

2024

ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



A large, lush green tree stands in a savanna landscape. A person wearing a striped shirt and patterned skirt is walking away from the camera, carrying a yellow container on their head. The background shows a grassy field under a blue sky with light clouds.

ON THE COVER

Three young school children from a community in Tanzania benefitting from the faith-based Empowered Worldview approach.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by World Vision Canada and made possible through extensive time and input from colleagues across the organization. We owe the utmost respect and gratitude to the staff and volunteers around the world, along with our generous donors, who have continued to serve children and communities worldwide in the face of pressing challenges in 2024.

INDIGENOUS LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge that the land on which our head office is located, in the Region of Peel, is part of the Treaty Lands of the Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit. For thousands of years, Indigenous people inhabited and cared for this land. In particular, we acknowledge the territory of the Anishinabek, Huron-Wendat, Haudenosaunee and Ojibway/Chippewa peoples; the land that is home to the Metis; and most recently, the territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, who are direct descendants of the Mississaugas of the Credit. We are grateful for the opportunity to work on this land, and we give our respect to its first inhabitants.

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ACRONYMS + DEFINITIONS

BCR	Benefit-cost ratio
CEFM	Child, early and forced marriage
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
DALY	Disability-adjusted life year
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ECD	Early childhood development
FCPA	Fragile Contexts Programming Approach
FEED II	Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification for Resilience
FMNR	Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration
GESI	Gender equality and social inclusion
GTFN	Gender-Transformative Framework for Nutrition
HDPN	Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International non-governmental organization
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RMNCAH	Reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
RUTF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	UN World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVC	World Vision Canada
WVI	World Vision International

Humanitarian assistance addresses immediate and short-term needs following a crisis. Often called “relief” work, it seeks to save lives and help communities rebuild.

Development assistance addresses long-term, systemic issues that drive poverty and injustice, particularly focusing on social and economic development in lower- and middle-income countries.

Gender responsive work seeks to reduce gender-based inequalities by assessing and responding to the different needs and interests of women, men, boys and girls, and by incorporating the views of women and girls.

Gender transformative work takes specific measures to address root causes of inequality that change social structures, cultural norms and gender relations in order to achieve more shared and equal power dynamics and control of resources, decision-making and support for women's empowerment.

The term “community” is used in this report when talking about the groups of people we partner with—people who live in the same place and share common characteristics, values and social ties. While local government decision-makers and institutions are included in this general definition, throughout the report we may place specific emphasis on our partnerships with governments, which are essential to ensuring our programs are sustainable and able to stand the test of time.

Financial numbers in this report are provided in Canadian currency, unless otherwise stated.

The term “fragile contexts” is used in this report when describing areas facing extreme poverty, chronic instability, conflict and violence.



LETTER FROM OUR PRESIDENT



Michael Messenger spends time with Gleb at a World Vision-supported child-friendly space in Kyiv, Ukraine.

I was jolted awake by the screech of an emergency alert blaring from my phone.

The noise joined the wail of air raid sirens echoing across the city of Kyiv, Ukraine. Shaking off my fatigue, I grabbed my passport and wallet, threw on my shoes, and marched five flights down to the bomb shelter in the hotel basement. I huddled with the other guests until we received the “all clear” signal.

This situation repeated several times during my May visit, and I wondered: What must it be like for children who face this fear night after night, many of whom are forced to live in an unfamiliar place?

Sadly, as we know from our news stories and social media feeds, this past year has been marked by severe conflict in many challenging contexts worldwide. I am grateful that psychosocial support and child protection are central to our programs at World Vision. I am also thankful for our experienced team and partners in Ukraine and around the world who are committed to being present as they meet the needs of children and their families.

When I travel, I make it a point to meet with displaced families to hear their stories and better understand their situation. Seven-year-old Gleb (pictured left) and I had a chance to play during my visit to a temporary shelter for displaced people in Ukraine. We had fun together in the sandbox at a child-friendly space, and it was beautiful to see him laugh and smile. I was reminded of how we can create safe spaces for children, even while we continue to pray for peace.

