisis is beyond many countries' capacities to cope, widening the gap between humanitarian needs and resources.³²

The last massive jump (23.2) in the FAO's food price index was seen between 2007 and 2008 amidst the global financial crisis; however even with that drastic increase, the price index was more than eight points lower in 2008 (117.5) than in 2021 (125.7) and the average price index for 2022 so far (149.7).³³ The 2007–2008 food crisis induced a surge of malnutrition, economic instability, and social unrest. The FAO estimated that the number of undernourished people grew from 850 million to over 1 billion from 2006–2009. The World Bank estimated that an additional 50 million people fell into poverty due to high food prices.³⁴ In Haiti, Bangladesh, and Egypt, riots erupted over soaring food costs.³⁵

Figure 1a: Year-over-year changes in FAO's food price index³⁶

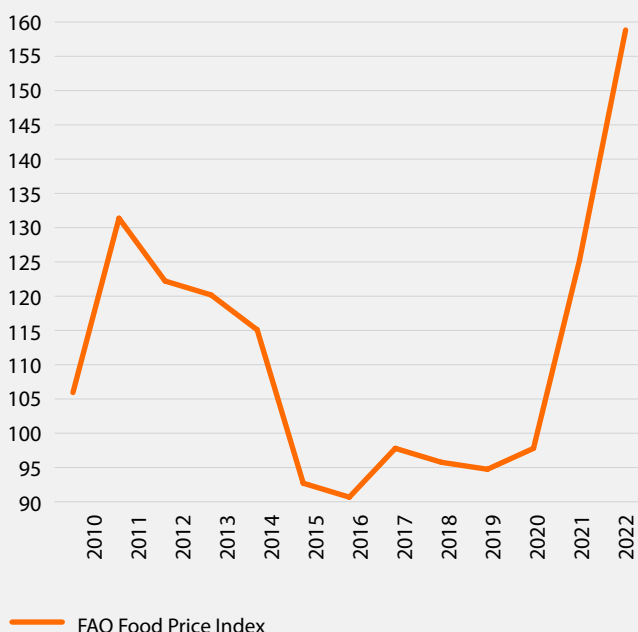
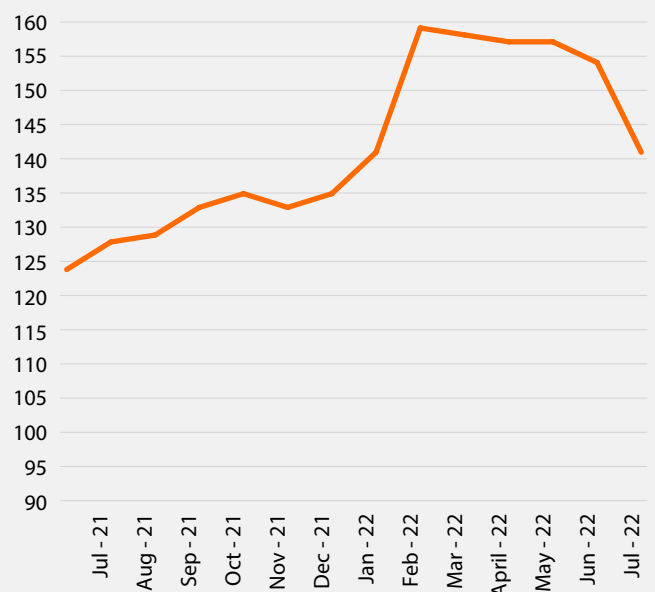


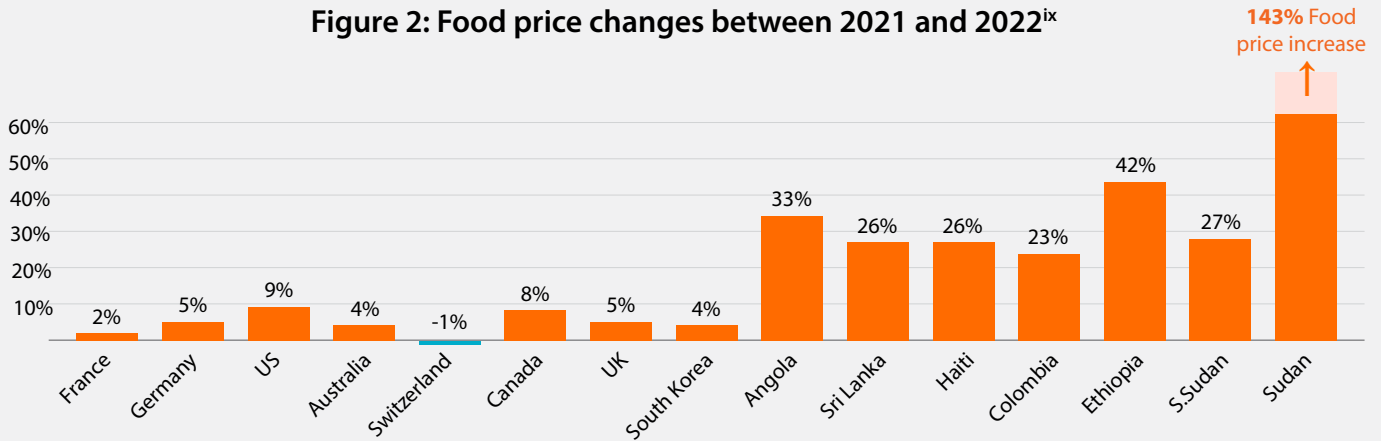
Figure 1b: Monthly changes in FAO's food price index³⁷



viii In countries where measurements of year-over-year food price changes were possible.

Food costs are surging in many countries, but the poorest are hardest hit

Figure 2: Food price changes between 2021 and 2022^{ix}

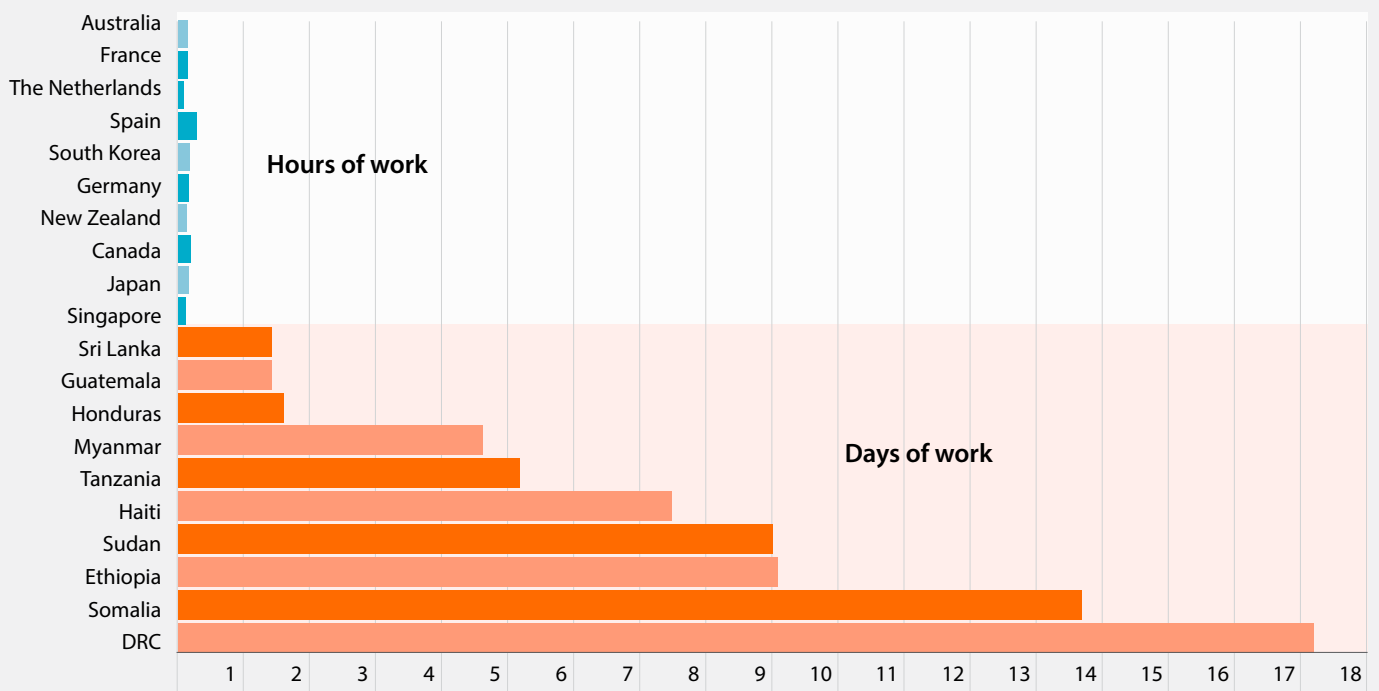


World Vision research found that the price of a food basket of 10 common food items rose in most countries

Figure 3: Food basket costs³⁸



To purchase the same basket of 10 food items one would need to work:



While the prices of goods stagnated in some countries, this study found a rise in prices amongst most countries, especially those reliant on food imports, such as Jordan and island nations like Vanuatu, Sri Lanka, the Solomon Islands, and Indonesia. Countries experiencing price increases were also in contexts particularly vulnerable to climate extremes, such as rising sea levels (e.g. island nations), water scarcity (e.g. India, the DRC, Australia), and floods (e.g. Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Sri Lanka).

World Vision found the most alarming results in Myanmar (4.9 days), Tanzania (5.5 days), Uganda (7.3 days), Haiti (7.5 days), Sudan (9 days), Ethiopia (9.1 days), Somalia (13.7 days), and the DRC (17.2 days). These numbers are far more dramatic than other low-income countries where measurements were taken: Sri Lanka (1.5 days), Honduras (1.7 days), Guatemala (1.5 days), Indonesia (1 day), Ghana (2.1 days), and India (1.7 days). Notably, five of the eight most alarming numbers were recorded in East Africa, where there is a concentration of drought, local conflict, and displacement.

