

# A bowl full of smiles

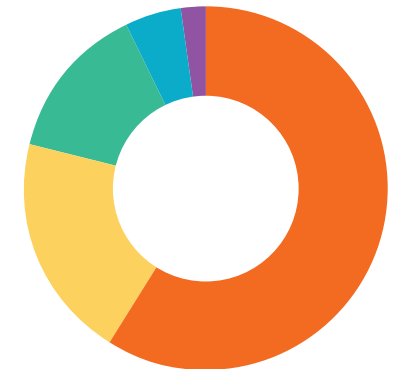


WORLD VISION UK AND WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME  
**IMPACT REPORT 2019**



**World Vision is globally the largest non-profit partner of the United Nation's World Food Programme.**

- World Vision and the World Food Programme (WFP) have been partners for **over 30 years**. Globally, we're WFP's largest implementing partner.
- Through this partnership, in 2018, together we reached **9.3 million** people – 5.2 million (56%) of them were children.
- Of the total beneficiaries, **2.6 million** were helped through cash-based programming – 1.2 million (47%) of these were children.
- Almost **two thirds** of our work with WFP took place in our 10 priority fragile contexts.<sup>1</sup>
- Our partnership, across 29 countries, valued **£319 million** in 2018.<sup>2</sup>
- **60%** of WFP funding comes through governments; the rest is from corporate donations and individuals.<sup>3</sup>



- Eastern Africa **£188m, 59%**
- Middle East and Eastern Europe **£64m, 20%**
- Southern Africa **£46m, 14%**
- Western Africa **£15m, 5%**
- Other **£5m, 2%**

**FIGURE 1:** World Vision-WFP portfolio by region (2018) £million.

**World Vision UK**

In 2018, World Vision's UK operation contributed to 18 WFP projects in 10 countries, helping a total of **207,282** people of whom **144,773** were children. These projects were in the following countries: Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

<sup>1</sup>Report: *World Vision & World Food Programme partnership in FY18*. Top 10 fragile contexts: Afghanistan, Burundi, CAR, Chad, DRC, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria. 'Fragile contexts' are countries failing to provide basic services to poor people as they are unwilling or unable to do so.

<sup>2</sup>WFP contribution US\$382million, World Vision International match contribution US\$14million.

<sup>3</sup>wfp.org



# Fragile contexts


World Vision is committed to working in fragile contexts, such as conflict zones and where natural disasters have occurred. The WFP monitor countries around the world, responding when malnutrition reaches dangerous levels, which is when they join forces with organisations such as us, to respond.


The sustained wellbeing of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable, is central to our strategy. And it fits well with the aims of the WFP, which are to deliver food assistance in emergencies and work with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.<sup>4</sup> Typically, we work directly with the communities to implement projects; distributing the resources and supplies provided by WFP.

## How we worked together

In 2018, World Vision UK and WFP partnered in contexts varying from humanitarian crisis or conflict, to drought and cholera. In these responses:

 **£1,184,144** in cash vouchers were distributed to fulfil basic needs

 **89,273** metric tonnes of food items were given out

 **26,420** metric tonnes of fortified food were given to under-fives, and to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers diagnosed with acute malnutrition.

Where appropriate, food for work or cash for work are used to support families through building wells, gardening and other activities. People receive vouchers in exchange, to purchase food, maintaining their dignity and choice.

## How well did we respond to emergencies?

From an internal review of World Vision UK-funded emergency project reports, 88% of project outputs were achieved versus what was planned, compared with 70% in the WFP projects alone. This is a good achievement, particularly given the challenges of insecurity, poor roads and the rainy season in these regions. The most common reason for not achieving distribution targets is 'pipeline' breaks, meaning that less food was supplied by WFP than we expected. One reason for

this is the shortfall in global funding for food assistance. We're advocating on this, urging governments and the international community to commit to fund these gaps.<sup>5</sup>

## Core Humanitarian Standards

As we seek to be in line with the Core Humanitarian Standards,<sup>6</sup> all available emergency project reports were reviewed against these. World Vision UK-funded emergency projects are designed based on needs assessments, with an adaptive management approach. For example, in a WFP project distributing food to internally displaced people in Juba, South Sudan, recipients successfully negotiated to remove

pulses from the food package and receive food vouchers instead, so they could choose their preferred vegetables.

## Learning

Most reports also identify where projects faced and then overcame problems. In last year's reports we saw however that learning and reflection on past experiences is not always embedded in new projects especially if they're quite standardised such as food distribution interventions. Nonetheless, learning from previous interventions is increasingly being prioritised and learnings will continue to be encouraged in future projects.