As you will read in our 2024 annual report, we have much sustainable, long-lasting impact to celebrate, and that gives us hope. We reached more than 7.6 million people with programs across 59 countries, and we responded to 36 humanitarian crises across 35 countries. We continued to forge new partnerships with sports leagues, artists, churches, companies and public sector organizations. We celebrated Canadians joining us in sharing commitments to sponsor children and leave legacy gifts, and we saw transformational gifts extend critical programming to support more youth in new places. We also invited Canadians to partner with us to end child hunger and malnutrition as we battle the domino effects of conflict and rising food costs.

Whether you are a donor or contemplating how to support our mission further, thank you for joining us in helping children to live healthy lives free of need and full of promise. Your support is critical; together, we partner with children in all their talent, strength and spirit.

May God strengthen our collective resolve to make a difference for future generations.

SNAPSHOT REPORT:

2024 BY THE NUMBERS



OVERALL PROGRESS

This report accounts for World Vision Canada's program work completed in fiscal year 2024, from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024.

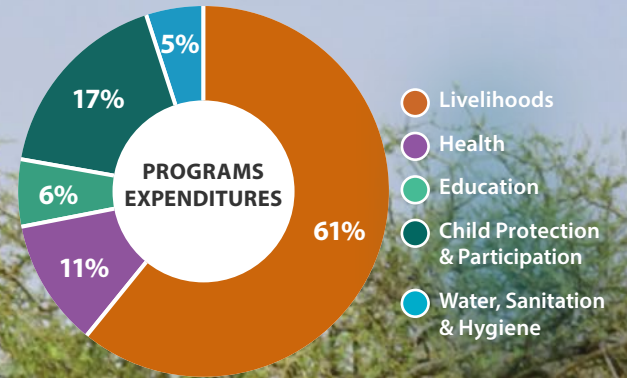
MORE THAN
7.6 million
GIRLS, BOYS AND ADULTS
WERE REACHED THROUGH
OUR PROGRAMS

338
PROGRAMS AND
38

GIFT-IN-KIND SHIPMENTS
WERE CARRIED OUT IN
59 COUNTRIES

\$395.8 million
WAS INVESTED IN AREAS OF NEED
AROUND THE WORLD

61%
OF OUR INVESTMENT
WENT TO SUPPORT THE MOST
FRAGILE COUNTRIES



NEXT YEAR WE PLAN TO REACH
7 million
GIRLS, BOYS AND ADULTS
THROUGH OUR PROGRAMS*



* Our target is based on current plans, which can vary significantly each year depending on the target areas and programming.

LIVELIHOODS



4,527,483
people reached through
130 programs with
\$242.1 million invested

3,037,177
people received food
and cash assistance*

99,520
community members have
access to formal or informal
financial and business
development services

US\$32.8 million
in benefits generated
through our
Farmer-Managed Natural
Regeneration approach
over four years

HEALTH



1,812,571
people reached through
70 programs with
\$42.8 million invested

963,800
patients received
health consultations

22,834
children received timely
care for serious
childhood illnesses

More than \$16
in health benefits generated
for every dollar invested
in our Community-based
Management of
Acute Malnutrition
programs

EDUCATION



1,353,868
people reached through
90 programs with
\$22.5 million invested

379,033
children received
school supplies and
educational resources

34,360
children attended
early childhood
development centres

US\$53.2 million
in social benefits
generated through our
Learning Roots
programs over
five years

CHILD
PROTECTION +
PARTICIPATION



2,256,297
people reached through
172 programs with
\$67.2 million invested

486,328
children and adults
trained on child
protection issues

13,811
children report their
views are incorporated
into decision-making

**1,355 children's
lives saved**
over five years by
communities using our
Citizen Voice and Action
approach

WATER,
SANITATION
+ HYGIENE



1,317,852
people reached through
112 programs with
\$21.2 million invested

281,513
people involved in
community WASH
initiatives

238,438
people gained access
to handwashing facilities
at home or school

More than \$14
in economic benefits
generated for every
dollar invested in our
WASH programs

When looking across sectors, the level of investment will not correlate in a linear way to the number of people reached. For example, infrastructure projects like drinking water systems are costly to build, in comparison to widescale deworming campaigns which are quite inexpensive—yet both reach large numbers of people with multiplying benefits. Unique participants are considered for each sector, but may be counted more than once across the different sectors.