^{ix} A rise in food prices is not seen in all poor countries due to limitations in collecting rich data from conflict-affected countries and hard-to-reach areas where complete measurements are not possible. In addition, tight control of collection methodology across the length of the study was challenging (e.g. the Solomon Islands show 4% in country-wide food price inflation, but their wheat and rice prices appeared to more than triple in the World Vision study).



WHEAT PRICES ARE AT A RECORD HIGH

The price of wheat is at historic heights.³⁹

One-third of the world's population relies on

wheat for nutrition, making it one of the most critical food sources. Wheat's versatility, affordability, and nutritional value make it a crucial staple crop for solving the hunger crisis.⁴⁰ Before the war in Ukraine, Russia and Ukraine provided 25% of the world's wheat exports.⁴¹ The conflict catalysed a ripple effect in the global market. Wheat harvests are crucial for the rest of 2022 to prevent the most vulnerable countries from further hunger crises,⁴² yet soaring input prices for fuel and fertiliser continue to challenge wheat production and affordability. As a result, wheat prices have risen between 2021 and 2022 in most countries involved in this year's food price survey, more than doubling in Jordan and the DRC, and nearly tripling in the Solomon Islands. Noticeably, many countries experiencing these increases, such as the DRC, Ethiopia, and India, heavily rely on wheat-based diets for complete nutrition.

"I have long stopped buying things such as eggs, bread, and meat. These are now luxuries that we cannot afford. We are basically surviving just a day at a time."

– Jirani, widow and mother of four, Nairobi, Kenya



INFLATION IN RICE PRICES IS LOOMING

The price of rice is expected to soar, depriving more people of sufficient nutrition. Rice

is a staple diet for half of the globe, especially in Asia and West Africa.⁴³ In 2007 and 2008, the high cost of rice was the catalyst for food riots from Senegal to Bangladesh when Vietnam, the world's second largest rice exporter, imposed an export ban. We are now at a similar juncture.⁴⁴ India, the world's largest rice exporter, is placing a 20% duty on white and brown rice and banning exports of broken rice – a variety that feeds populations in Asia and Africa. In response, Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to raise their rice prices.⁴⁵

This year's food price survey found that rice prices have risen from 2021 to 2022 in many rice-consuming countries, like India, Indonesia, Jordan, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam.

"Hunger forced us to leave our home because we had no food or water"

While coping with unimaginable hardships from the prolonged drought, Somali children are also facing increased risks as a result of Somalia's extreme dependency on imported wheat – 90% of their wheat comes from Ukraine and Russia (see Figure 4) and high food costs – an average Somali would have to work for two weeks to afford a food basket of 10 common food items (see Figure 3).

After an eight-day journey travelling on foot and by donkey cart, Suldana, 15, and her family made it to an IDP camp in Doolow, southern Somalia. Herders, they moved in desperation after losing all of their goats and camels to the drought.

Due to her father's disability, Suldana is now forced to work as the family's sole breadwinner. She goes into town daily to find household work, mostly washing dishes, where, if she is lucky, she earns around 50 Somali shillings (~US\$0.88) to buy the family food. However, as prices increase, she and her siblings are usually able to afford only one meal a day. "Cereal food such as wheat and sorghum are the only types of food we cook and eat. We cannot get other types of food because they are [even more] expensive. We do feel hungry after eating because food was inadequate."



15-year-old Suldana lives with her family in a makeshift settlement for the displaced in Doolow, southern Somalia. Photo: © Gwayi Patrick/World Vision

Alarmingly, in the Solomon Islands, it more than tripled. Because rice is a thinly traded commodity, small disruptions in its trade flow have significant impacts. This price volatility is compounded by extreme weather patterns across Asia and record high prices of fuel and fertiliser.⁴⁶ Spiralling costs could trigger panic and mass starvation amongst communities that rely on rice.

“I would like the government to lower food prices. In the past, I often ate fish with rice, but now I have to eat my rice with beans. Everything is expensive. [The] price of rice, fish, oil and even bread has increased. Previously when we went to the market, we brought some money back home, but today, it’s barely enough to buy our food supplies. All this has a negative impact on my studies.”

– Minetou, 12-year-old girl, Mauritania



THE PRICE OF DAIRY REMAINS HIGH

As a dietary staple in many countries, rising milk prices harm people’s ability to meet their nutritional needs. In a recent study conducted by World Vision, four out of five refugee families surveyed in Uganda reported that they did not have milk for their children.⁴⁷ Dairy is an important part of a child’s diet as it provides carbohydrates, protein, and vitamins and minerals, such as calcium and vitamin D,⁴⁸ which are essential to keep bones strong.

World Vision’s 2022 food price survey found that dairy prices had risen in most countries surveyed. Between 2021 and 2022, the cost of milk more than doubled in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, and nearly tripled in the Solomon Islands.

Mobile health clinics provide lifeline for malnourished children in Afghanistan

Given the situation of drought and violence in Afghanistan preventing families from getting enough to eat, health-care facilities are essential in supporting children’s growth. Maldara and her family live in an IDP camp outside of Herat, Afghanistan. She holds Ahmad, age 1, in her arms while waiting for her turn to see the doctor. Ahmad is visibly malnourished and not feeling well. His eyes are sunken, and he cries a lot. “He has been having diarrhoea and fever,” Maldara says, “I think it is because he has been eating what we are eating. We don’t have enough food to eat here, and do not have money to buy baby food or milk for him.”



HIGH PRICES HARMING AID

High global food and fuel prices are also putting pressure on the budgets of agencies that provide emergency food assistance. For example, it costs the WFP 44% more – an extra US\$73 million every month – to feed people in need than it did in 2019. The money now spent on rising operating costs would have previously been spent to feed 4 million people a month.⁴⁹ This means organisations providing food aid have to make tough decisions about where to cut quantity, quality, and frequency of assistance. As a result, millions of people in need are not receiving adequate, or in some cases any, assistance.

CONFLICT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND RISING COSTS ARE STRAINING FOOD SYSTEMS

Equitable, resilient, and sustainable food systems are essential for ensuring every person's right to food and adequate nutrition. With the best approaches, these complex systems supply nutritionally diverse food locally and across national lines in a sustainable way.

Many food crises are the result of multiple drivers. The compounded effects of conflict, climate change, and rising costs have deepened their combined impact, devastating food supply chains. The pandemic and shockwaves from the war in Ukraine have a uniquely crushing effect in regions already destabilised by social tensions and climate extremes.

- Conflict remains the dominant driver of the most severe incidences of acute hunger crises globally.⁵⁰
- Children living in a conflict zone are over two times more likely to suffer from malnutrition than children living in a peaceful setting.⁵¹
- In 2022, nearly 50 million people are on the brink of starvation, with almost 1 million people in Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen, South Sudan, and Afghanistan experiencing catastrophic (IPC 5) levels of hunger.⁵²

Conflict and violence are the greatest barrier to achieving zero hunger

Conflicts and violence remain the largest drivers of hunger crises. Eight out of 10 countries where more than 1 million people are experiencing emergency levels of acute hunger (IPC 4)⁵³ are classified as 'extremely fragile'⁵⁴ by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD), and all five countries (Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen) with populations facing catastrophic (IPC 5) levels of acute hunger are marked by long-running, protracted conflict, and state fragility.⁵⁵



139.1 MILLION PEOPLE
experiencing acute hunger
lived in **conflict areas** across
24 countries in 2021⁵⁷



3 OUT OF 4
(72%) of people facing
acute hunger in 2021 lived in
areas⁵⁶ afflicted by **war and violence**



Conflicts and violence affect food security in multiple ways. They displace people from their homes and communities, wipe out their sources of income, and disrupt complex food systems. The majority of food insecure people around the world live in rural areas and depend on smallholder agriculture to meet their food and income needs.⁵⁸ When conflict and violence drive them from their homes and farms in search of safety, this disrupts agricultural production, subsequently destroying crops, livestock, livelihoods and the markets where people buy food. It also causes prices for food and other essential commodities to increase rapidly in

response. The events unfolding in Ukraine are further proof of how the impacts of conflict can transcend borders across the globe, through disrupting global food systems, supply chains and markets.⁵⁹

Today, more than 100 million people – nearly half of them children – are forcibly displaced, with conflict as the main driver.⁶⁰ Conflict takes a particularly harsh toll on children in terms of lives lost and futures squandered. Often unable to find stable employment, many displaced families struggle to afford food for their children.

Chantal, the farmer fighting conflict

Conflict in eastern DRC forced Chantal, a mother of six, and her husband to flee to her brother's 'safer' village in Beni, DRC. "It did not matter that Ebola was wreaking havoc here in Mbingo, it was better than being hacked to death. We [had to] trust that the vaccine that we had taken would protect us against Ebola," she said.

Not knowing how long they would be forced to stay away from their home, they were initially reliant on handouts from people in the host community. However, as the situation appears endless and their home remains too dangerous to return, Chantal knew they could not continue to be a burden on their host community, watch their children drop out of school or resign themselves to sending their daughters into early marriage.

She and others discussed their options of how to feed their children, and, as many of them had come from big cocoa farms, they decided that farming was a practical way to help support their families. Not having the space for cocoa trees, they worked with the local community to rent plots to grow vegetables.

Now Chantal is one of 1,400 families growing fast maturing crops and looking after small livestock – six in 10 of whom are IDPs. They have not only improved their personal situation, but also that of the community. Previously families

lived on just cassava, rice, and beans, but now they can eat maize, cabbage, eggplant, carrots, spinach, and green pepper. She explains the importance: "Other than money, the vegetables have provided us the much needed vitamins; they help with blood generation in the body, and you can see we together with our children now look healthy."

Chantal is a lead farmer and the president of the village savings and loan associations. She speaks of the transforming power of food security efforts for children, women, and the displaced: "Although life is becoming more and more expensive, I am able to keep my children in school from my crop-harvest sales."