**ABOVE:** South Sudan. Happy smiles: Showing off their registration cards which make them eligible to pick up food. World Vision organised monthly food distributions throughout the country. At this particular site, 500 households (3,500 people) were helped in one day; many had walked for hours to get there. © 2017 Stefanie Glinski /World Vision

<sup>5</sup>When there is no food assistance, World Vision Report, 2015

([wvi.org/sites/default/files/When%20There%20Is%20No%20Food%20Assistance%202015.pdf](http://wvi.org/sites/default/files/When%20There%20Is%20No%20Food%20Assistance%202015.pdf))

<sup>6</sup>CHS sets out nine commitments that aim to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian response assistance. ([corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard](http://corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard))

<sup>4</sup>[wfp.org/overview](http://wfp.org/overview)

## South Sudan

Food security in the former Upper Nile area of South Sudan is in crisis, and has been for many years. This is a result of ongoing conflict and insecurity that led to the largescale displacement of people to other areas of the former Upper Nile State, as well as the looting and destruction of crops and shelter, and reduced availability of goods and services. Hyperinflation and increasing food prices have eroded household assets and areas affected by conflicts saw a decrease in production.

During 2018, 17 locations were served by a total of 51 airdrops and river deliveries.<sup>7</sup>



**TOP:** WFP delivers food by air to remote places in the Upper Nile region cut off because of poor quality roads or conflict. © 2018 World Vision **BOTTOM:** Success! Abuk with her mum outside their hut in a settlement for displaced people in the former Upper Nile region of South Sudan. Abuk used to be one of 1.76 million under-5s in South Sudan who are struggling with acute malnutrition. Her mum Achol receives a World Vision-distributed monthly ration of corn-soya blend, a fortified food, that is packed with micronutrients including vitamins and minerals. It helped Achol produce more breastmilk, which, in turn, helped Abuk gain weight and become a healthy, happy baby. © 2017 Mark Nonkes / World Vision

<sup>7</sup>To see a video of this work, follow this link: [vimeo.com/274595674/709f72c22a](https://vimeo.com/274595674/709f72c22a)

## Bangladesh

In 2015, due to increased violence in Northern Rakhine State in Myanmar, 150,000 Rohingya people were forced to flee over the border into Bangladesh. For years, the Myanmar government has not recognised them as Myanmar citizens, leaving them with very few rights. Up to the present day, many are still living in refugee camps with little support, their food supply disrupted.

In partnership with WFP, we are responding with a project to save the lives of boys and girls under 5 years old, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups by preventing and treating moderate acute malnutrition. Children and mothers are assessed, and therapeutic feeding treatment, food for mothers and monitoring are provided as needed.



**TOP:** World Vision staff member playing with happy boy Faizal at the our nutrition centre, perched at the top of a hill in Rohingya refugee camp 10. Here, there is a 95.8% cure rate for malnourished children. © 2019 Jon Warren / World Vision **BOTTOM:** Monira, 18, worries about her two young children, Kaiser, age 3, and seven-month-old Jasmina. This teenage mother is doing everything she can, but it's difficult to keep her children healthy as they grow up in the world's largest refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © 2018 World Vision



## Zimbabwe

Complex political and economic challenges – plus an extreme vulnerability to climate changes, especially drought – have led to chronic food insecurity in some regions of Zimbabwe. This has affected overall agricultural production and other common livelihoods. Hyperinflation is also prevalent and drives down the value of money, making it harder to afford food.

Our project in Hwange district started with food distributions, and then moved to sustainably improve household nutrition and food security, strengthening the resilience of communities to these problems.

We assisted communities to increase productivity, improve drought mitigation and adaptation, and improve nutrition and hygiene practices.

In Hwange more than 200 villagers came together to construct a weir dam and a one-hectare nutrition garden in return for food or small cash payments. The garden is helping to reduce malnutrition among children as well as adults. The dam draws water from a natural spring and the water is then distributed using a solar powered pump.



**LEFT:** Cash distribution at Chimukoko final distribution point in Mudzi District, Zimbabwe. World Vision field staff (in reflective jackets) closely monitoring. © 2019 Isaac Mangoma / World Vision **ABOVE:** Elizabeth said she uses part of the proceeds from Kasibo Nutrition Garden to pay for school fees and trips to the health centre for her children. © 2019 Munyaradzi T. Nkomo / World Vision

# Conclusion – 2019 and beyond

The projects mentioned in this report have all concluded during the first few months of 2019. They are included in a total of 125,073 people, of whom 66,436 are children we are assisting in 2019.

Going forward, we've made the decision to focus on some core countries in our partnership work with WFP. These are Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, and Bangladesh. We believe this will result in a better understanding of the context and the people who benefit from our projects, and a closer relationship with our colleagues who are working directly with communities in these countries. We will still respond in other countries following emergencies such as floods, drought, earthquake or conflict, as the need arises.