In 2024, each program implemented an average of three projects. The number of people reached and the level of investment are calculated based on a project's primary sector. Since programs involve multiple projects and can span different sectors, the total program count of 338 shared on page 7 does not reflect the combined total of programs in each sector.

* In partnership with the UN World Food Programme.



WORKING IN COMMUNITIES

268,773
girls and boys
were sponsored in
32 countries.

12
sponsorship communities
graduated to self-sufficiency.

4
new sponsorship
communities were
established.



ENGAGING WITH GOVERNMENTS

\$350 million
in new funding for humani-
tarian crises was announced
in the Government of
Canada's 2024 federal
budget, the result of
consistent advocacy from
WVC and coalition partners.

\$450,000
in new funding over three
years was committed by
Global Affairs Canada
to support phase II of
the Refugee Education
Council.

**\$1 invested in children
= \$10 in benefits**
according to the "Putting
Children First for Sustainable
Development" report,
launched by World Vision
at the UN Conference on
Financing for Development.



RESPONDING TO CRISES

We responded to **36**
emergencies, including
those in fragile contexts,
in **35 countries**.

Over
4.5 million
people were reached
through our response
efforts.

17,477
people received emergency
or WASH kits to support their
health and well-being during
times of need.



WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

3 million+
resources like medical
supplies and solar panels
were shipped to
20 countries, thanks to
gift-in-kind partnerships.

252,046
individuals and
corporations were
engaged as donors.

16 program partners
collaborated with WVC to
extend our reach to even more
of the world's most vulnerable
communities.

Key lessons learned in 2024

1. A cost-benefit analysis of our **natural land restoration** projects across 19 countries revealed positive outcomes for thousands of people, including increased incomes and improvements in children's health.
2. Our *Youth Empowered* project brought female participants to the table with a **girl-led approach to monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning** (MEAL) that challenged traditional methods and raised important ethical considerations.
3. A new **professional development project** paired World Vision Canada staff with local program staff in five countries. The project illuminated how we are a partnership of equals, with much to learn from each other.



OUR IDENTITY + VISION

**OUR VISION FOR EVERY CHILD, LIFE IN ALL ITS FULLNESS.
OUR PRAYER FOR EVERY HEART, THE WILL TO MAKE IT SO.**

WHO WE ARE

World Vision Canada is a global Christian relief, development and advocacy organization. Our focus is on helping the world's most vulnerable girls and boys overcome poverty and experience the fullness of life.

WHAT WE DO

Grounded in nearly 75 years of experience and expertise, World Vision works alongside communities, supporters, partners and governments to change the way the world works for children—impacting lives for generations to come. What does this work look like?

- **Emergency relief** for people affected by conflict or disaster—providing both immediate, practical help and longer-term support in rebuilding lives.
- **Transformational development** that is community-based and sustainable, focused especially on the needs of children.
- **Promotion of justice** that advocates for change in the unjust structures affecting the poor—empowering children, their communities and local partners with tools that address the root causes of injustice.

In every aspect of our work, World Vision is focused on a future where all children have what they need to live healthy lives full of promise: nutritious food, healthcare, education, protection from harm, clean water and economic opportunity.

WHY WE DO IT

We are inspired and motivated to do this work because of our Christian faith. We believe in upholding, restoring and honouring the dignity and value of every human being, and we work alongside the poor and oppressed as a demonstration of God's unconditional love.