When conflict came, Chantal fled with her children and husband. She's now head of the local farmer's association, helping improve food security for displaced families and the host community. Photo: © Geoffrey Denye Kalebbo/World Vision

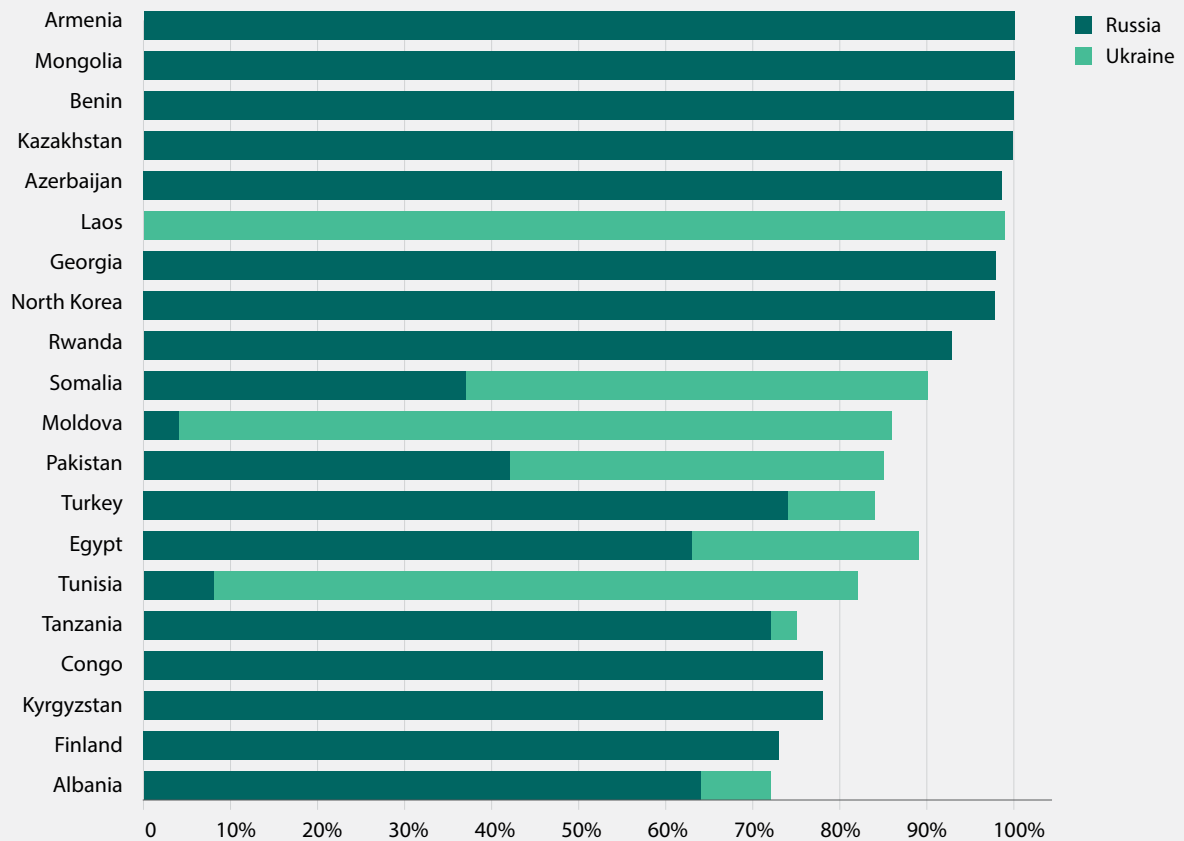
THE WAR IN UKRAINE FUELS THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS

Not only has the war led to food shortages in conflict-affected areas of Ukraine itself, it has left other countries that rely on food imports from Ukraine and Russia struggling to import enough food for their citizens to purchase - driving up the price of food (see Figure 4 for breakdown of dependency by country).⁶¹ Traditionally, Russia and Ukraine have supplied about 25% of the world's wheat exports.⁶² Shortfalls in food commodity export supplies due to reduced exports from Ukraine and blockades have directly affected countries highly dependent on grain and cooking oil imports from the region.⁶³

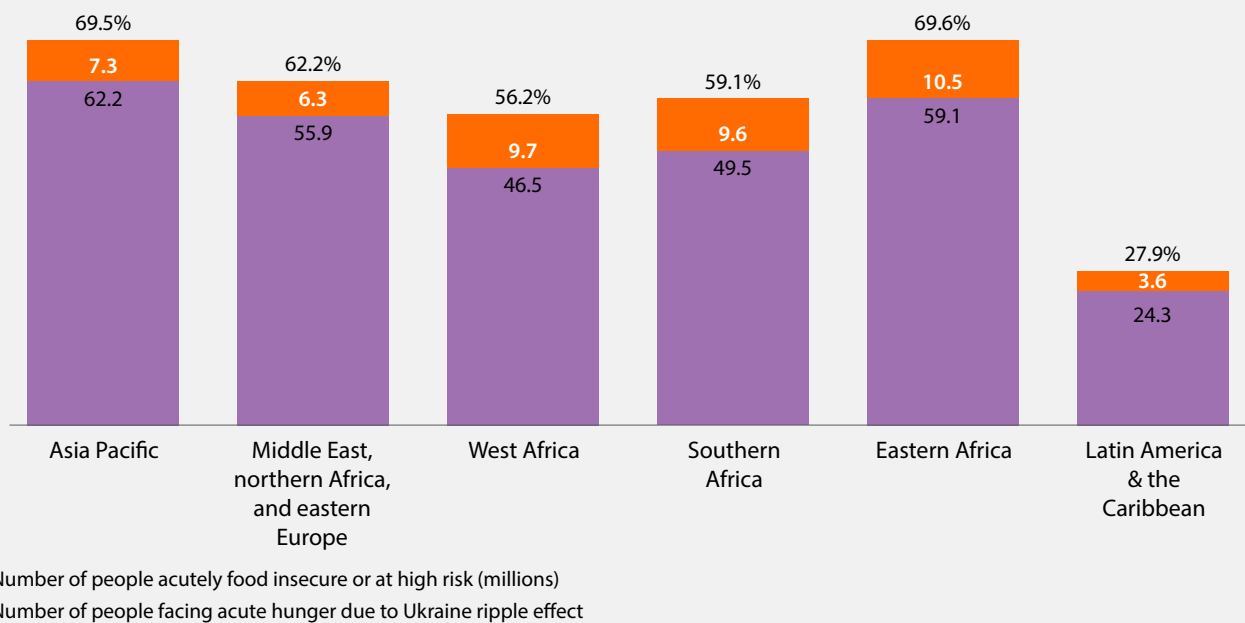


Lily, a farmer in Western Ukraine, stands in front of her warehouse, still full of last year's crop. She's been unable to sell them on for processing since the escalation of the conflict in March. Photo: © Paul Wu/World Vision

Figure 4: Share of imports from Russia and Ukraine in total imports of meslin and wheat, by country⁶⁴



**Figure 5: Estimated effect of Ukraine crisis on people facing acute hunger, by region⁶⁵
(Number of people acutely food insecure or at high risk in millions)**



Climate change is a 'threat multiplier'

Climate shocks destroy lives, crops, and livelihoods, and undermine people's ability to feed themselves. They jeopardise social stability, upset markets, and agitate politics. These impacts have dangerous implications for conflict and food security. The Horn of Africa is already one of the most fragile regions in the world, with 80% of the region's population relying on subsistence farming and herding.⁶⁶ Minor drawbacks can overwhelm communities and trigger mass starvation.



23.5 million people experiencing acute hunger in 2021 lived in 8 countries facing **weather extremes**⁶⁷



30 million people displaced from their homes due to **climate shocks** in 2020⁶⁸



3.3 to 3.6 billion people live in places **highly vulnerable** to climate change⁶⁹



Almost half of people globally are experiencing **water scarcity** for part of the year⁷⁰

Rising temperatures

Between 2010 and 2019, the world saw the warmest decade on record;⁷² the next decades are expected to be even hotter. As temperatures continue to rise, there is an alarming increase in wildfires that threaten crops, homes, and human lives.

Photo: © Qauom Abdullahi/World Vision



Extreme weather

Storms and droughts have grown more intense and frequent. Excessive rainfall and floods in some regions disrupt crop yields and access to herding, hunting, and fishing grounds, directly impeding access to food. Droughts remain the most impactful hazard to livestock and crops worldwide, and water scarcity affects 40% of the world's population.⁷³

Photo: © Scovia Faida Charles/World Vision

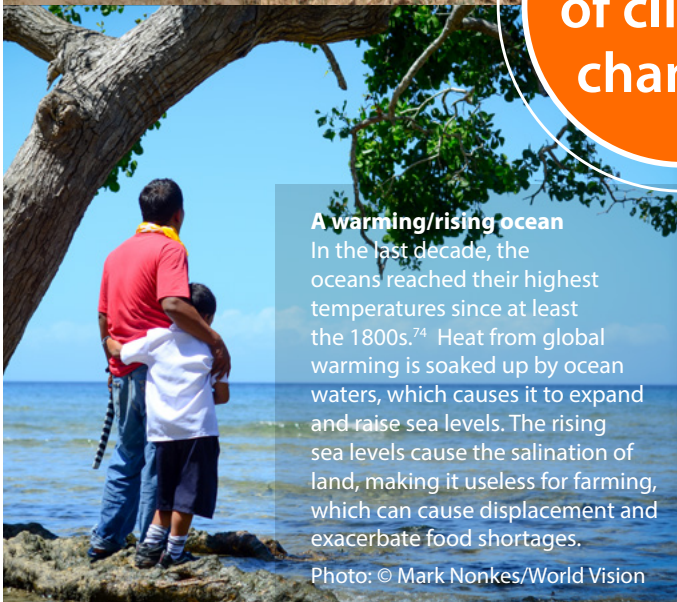


Effects of climate change⁷¹

A warming/rising ocean

In the last decade, the oceans reached their highest temperatures since at least the 1800s.⁷⁴ Heat from global warming is soaked up by ocean waters, which causes it to expand and raise sea levels. The rising sea levels cause the salination of land, making it useless for farming, which can cause displacement and exacerbate food shortages.