As we look toward the rest of 2019 and into 2020, the Sudan project is now going into

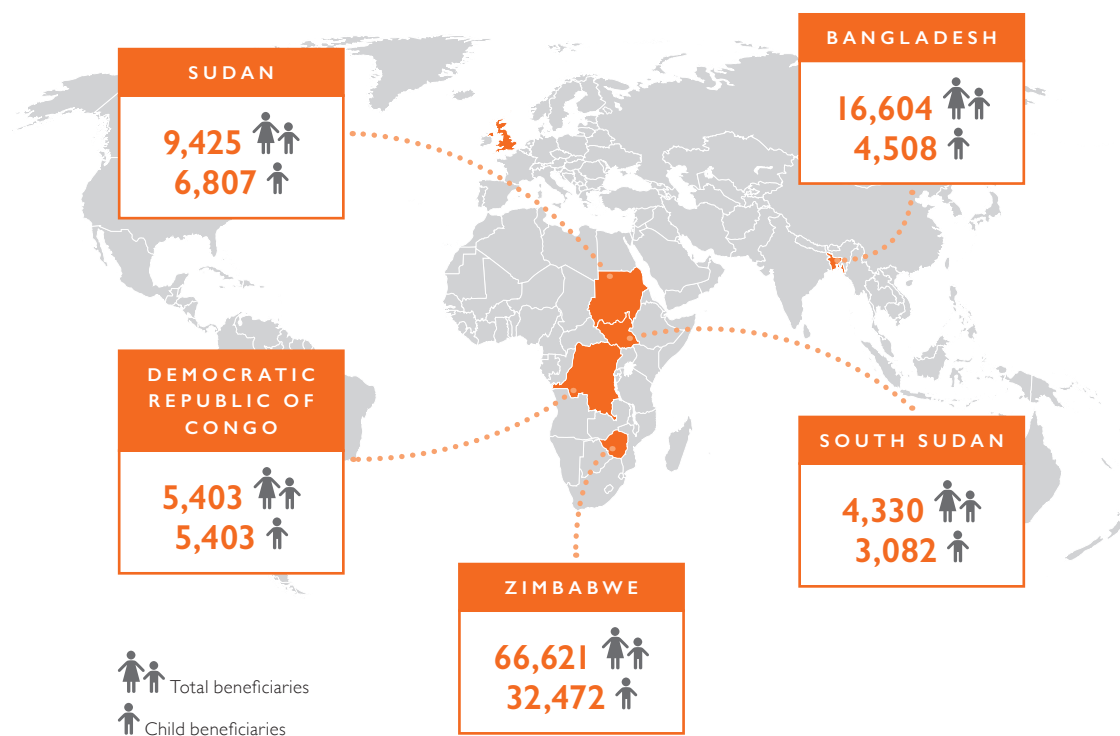
a new phase. During this phase, we'll help even more vulnerable children and families have a more sustainable source of food. We're also partnering with WFP on several new projects in the priority countries of Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe and Bangladesh. We look forward to sharing progress from these projects in the coming year.

We are proud of our continued partnership with the World Food Programme, only made possible through our staff on the ground across the world and the support of our donors which enables us to be in the most remote communities, with the deepest needs.

**Thank you for your support.**

Over the last five years,  
**89% of the severely malnourished children we treated made a full recovery.<sup>8</sup>**

<sup>8</sup>World Vision Partnership figure. Based on 261,028 children under five years old treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 2013 to 2017 in World Vision's Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programmes. The average recovery or cure rate over this five-year period was 89.8%.



**FIGURE 2:** Impact of WFP and World Vision UK partnership – early 2019.

**Projects in 2019 are helping 125,073 people, of whom 66,436 are children.**

- **In Sudan...** we treated malnourished children with high calorie therapeutic food. This project is now continuing into it's next phase.
- **In the Democratic Republic of Congo...** we provided school meals to help children concentrate in school.
- **In Bangladesh...** we have helped women and children who fled from their homes.
- **In South Sudan...** we worked with people in isolated rural areas cut off due to bad roads or conflict.
- **In Zimbabwe...** we worked with communities to build a dam from which water irrigates a nutrition garden.

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**FRONT COVER:** Refugee mother Monira feeds Super Cereal Plus to her son Kaiser, 3, in Bangladesh. They're healthy after receiving support from a malnutrition prevention and treatment project run by World Vision and the World Food Programme. © 2019 Himaloy Joseph Mree / World Vision **INSIDE COVER:** Jonas, 10, a South Sudanese refugee in Uganda, displaying his family's high energy biscuits for the camera. World Vision partners with WFP to distribute these wonder biscuits at four border posts. They are wheat-based biscuits that provide 450 calories plus 10-15 grammes of protein per 100 grammes, and they're fortified in vitamins and minerals. They are routinely given in the first days of an emergency when cooking facilities are scarce. © 2018 Moses Mukitale / World Vision