We find joy as we partner with children in all their talent, strength and spirit—and see life stories transformed.

World Vision serves all people without distinction of any kind.* We collaborate with those from other faiths (and none) who share our common values of compassion, love, justice and mercy.

OUR CREDENTIALS

- We are a **Top 100 Charity** with Charity Intelligence Canada. We have a 5-star rating including High demonstrated impact and A+ for our results reporting.
- We've reached more than 63.4 million people over the past nine years, with programs in more than 65 countries.
- We are part of the World Vision Partnership that reaches around the globe, with more than 34,000 employees in nearly 100 countries spanning six continents.

* As per United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.





2024 OUR STRATEGIC APPROACH

WHERE WE WORK

Focusing on where the need is greatest



World Vision is committed to improving the lives of the most vulnerable girls and boys—wherever they are in the world.



World Vision is guided by a single goal:

The sustained well-being of children, especially the most vulnerable.

To reach this goal, we must first meet children (and their families) where they are—and understand their needs—before we can work with them toward immediate and long-term solutions.

World Vision identifies “vulnerable” girls and boys as those under 18 who experience **two or more** of the following realities (understanding these factors may shift according to the environment):

- **Children in abusive, violent or exploitative relationships**
- **Children living in extreme poverty and deprivation**
- **Children who face discrimination that prevents them from accessing services and opportunities**
- **Children who are most susceptible to the negative effects of emergencies and protracted crises**
- **Children with disabilities or life-threatening health conditions**
- **Children who live without care and protection**

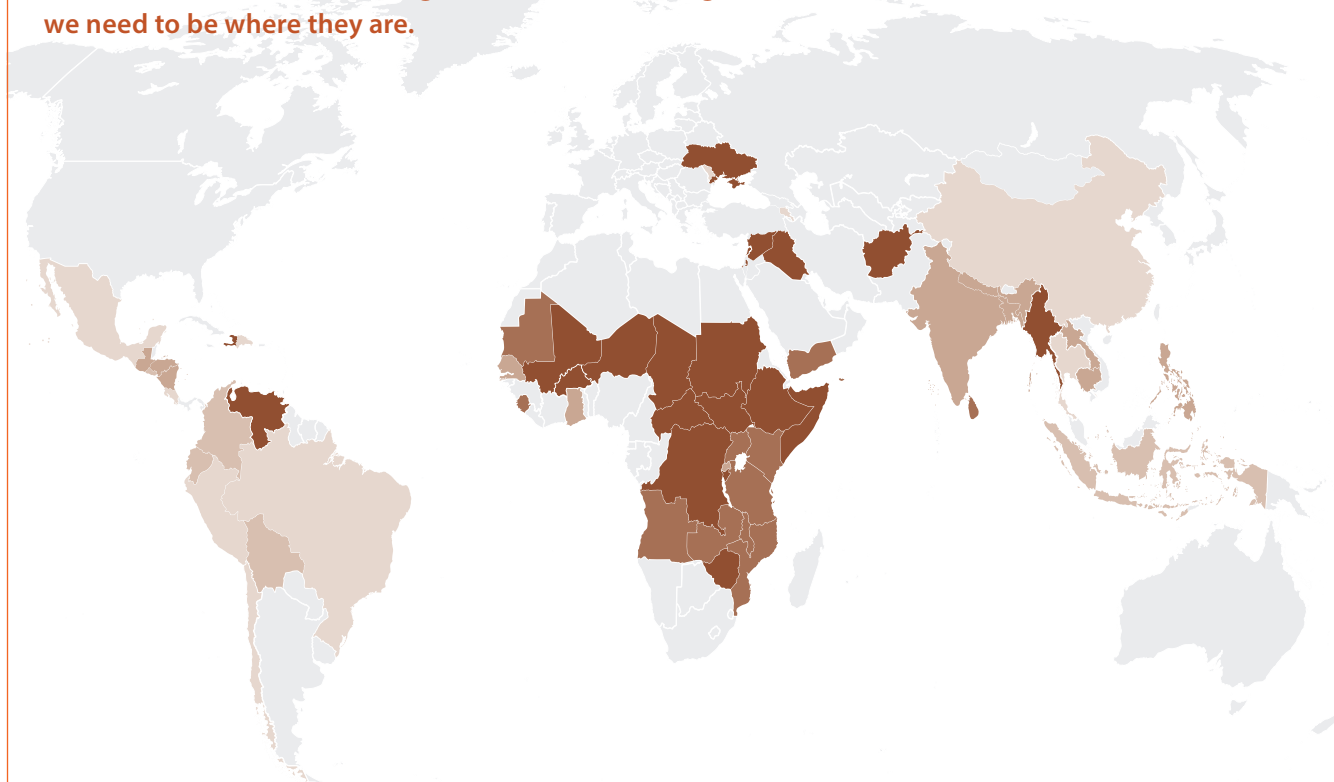
We are deeply saddened by the fact that children encounter such complex threats and challenges across the globe. Our founder, Bob Pierce, once prayed, “May my heart be broken by the things that break the heart of God.” We continue to offer that prayer, as we know that children in need break God’s heart. We find at-risk girls and boys in every setting where we work—from high-developing countries like Thailand and Peru to the most fragile regions of Iraq and South Sudan.