Photo: © Mark Nonkes/World Vision



Displacement and poverty

Over the last decade, roughly 23.1 million people have been displaced per year by climate-related disasters.⁷⁵ Displacement pushes people into food insecurity when they lose their homes and livelihoods – thus making them more vulnerable to poverty.

Photo: © Jon Warren/World Vision



“Though the lifestyle is desperate, we are used to it.”

In Nakorio, an hour’s drive east of Lodwar in Turkana, Kenya, Ekidor sits, her feet stretched out in front of her, on the skin of the family’s last camel, weaving reeds gathered from Lake Turkana into a basket. Her son, 1-year-old Ebei, sits close, sometimes trying to nurse. It is of no use; Ekidor has no milk due to her own malnutrition.

A mother of six, her husband burns charcoal to make a living in a place where few people have work. She never stops weaving, threading thin pieces of reed together to make a flat round basket. This basket will take nearly three weeks to complete and bring in 400 shillings (US\$3.31). As she speaks, she stuffs a circle of reeds into a coffee cup with water to wet them. When she goes into the hut to show her visitors where she stores food, a goat drinks from the cup before the children can chase it away. Water is a precious commodity for everyone who lives here.

They sometimes move around, looking for water, but the family has lived around Nakorio for the last 10 years. “The situation has been the same. The rainfall comes once a year or once every two years. Getting rainfall is a blessing.” But there have been no such blessings as of late. “The climate never changes,” she says. They no longer have any animals, due to the drought, and they eat just one meal a day. “I can only buy dry maize. It is difficult. If we get food, we give it to the kids. We depend on food distributions [to survive].”



Ekidor shows the three cups of maize that is all the food the family has left to eat. Photo: © Jon Warren/World Vision

COVID -19’s economic impacts continue to reverberate

The pandemic’s role in exacerbating the global hunger crisis is at risk of being forgotten. Vaccines have reduced the risk of severe illness and death,⁷⁶ yet the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic linger on, and the fallout continues to disproportionately impact the most defenceless.

The economic downturn caused by the pandemic was felt globally, but its impacts were most concentrated amongst the world’s poorest.⁷⁸ Lasting economic impacts expose socioeconomic inequality through the uneven rate of recovery across and within countries.⁷⁹ The indirect impacts of the pandemic were especially felt by populations that rely on farming to feed their families. Measures to contain and mitigate the virus closed movement across borders, halted trade, and blocked access to pasture, which undermined farmers’ abilities to feed their families and themselves.

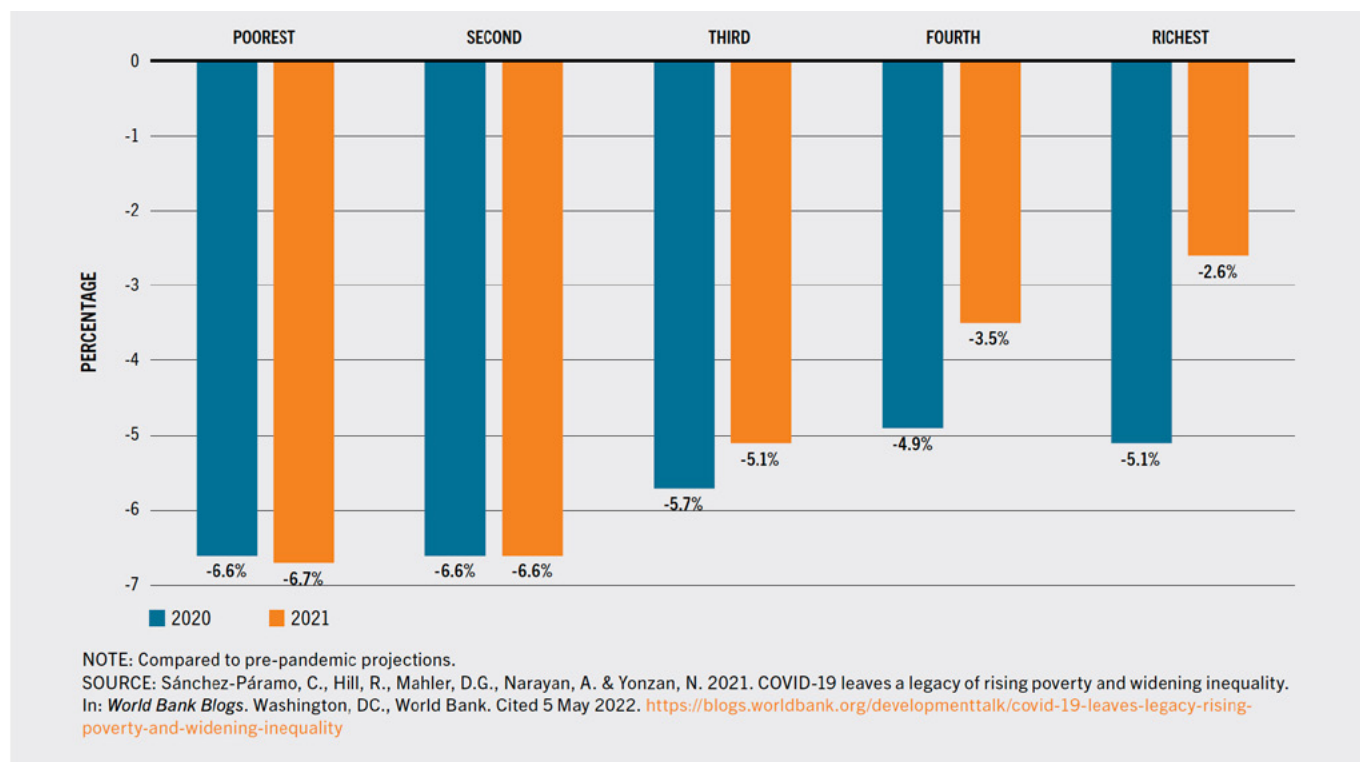


30.2 million people who experienced acute hunger in 2021 lived in 21 countries facing economic shocks⁷⁷

Some of the sharpest food price increases were experienced by populations relying on imports, including in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa, most food is from outside the continent, making up 85% of its consumption between 2016 and 2018.⁸⁰ Comparatively, the Asia Pacific region had relative resilience.⁸¹ However, all regions experienced cutbacks on employment and income opportunities amidst food price shocks during COVID-19, making food unaffordable for the poorest.

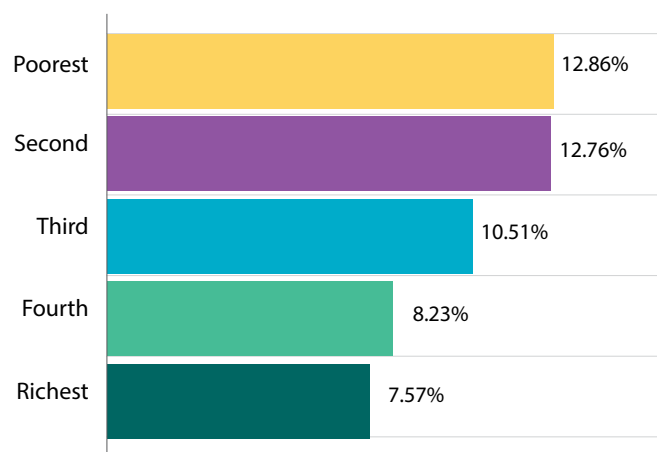
“During COVID-19 my father had no job, so we didn’t have food to eat and my father’s health started to deteriorate. Whatever money we had went to pay for my father’s treatment. We had nothing left to eat. – Jenifer, India

Figure 6: Comparison of income loss due to COVID-19 pandemic by poverty level⁸² (2020 and 2021)



(Graph sourced from *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2022*)

Figure 7: Compound income loss by quintile from 2019 to 2021^x



Given the multi-wave nature of the COVID-19 crisis, we have not seen the last economic aftershocks of the pandemic. Countries already overwhelmed by the realities of extreme climate and social tensions will continue to struggle to avert the imminent hunger crisis. Additionally, efforts to keep inflation low in wealthy countries are triggering inflation of local currencies and spikes in food prices elsewhere. The value of the US dollar is rising; so too are the costs of fuel, medicine, and food in countries like Somalia and Nigeria, where starvation already looms.⁸³



When Danfred’s grandmother nearly died from COVID-19, he considered begging in the streets for food.

“Sometimes we did not have any food, other times we asked other families to give us food.”

– Danfred, Venezuela

x Calculated using: $1 - [(1 - \text{IncomeLoss2020}) * (1 - \text{IncomeLoss2021})]$ with results expressed as a percentage cumulative loss

REFUGEES AND DISPLACED FAMILIES ARE HUNGRY FOR HELP

The majority of forcibly displaced people live in fragile contexts and are enduring multiple, often overlapping crises that increase their vulnerability to acute food insecurity. The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reports that two out of every three people who are displaced come from just five countries – Myanmar, Syria, South Sudan, Venezuela, and Afghanistan⁸⁴ – all of which are experiencing conflict or social unrest.

- Roughly 90 million people were forcibly displaced around the world in 2021, and in 2022 this has increased to 100 million – a population larger than that of Germany.⁸⁵
- Out of the 53 million IDPs worldwide, nearly 45 million lived in 24 food-crisis countries or territories.^{xi,86}
- Of 24 million refugees and asylum seekers, more than 60% are being hosted in 52 countries/territories facing food crisis.⁸⁷

Displaced children are forced to weigh the odds of which life-threatening situation they will be subjected to.

“I am worried when I go to town alone [to look for housework] that I will encounter strangers.”

– Suldana, 15, Doolow, Somalia

- The six countries with the most IDPs were also part of the 10 largest hunger crises in 2021^{xii,88} – Syria, Afghanistan, the DRC, Yemen, Ethiopia, and Sudan (all six are part of World Vision’s Global Hunger Response).

“We’ve had no food to eat since Tuesday. We need help to address our sleeping and living conditions. People crowd into the small classrooms. But most of us sleep outside. This crowding, as well as poor sanitation, could lead to disease.”

– Riziki, a mother fleeing from renewed violence in the volatile Nyiragongo region of the DRC



Photo: © Bertrand Gailemas/World Vision

Conflict kills, but so does hunger. Sometimes the risk of going out to find food is too dangerous, due to ongoing conflict, but the risk of suffering malnutrition is just as worrying.

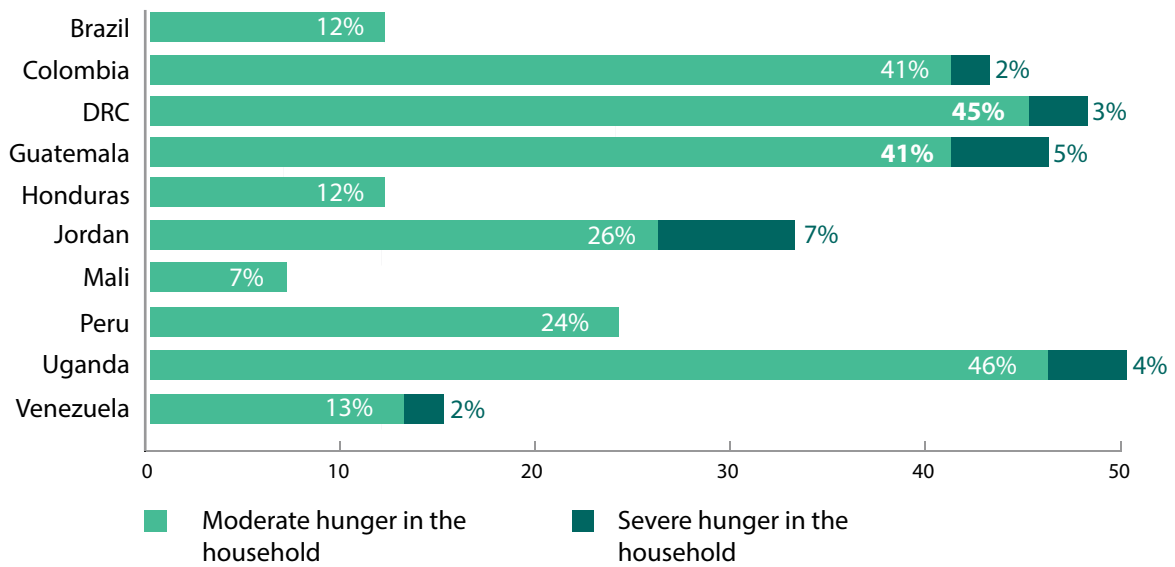
“I don’t eat every day because my mother has no money.”

– Melvina, age 8, IDP in CAR

xi Defined per the number of people living in ‘crisis’ or worse (i.e. IPC 3 or above) where populations require urgent action in order to meet their food needs.

xii The other four countries in the top 10 were South Sudan, Nigeria, Haiti, and Pakistan.

Figure 8: 2022 household hunger levels⁸⁹



In April 2022, World Vision interviewed displaced families in 11 countries. These families reported having to make drastic sacrifices due to income loss, including eating less and prioritising cheap (and less nutritious) foods. They were asked about the quantities of meals they consumed

on a daily basis in the last 30 days and the frequency of absence of any type of food available at home. This allowed for the calculation of approximate levels of hunger in each country (see Figure 8).



"Sometimes we would sleep without food," Pauline remembers, as she gathers her family to share their story, in Turkana, Kenya. Photo: © Jon Warren/World Vision

THE HUNGER CRISIS IS A CHILDREN'S CRISIS

When families and children need to survive, they will do whatever it takes, and children are disproportionately affected. To cope, some parents may feel they have no other choice but to arrange an early forced marriage of their children, particularly their daughters, in exchange for a loan, to access credit as part of dowry economics, or to have one less mouth to feed. It might mean children are forced to drop out of school, to beg, or engage in dangerous work to help their families afford food. In the most extreme situations, some children may turn to armed forces or groups, or violent gangs in search of food, work, and protection, exposing them to devastating violence and harm, brutality, and trauma.⁹⁰ In addition, long-term hunger affects children's body and brain development, leading to physical and educational harm and resulting in disability, below-average educational attainment, and future economic loss.

“Day by day, the situation is deteriorating . . . and it is especially children who are suffering.”

– Andrew Morley, World Vision International President and CEO

“With no food, many of the children are going to school on empty stomachs and with no food at school, they are missing all the necessary meals that they need and therefore their education is highly affected. When the basic commodities are not available, automatically the question of nutrition comes into play, so there are a lot of cases of malnutrition. With no food and no school fees, we are expecting many children to drop out of school.”

– Anglican Bishop Daniel Qampicha Wario, Marsabit diocese, northern Kenya



“Hunger has been the major issue affecting the younger women and children in my community . . . [it has] led to [an] increase in the rate of teenage pregnancies . . . whereby girls . . . give sex in exchange for money, so that they can . . . use it for buying their basic needs, or even food itself, since they don't have enough food in the house. Gender-based violence is also another [problem caused by hunger], whereby men fight with women because of food. When husbands come back home and find that there's no food, they also end up fighting their wives because of food, and information from the health centers has already indicated that. There are over 100 cases of teenage pregnancies arising within my community, and hunger was the cause of this, simply because girls and women don't have enough food in their houses to eat.”

– Susan, a 19-year-old South Sudanese refugee, Bidi Bidi refugee settlement, Uganda

WHAT IS SEVERE WASTING?

Severe wasting is the most dangerous form of malnutrition, which is when children are too thin for their height. Children under the age of 5 who suffer severe wasting are up to 11 times more likely to die of pneumonia compared to well-nourished children.⁹²

An estimated 45 million children under 5 are so thin for their height (wasted) that they are at increased risk of death if they do not receive urgent help.⁹³ Alarming, a recent World Vision survey found that one in three (35%) refugee and IDP households said their children had lost weight during the last 12 months.⁹⁴ However, children in some contexts are more susceptible than others – nearly 8 million of the estimated 45 million severely wasted children live in one of just 15 crisis-affected countries.^{xiii,95} Approximately half of forcibly displaced families surveyed in Mali and Colombia told World Vision that their children had lost weight in the last 12 months.⁹⁶

Stunting and wasting not only weaken children’s bodies but have lifelong impacts, including poor physical and brain development that can lead to long-term learning difficulties. Diseases caused by malnutrition include:

- Kwashiorkor – when a person does not get enough protein or other essential nutrients in their diet it can lead to a very severe form of malnutrition that has a high risk of death – it is also one of the most visible forms of malnutrition (children with extended bellies)
- Scurvy – this is caused by lack of vitamin C
- Rickets is brought on by a lack of vitamin D and is the most severe in children because it causes the body to be unable to absorb or deposit calcium, affecting bone development.

A harmful cocktail of factors in hunger crisis countries keep child malnutrition at critical levels. These factors include poor access to sanitation and safe drinking water, poor child-feeding practices, and lack of nutritious food. Worldwide, nearly 26 million children under 5 suffered from wasting and needed urgent treatment in 2021.⁹⁷

Almost half (45%) of all deaths of children under 5 are linked to undernutrition.

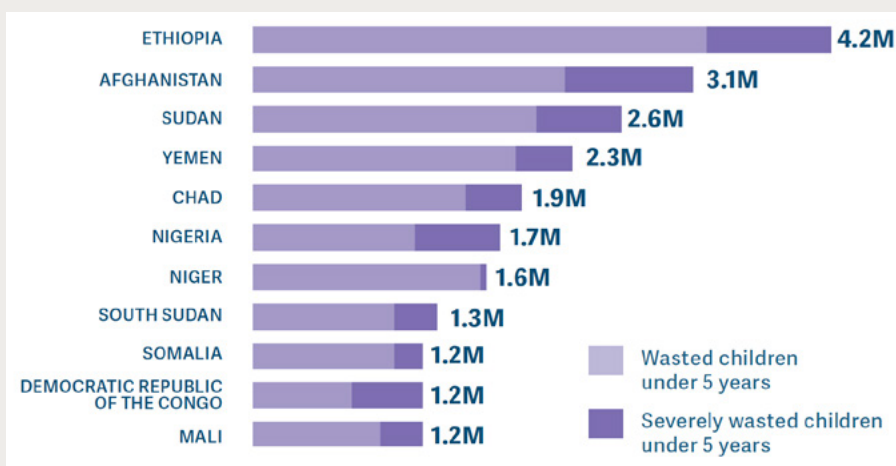
These deaths largely occur in low- and middle-income countries.⁹¹

According to United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), **in just the first six months of 2022, one additional child was pushed into severe malnutrition every 60 seconds (260,000 additional children).**⁹⁸



Lay May, a 14-year-old from Myanmar, is disabled due to the long-term effects of Tuberculosis and malnutrition, which caused her to drop out of school after the second grade to work on her parents’ farm and help with the household chores. Photo: © Saw Moo Kale/World Vision

Figure 9. Countries with more than 1 million wasted children under 5 in 2021⁹⁹



(Graph sourced from *Global Report on Food Crises*, 2022)

xiii i.e. Burkina Faso, Chad, the DRC, Mali, Niger, Niger, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen, Madagascar, Haiti, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan.

⋮ The hunger crisis is a global crisis

As other emergencies emerge and the pandemic continues to evolve, the world's attention has faltered when it comes to recognising the lasting impacts these events have on the poorest and most marginalised in our societies. We could be misled into letting this hunger crisis unfold in the periphery, distant from our conscience. This would be a colossal error, however. Entire regions are on the precipice of a crisis of devastating proportions. The price of inaction from the international community will be paid in deaths. The window to avert this crisis continues to narrow, and if urgent action is not taken, the cost to rebuild societies later will only grow.¹⁰⁰

East Africa

Because of the sheer number of refugees in East Africa, the gap between support and needs continues to grow. 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 displaced¹⁰¹ – 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. Uganda hosts 1.6 million refugees and asylum seekers, the third largest group in the world,¹⁰² stretching the country's capacity to provide critical support.¹⁰³ South Sudan is the source of Africa's largest refugee crisis. More than 4 million people – 1 in 3 South Sudanese people – have been forced to flee their homes due to violent conflict.¹⁰⁴

According to a recent World Vision study, **half of all forcibly displaced people surveyed in Uganda did not have access to any protein-rich food sources (e.g. meat, eggs, seafood).**

Other alarming conditions being seen across the region include conflict-induced displacement, high food and fuel prices, the ongoing socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the destabilising effects of extreme climate, all of which are causing desperation and food scarcity. Countries in the Horn of Africa are seeing their fifth failed consecutive rainy season, the most disastrous drought in 40 years, which will have an impact on 36 million people in October 2022.¹⁰⁵ More than 8.9 million livestock have been lost throughout the region, leaving pastoralist families without nourishment and livelihoods. This means

120 million litres of milk lost, bringing severe nutritional consequences to 1.6 million children across the region.¹⁰⁶

Sudan

World Vision's findings reflect the compound nature of overlapping factors. We found that it takes about nine days to earn enough money to purchase a food basket in Sudan compared to two hours' work for the same food basket in New Zealand. One-third of people in Sudan face a hunger crisis due to entrenched conflict, climate extremes, poor harvests, macro-economic challenges, and rising food prices.¹⁰⁷ The WFP warned that 40% of the country would face food insecurity by September 2022.¹⁰⁸

Somalia

Recent interagency assessments warn that famine (IPC 5) will likely affect 300,560 people in two districts in the Bay region between October and December 2022.¹⁰⁹ This has been brought on for a number of factors. Foremost, Somalia is currently experiencing its worst climate-driven emergency in 40 years, with an impending fifth consecutive failed rainy season anticipated. However, the drivers of starvation in Somalia are also cumulative: ongoing conflict, desert locusts wrecking crops, socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, and a heavy dependency on imported food – 90% of the country's wheat supply is dependent on Russia and Ukraine.

Findings from this year's food price survey determined that it would take a Somali two weeks to earn enough to buy a food basket of 10 common food items – however, someone in France or Australia would only have to work two hours to afford those same products.



Abdullahi in Doolow, southern Somalia, has lost nearly all his livestock to the drought. He is desperately trying to keep the few remaining alive. Photo: © Gwayi Patrick/World Vision

Famine is imminent in Somalia and vulnerable children could die waiting for help

Millions of children in southern Somalia are experiencing severe hunger and suffering from malnutrition. As the world stands by, the situation worsens. Drought has displaced more than 1 million people,¹¹⁰ who have no choice but to relocate to stay alive. They often walk for days or weeks because help can't reach them if they stay behind. Some children will not live to see the assistance if it does not arrive soon. Approximately 1.8 million Somali children below age 5 will likely be acutely malnourished by mid-2023.¹¹¹

Kin, a mother of six, travelled from northern Somalia to Doolow district in southern Somalia. Like most of the 18,000 others staying in this makeshift IDP camp, Kin lost all of her livestock to the drought. She and her children now stay in a tiny shelter made of old clothes, plastic bags, and dry sticks and are dependent on humanitarian aid for survival.

However, drought does not only affect people's access to food. A lack of clean water and safe sanitation and hygiene facilities increase the risk of waterborne diseases and other illnesses. This is especially true for IDPs living in temporary camps, like Kin and her family. Everyone in Kin's camp relies on a single water tank that has to be refilled twice daily by a water truck. This support is a lifeline. In camps that do not have access to safe water, World Vision's staff are witnessing a surge in waterborne diseases.

There are many Somali children who are determined to build a better future for themselves and their country. They are the change the country has been waiting for, but drought and hunger threaten to erode their dreams in an instant. The time to act is now.



Abdi brought his children to a centre where World Vision was carrying out medical and nutrition outreach in a settlement for the displaced in Baidoa, southern Somalia.
Photo: © Gwayi Patrick/World Vision

West and central Africa

Countries in west and central Africa are experiencing the worst hunger crisis ever recorded, with conflict and recurrent droughts compounding extreme poverty and forcing people from their homes.¹¹² 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 Senegal¹¹³ comes from Russia and Ukraine.

Overpopulation, harsh climate, and a series of conflicts in the Central Sahel perpetuate its instability. 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 2022¹¹⁴ and grave violations of children's rights are dramatically increasing.¹¹⁵

Mali

Recent studies have shown that Malians in particular are unable to access healthy food to meet their daily nutrition needs.



Local cereal prices have doubled compared to the five-year average¹¹⁶



3 out of 4 displaced families (71%) reported they did not have access to fruit and vegetables¹¹⁷



2 out of 3 respondents said they had no access to leafy green vegetables¹¹⁸



Approximately **half of respondents' children reportedly lost weight over the past 12 months.**¹¹⁹

Burkina Faso

The people most affected by hunger live in conflict areas where humanitarian access remains highly constrained. In Burkina Faso, the security context has been seriously deteriorated by extremist groups exerting influence and control over populations. Incidents there have particularly affected humanitarian workers and have led to the country experiencing one of the highest growth rates of forced displacement in the world. Currently, 3.5 million

people in Burkina Faso live in displacement camps or host communities and are in need of humanitarian assistance – a 52% increase since last year.¹²⁰

Chad

More than 2.1 million people are projected to be living in food crisis situations during Chad's lean season – between June and September 2022.¹²¹ The government has declared a food and nutritional emergency, calling for local and international communities to assist affected communities and sub-granting cereals to different provinces from strategic stocks.¹²²

Southern Africa

Persistent episodes of extreme weather have exhausted people's ability to cope, causing hunger to increase exponentially across this region. Angola and the DRC are of particular concern. Southern Angola was crushed by the impact of COVID-19.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Due to protracted conflict in the DRC, 5.5 million people have been internally displaced and a significant number of children have been separated from their families. The escalation of conflict and violence in May 2022 in eastern DRC led to the displacement of an additional 102,000 people, driving up the number of those in need.¹²³ These displaced populations left their homes with little or nothing, resulting in an increasing number of people requiring humanitarian assistance.

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 under IPC 4 conditions. Approximately 860,000 children under age 5 and 470,000 pregnant or lactating women are acutely malnourished. The hunger crisis has been further compounded by the drastic rise (between 20–40%) in prices of local and basic commodities as well as the stifling of local market operations due to a new Cholera outbreak in eastern DRC, which has affected approximately 24,000 people.¹²⁴ World Vision's survey findings capture the gravity of these overlapping crises, showing that it now takes 17.2 days' work in the DRC for someone to earn enough to buy a basket of common foodstuffs. This is more than double the average that World Vision found in our other Global Hunger Response countries of highest concern.

Angola

Angola has been gripped by its most severe drought in four decades – a crisis aggravated by disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Late rainfall at the end of February and into March 2022 helped to recharge the water table and livestock pastures, but it was too late for crop production. This situation has resulted in reported crop losses of up to 40% in southern Angola, including livestock and asset losses, water scarcity, and population displacement. According to the IPC acute food insecurity assessment, 560,000 people in southern Cuando Cubango, Cunene, and Huila provinces require urgent humanitarian assistance.¹²⁵

Asia Pacific

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.

Myanmar

WFP estimates that 1 in 4 people (14 million) in Myanmar are moderately or severely food insecure,¹²⁶ 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.¹²⁷ 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.¹²⁸

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka experienced political unrest that triggered its worst economic crisis in over 70 years. This has led to protests, riots, and the resignations of the prime minister and president. 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. Children have been badly affected. Many are going without meals, their schooling disrupted, and their mental well-being harmed. A basic meal is now out of reach for many struggling families, and for the children who rely on their school feeding programmes to eat, many are left hungry as the country's National Nutrition Programme has been suspended in more than 50% of schools.¹²⁹

Latin America and the Caribbean

The hunger crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean has not been as prominent as similar circumstances in other countries and regions; however, five countries across the region are struggling with emergency (IPC 4) levels of hunger. Haiti and Guatemala rate the worst in terms of the number of people living in IPC conditions. Other countries experiencing heightened levels of hunger (IPC 4) include Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

Economic shocks, from the COVID-19 pandemic, weather extremes, conflict, and violence have all driven food insecurity in the region to worsen. Indirect impacts of the war in Ukraine are felt through a spike in fuel costs, which lead to agricultural losses and higher food prices.¹³⁰ This also leads to harmful health impacts for children. According to a recent World Vision survey of forcibly displaced people, half of surveyed households in Colombia said their children had lost weight in the last 12 months.¹³¹

Haiti

Chronic socio-political instability and a deteriorating economy have led to insecurity and sporadic disruptions of movement in Haiti, limiting access to essential services and markets in some areas, reducing economic and livelihoods opportunities, and increasing the costs of food and other basic goods. Three in every 10 people suffering from acute hunger in Haiti^{xiv},¹³² are experiencing emergency (IPC 4) levels of hunger.

Guatemala

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).¹³³ Deepening overlapping crises in Guatemala have led approximately half of its population (8.5 million) to live in poverty.¹³⁴ Forced displacement and recurrent climate shocks compound Guatemala's humanitarian needs. In 2020 Hurricanes Eta and Iota consecutively ravaged the region, exacerbating the simultaneous impact of COVID-19. In 2023, escalating violence and a deteriorating socioeconomic situation is expected to displace 578,400 people, up from 429,000 in 2020.¹³⁵

Honduras

Poverty – affecting 60% of the population¹³⁶ – is at the root of Honduras' chronic hunger crisis. Between July and September 2021, the entire population of Honduras was considered to be 'acutely hungry',¹³⁷ with more than 600,000 girls, boys, women, and men facing 'emergency' (IPC 4) hunger.¹³⁸ 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.¹³⁹

Fields of green with no yield to harvest

In Copán Ruinas, Honduras, food insecurity looks like fields of green with no yield to harvest for Andrea, 7, and her family. Saturated soils from excessive rain and a lack of money for fertiliser prevented their bean plants from growing properly and reaching her table.

In 2020, two massive hurricanes – Eta and Iota – worsened an already vulnerable situation in Honduras. "The truth is that this year we are not going to be able to harvest anything," says Rony, Andrea's father. His kids feel the impact keenly. Andrea and her siblings frequently eat only tortillas for days on end.



Photo: © Andrea Guardiola/World Vision

Middle East and Eastern Europe

Due to their emergency and catastrophic levels of food insecurity, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen are all priority countries of highest alert in World Vision's Global Hunger Response.

The region has been highly affected by the prolonged conflict in Syria, which has forced more than 5.6 million people to flee the country.¹⁴⁰ As of 2021, Syrian refugees largely remained dispersed across the Middle East and North Africa, mostly in Turkey, but also in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. Since their displacement, many have suffered high levels of unemployment and overwhelmed public institutions, with few social safety nets. COVID-19 containment measures only increased their reliance on humanitarian aid.¹⁴¹

xiv About 1.34 million people (30% of 4.6 million people in IPC 3+).

Yemen

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 2022.¹⁴² Yemen has faced extreme humanitarian access constraints in the past six months, scoring 5/5 in ACAPS Humanitarian Access Index.¹⁴³

Syria

The situation in Syria has grown increasingly dire for many, after more than a decade of conflict. Today, 14.6 million people (half of them children) are in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 25% since 2020. Many of those internally displaced live in sub-standard informal settlements or collective centres with significantly elevated health and protection risks for children.¹⁴⁴ The start of the Ukraine crisis in February not only severely affected the political, economic, and funding environment inside Syria and across the region, but also raised significant concerns about the de-prioritisation of Syria by the international community. The ongoing Syria conflict, war in Ukraine, and the COVID-19 pandemic have also worsened people's livelihoods and ability to cope with stressors. The economic situation has affected children who have increasingly been forced into child marriage and child labour, while a spike in goods and commodity prices have left families increasingly unable to meet their needs.

Afghanistan

Nearly half of Afghans are facing acute hunger – but 1 in 5 people (8.7 million) are experiencing emergency (IPC 4) levels of food insecurity and, for the first time in history, nearly 20 million people are facing catastrophic (IPC 5) hunger.¹⁴⁵ Although there may be a slight improvement in conditions between June and November, due to wheat harvested in May through August, desperation and hunger is still at unprecedented levels.¹⁴⁶

Lebanon

Lebanon has been unsettled by political instability and a prolonged economic crisis, which led its local currency to lose 90% of its value from 2020 to 2022,¹⁴⁷ leaving many households short on food. The war in Ukraine threatens to exacerbate prices even further, since Lebanon relies on Ukraine for over 60% of its wheat.¹⁴⁸ The most vulnerable, particularly refugees, feel these issues even more profoundly – nine out of 10 Syrian refugee families in Lebanon currently live in extreme poverty.¹⁴⁹ While hosting an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees, Lebanon already suffers its own economic crisis; inflation exceeded 140%,¹⁵⁰ and 78% of the population lived under the poverty line in 2021.¹⁵¹

“I am not ashamed of anything as long as I am feeding my children.”

In the midst of Lebanon's worst-ever economic crisis, Safaa, a mother of five is surviving one day at a time. Because of the increase in prices, she has to choose between buying cheese or *za'atar* (spice mixture) for her children as buying both is impossible. “I have to disregard a lot of things; our situation is unbearable now, [but] being a mother means sacrificing everything for your children. I had to sell the microwave and the blender to buy food.”

Her husband used to have a job in construction, but now works as a casual labourer in a field near their home. With her husband's modest income, Safaa manages to buy bread, but because their situation deteriorated enormously, she has to make sacrifices. “We cannot afford to buy meat, chicken, or dairy products anymore; the situation doesn't allow me. My son likes chocolate dip sandwiches for school, but we cannot afford the jar anymore.” She must rely on her family with agricultural lands to send them vegetables, like potatoes and peas, from their fields, since she can no longer afford to buy them.

Safaa's 7-year-old daughter, Dalaa, should have started school this year, but is being forced to sacrifice her education since Safaa wasn't able to register her because she couldn't afford to pay for the school bus. “Last week, all of them stayed home, the bus driver did not pick them up because we could not pay him. I had to ask a friend to lend me money for the bus.”



Photo: © Maria Bou Chaaya/World Vision

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE TO THE GLOBAL HUNGER CRISIS

World Vision is responding to this global emergency with a US\$2 billion appeal – the largest in organisational history – for life-saving aid and assistance. The Global Hunger Response aims to reach 22 million people in the countries of highest concern where children are one step away from famine, living with acute malnutrition, and facing the threat of civil unrest and other vulnerabilities.^{xv} Elsewhere, World Vision continues to monitor the situation and is working to adapt programming and responses where cost-of-living price shocks are hurting those most vulnerable.

We know that rising costs and crisis levels of hunger come with other complex issues. Alongside responding directly to hunger and price shocks with the provision of emergency food, we are also providing clean water, access to nutrition, health, and child protection services, and improving resilience to food insecurity.

We're improving access to food

We are reaching desperately hungry children and their families with urgently needed food by providing cash and voucher assistance, reaching children in schools with hot nutritious meals, and giving in-kind food assistance.

We're providing clean water

When it comes to determining IPC classification levels for people experiencing hunger, food access is just one of the factors taken into consideration, other factors include: pandemic illness, access to clean water, large-scale displacement, and social collapse.¹⁵² The availability of clean water is just as essential to children suffering from malnutrition as food assistance, as they are often the victims of water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhoea and Cholera), which prevent the body from absorbing and using vital nutrients, even when adequate food is available. Inadequate access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene is estimated to account for around 50% of global malnutrition.¹⁵³

World Vision is helping to provide drinking water and deliver sanitation services to keep people clean and disease-free. We are also educating communities about the importance of hygiene and equipping them with hygiene supplies.

Who it helps: Nyalual and her family in South Sudan

Nyalual, a 33-year-old single mother of five, has spent the last eight years on the move, since she had to flee her South Sudanese village when fighting erupted in 2015. Still unable to return back to her village, she and her children are living in a home made of plastic sheets in Malakal, South Sudan since July 2021.

"I do not want sorrows. I want to work hard to care for my children," she says. However, COVID-19 hit the economy hard, forcing everyone into a struggle for survival. Desperate to improve her family's situation, Nyalual reached out to a local church for help. Pastor Yohanes helped connect her with community support programmes so she could begin to receive food rations. A healthy supply of food helps Nyalual and her family stay healthy and avoid illnesses, such as malaria and typhoid.

"I didn't know him [Pastor Yohanes], but the church made it possible [for us to survive]."

World Vision has been providing assistance to IDPs in Malakal for eight years. Along with distributing food, World Vision also provides education to children, organises trainings for women and men to improve their income generation opportunities, offers capacity-building for faith leaders, trains teachers, supports nutrition services for malnourished children and their mothers, and organises programming to help people build secure livelihoods.



Photo: © Jemima Tumalu/World Vision

xv As of 30 September 2022, World Vision's countries of highest priority (by region or response) include: the East Africa Hunger Emergency Response: Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda; the West Africa Hunger Emergency Response: Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, CAR, Mauritania; in the Middle East and Eastern Europe: Afghanistan, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen; in Southern Africa: the DRC, Angola; in Latin America and the Caribbean: Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti; and in Asia Pacific: Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

Who it helps: Children and their families in Baraderes, Haiti

Haiti's 2021 earthquake exacerbated the issue of people being able to find clean drinking water. In Baraderes, the community had a water kiosk, but it had been broken for a long time. World Vision rehabilitated 11 water kiosks in three communal sections of Baraderes so the community would not have to travel to collect water from 'Caninis' or 'Lacroix' springs. Now the spring water comes to them – World Vision tapped a local spring, 'Tèt Sous', and created a reservoir to treat the water and distribute it to the rebuilt kiosks. The search for water is over for the residents of Baraderes, now they just have to walk to the nearby water kiosk to access safe, clean water.



Photo: © Edson Lubin/World Vision

We're ensuring access to nutrition and health services

Where it would be impossible for families to afford access to desperately needed medical assistance, World Vision is helping children access treatment for malnutrition, giving them and their parents access to health-care providers, and empowering their parents with education about how to keep their children healthy. We are also partnering with influential community members, including faith leaders, to share essential hygiene messages and distribute hygiene supplies.

Who it helps: Baby Hamdi in Somalia

When 7-month-old Hamdi was first brought into a World Vision nutrition clinic in Baidoa, she only weighed four kilograms (Kgs) and was suffering from severe acute malnutrition that was exacerbated by watery diarrhoea and the measles. When Hamdi was diagnosed, she received a treatment plan that included Plumpy'Nut®, a ready-to-use therapeutic food. This nutrition support and access to health care, helped Hamdi gain 1.2 Kgs in the first month of treatment and even helped her to heal from a severe cough. Her mother is also now receiving cash and voucher support to ensure that Hamdi and her siblings are able to continue to eat and grow. Hamdi's mother describes feeling helpless only a few months ago but shares that she believes now that her future will change for good.



Photo: © Gwayi Patrick/World Vision

We're keeping the most vulnerable safe

Families are struggling not just physically, but mentally, to survive rising costs and hunger. World Vision is providing psychosocial support to people through counselling and community-based services to support children and their families.

Who it helps: Faris and his friends in Yemen

Since conflict escalated in Yemen in 2015, life has just gone from bad to worse for the people living there. On top of rising costs due to the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine crisis, one in four Yemenis are facing an extreme hunger (IPC 4+). While life isn't all it could be for Faris, a 10-year-old boy from Yemen, on this day he is feeling happy because of a simple gift. "My parents couldn't afford a bag since I entered school. It feels great that I have a bag now, and, even better, all my friends have one now. I love to study, and I want to help my people and make them feel happy like I am feeling now."



Photo: © Karam Kamal/World Vision

⋮ We're improving household resilience to food insecurity

The ownership of dairy cows in developing countries can improve nutritional outcomes and quality of life. Not only can dairy production provide food for families, but it can also offer a pathway out of poverty by creating regular sources of income so farmers can be better positioned to feed themselves and their children. The positive impact of dairy production is seen at the household level and in communities.¹⁵⁴ We're providing families with livestock like chickens and cows, as well as cash and vouchers to help people purchase livelihood assets. We're also empowering communities by training them on climate change resilient farming practices, so they can continue to provide food for their families through changing circumstances.

Who it helps: U Kyar Hpu and his family in Myanmar

U Kyar Hpu and his wife, Daw Nar Yi, are hillside farmers in Northern Shan state, Myanmar. They live with their 2 children and their orphaned teenage niece.

"Our farming business didn't do well before and nutritious meals were out of our reach. We couldn't support our children's education and health [and] relied on loans. We struggled very hard to make ends meet. We couldn't afford for agricultural inputs necessary for farming. Although we had rice seeds in hand, we couldn't afford the cost of cultivation," says U Kyar Hpu.

World Vision uses savings group and ultra-poor graduation programme models to improve the lives of some of the most vulnerable families through financial inclusion, income diversification, and building resilience. U Kyar Hpu and his family were selected along with other most vulnerable families for the programme and food assistance from World Vision. Every month for six months they received 38.6 Kgs of rice, 70 chicken eggs, 3.4 Kgs of beans and five litres of cooking oil.

"With the money we earned from doing odd jobs, we were able to restart hillside farming and clear the farmland for cultivation. As we had sufficient food for six months provided by World Vision, we could buy some rice seeds and sticky rice seeds with the money we earned from odd jobs. We are very happy to see our paddy field growing successful in front of us . . . and enjoy eating fresh vegetables from our farm. World Vision's savings for transformation group [helped us to] save 360,000 Kyat (~US\$171). With that money, we could breed five local pigs and were also able to pay off our debt."



RECOMMENDATIONS

National governments should

- Ensure policy measures implemented to stem rising food prices minimise negative impacts on global and regional agricultural trade and food security, especially for the most vulnerable people.
- Strengthen the functioning of local and national food and agriculture market systems with particular attention to local food systems and markets where the majority of poor people buy and trade food. This requires:
 - greater investments in infrastructure, access to quality agricultural inputs and post-harvest storage, training and market information, savings and credit services, and off-farm employment opportunities
 - increased access to financial services and business training opportunities for small and medium enterprises
 - governments avoiding instituting trade-distorting measures (e.g. export restrictions).
- Reinforce and/or establish national child and gender-sensitive social protection systems, ensure adequate budgetary allocations, and put in place accountability mechanisms to ensure that the most vulnerable children and their families receive transfers of sufficient size and duration to meet life-saving food and nutrition needs.
- Fulfil commitments made at the UN Food Systems Summit¹⁵⁵ to build more inclusive, green economic recovery.
- Strengthen national health systems and integrate specific investments in human capital and gender transformation into national response and recovery plans for the impacts of COVID-19 and widespread child malnutrition. These investments should:
 - focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition by prioritising proven and cost-effective nutrition interventions (e.g. micronutrient supplementation, breastfeeding promotion, vitamin A supplementation, treatment of severe acute malnutrition and support for improved infant and young child feeding practices)
 - support the most vulnerable households and communities to adapt to and build their resilience to climate change and weather-related hazards, which are key drivers of food and nutrition crises and disproportionately affect children.

“My recommendations to the decision makers is to avail more money to the refugee community, so that all these problems brought about by hunger are addressed.”

– Susan, a 19-year-old South Sudanese refugee, Bidi Bidi refugee settlement, Uganda

- Ensure the Group of 20 (G20)^{xvi,156} Member States deliver on the G20 leaders’ commitments as outlined in the Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems¹⁵⁷ to rapidly mobilise comprehensive, coordinated policy responses to COVID-19’s direct and indirect impacts. This collaboration must include support for national governments to adapt, strengthen and scale up inclusive, child-sensitive social protection and gender-responsive measures that meet the needs of the most vulnerable children.

Parties to the conflict should

- Take immediate measures to end conflicts and sustain peace through diplomatic and political solutions, and:
 - adhere to international human rights and humanitarian law (e.g. by ceasing attacks on civilians, especially children; aid workers; and civilian infrastructure)
 - stop the use of starvation as a method of war in alignment with UN Security Council Resolution 2417¹⁵⁸
 - facilitate the safe and timely provision of principled humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

Donors and international financial institutions should

- Urgently deliver on promises to protect global food security and address steep food price increases as outlined in the 2022 Group of Seven (G7) leaders’ statement.^{xvii,159} This includes increased funding for emergency food security programmes and ensuring that policy measures implemented by G7 countries minimise the negative impacts on global agricultural trade and food security, especially for the most vulnerable people and countries.

xvi A strategic multilateral platform connecting the world’s major developed and emerging economies.

xvii An inter-governmental political forum consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the US.

- Ensure that G7 Compact on Famine Prevention and Mitigation implementation plans:
 - urgently translate into delivery of lifesaving assistance to those that need it most
 - are in addition to existing humanitarian funding commitments and do not divert much needed resources from other humanitarian crises
 - deliver funding that is multi-year, flexible, frontloaded, with allocations informed by independent, consensus-based analysis of need that acknowledges the importance of adherence to international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles
 - reinforce a system-wide shift to greater investment in prevention, preparedness, and anticipatory action
 - outline commitments to political action to promote peace, protect civilians and safeguard humanitarian access.
- scaling up and expanding coverage of screening to detect wasting, including mid upper-arm circumference screenings for families
- expanding coverage of wasting treatment services (e.g. community management of acute malnutrition) and implementing simplified approaches for wasting treatment as appropriate to the context (e.g. combined protocols for moderate and severe wasting and treatment by community health workers)
- ensuring continuity of essential health and nutrition services in order to prevent malnutrition, such as increasing investment in and scaling of nutrition education programmes that promote exclusive breastfeeding, emergency infant and young child feeding and dietary diversity
- improving the integration of nutrition services into health in-patient and out-patient services, school meals programmes, and other multi-sectoral programming.

UN and implementing agencies should

- Urgently scale up humanitarian food, cash and/ or vouchers, and other multi-sectoral responses to protect the nutrition, health, and food security status of the nearly 50 million girls, boys, women, and men experiencing emergency and catastrophe/famine levels of food insecurity.
- Support national social protection system strengthening by:
 - committing to implementing a time-bound plan to deliver on the Grand Bargain's new model for cash coordination endorsed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator – this should include promoting common targeting and monitoring criteria and interoperability of systems, tools and approaches, particularly at the country/response level
 - prioritising the use of multipurpose cash transfers through digital systems, which will support better integration with existing social protection mechanisms, or which serve as building blocks to support transitions to national social protection systems.
- Design and implement health and multi-sectoral approaches to prevent and treat malnutrition and address the needs of children and other vulnerable groups. These approaches should include:
 - building consortia, inclusive of non-governmental organisations and local actors, focused on strengthening the resilience of children, families, and communities to multiple shocks and stresses through livelihoods diversification, strengthening social connectedness, and other responsive, flexible programming
 - providing greater support for productive, resilient livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers and pastoralists to improve their skills; access appropriate tools, technologies and financial services; produce more nutritious foods; and increase market opportunities and off-farm employment opportunities throughout the food system
 - integrating famine early action 'trigger' indicators into planning, emphasising prevention and disaster risk reduction and 'no regrets' programmes', and increasing the use of crisis modifiers in development programming
 - linking early warning to global accountability mechanisms for action in order to ensure a rapid response and consensual buy in of Member States.

ANNEXES

Methodology

World Vision's Global Hunger Response conducted a food price survey between 2 August and 17 September 2022 in 37 countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Burundi, Canada, the DRC, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States, Vanuatu, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

The local prices of 10 common food items were collected, including: one kilogram each of sweet bananas, white uncooked rice, wheat flour, raw sugar, maize corn cobs, and tomatoes; one raw chicken; one dozen (12) eggs; one litre each of cooking oil; and fresh, locally sourced milk. Prices were collected by World Vision staff from supermarkets, open markets, and online sources.

In order to compare amounts across countries, food prices were converted to US dollars using current currency exchange rates. These US dollar values were then converted to GDP per capita (PPP) value using the PPP conversion

rates from the specific date when the data was collected. The PPP conversion was based on the PPP adjusted gross national income (GNI) per capita. Local currency units were used when comparing prices between 2021 and 2022 in the same country.

Limitations

There are natural limitations in measuring commodities due to inconsistency in quality of goods, production, and consumption patterns across different populations. There are also inherent limitations in collecting rich data from conflict affected countries and hard-to-reach areas, where measurements are incomplete. Conversion rates and GNI information may not be reliable or available; particularly in countries experiencing violent conflict and/or economic crises, such as Yemen, Afghanistan, Venezuela, Sri Lanka, and Syria. Data is also date-sensitive, whereby local currency unit conversions from late 2022 must be compared to GNI figures from 2021. Especially in the context of political instability and economic crises, where the data is volatile, this inconsistency may produce distorted outcomes. All analyses in this report take these caveats into consideration as much as possible.



Solange, 31, a mother of four, works in a vineyard as part of a cash-for-work programme in Beqaa, Lebanon.
Photo: © Maria Bou Chaaya/World Vision

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Christina, 40, heads home with Super Cereal (corn-soy blend) she received at the Nakorio Dispensary in Turkana, Kenya. © Jon Warren/World Vision