Our priority: fragile contexts

We continue to focus on fragile contexts—areas fraught with extreme poverty, chronic instability, conflict and violence. In fact, last year 61 per cent of our investment was used to support the most fragile countries and pockets of fragility. Why? These are the most difficult environments for vulnerable girls and boys.

In fragile contexts, political and social stresses put children in harm’s way, exposing them to the worst kinds of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. These settings provide less protection against factors that accelerate extreme child vulnerability, including gender inequality, social exclusion and the impacts of climate change. In some places, governments are unable or unwilling to uphold basic rights and ensure the well-being of their citizens, or lack the capacity to manage conflict without violence. In extreme cases, the state may be non-existent, or actively involved in perpetrating violence against its people. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), fragile contexts are home to a quarter of the world’s population, but account for three quarters of people living in extreme poverty worldwide.¹

If we are committed to reaching the world’s most marginalized children, we need to be where they are.



We prioritize locations where girls and boys are in harm’s way, exposed to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.



LEARN MORE
SCAN OR CLICK

MOST FRAGILE

Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Jerusalem, West Bank and Gaza, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela and Zimbabwe

VERY LOW DEVELOPING

Angola, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia

LOW DEVELOPING

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Laos, Nepal, Nicaragua, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal and Sri Lanka

MEDIUM DEVELOPING

Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Indonesia

HIGH DEVELOPING

Armenia, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Moldova, Peru and Thailand



We work for systemic change, targeting the underlying causes of inequality.

World Vision compiles and maintains a yearly fragility ranking of the countries where we work.* This helps us to plan our work where the needs are greatest. Even so, inclusion in these categories is never static—situations change rapidly and although we track trends, our data does not predict the future. Instability can be felt across entire countries, reach beyond national borders, or be contained in smaller areas—even neighbourhoods of cities—called “pockets of fragility.”

World Vision has developed a [Fragile Contexts Programming Approach](#) (FCPA) tailored to our work in fragile contexts and built on the need to be agile in these rapidly evolving environments. This approach to fragile and humanitarian programming spans the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus (HDPN). It outlines a pathway for change that enables us to work with or through partners, to fund and implement effective action across the HDPN (which protects lives), addressing the root causes of fragility and deepening the sustainable impact of our work in these contexts. Our approach ensures families have the tools to survive, addresses the underlying issues that threaten their stability, and ultimately seeks a future where they can thrive.

Long-lasting change through long-term commitments

Creating a reality where the most vulnerable children can experience full and flourishing lives requires systemic change, with stable and well-functioning institutions that support their well-being. This calls for community-led advocacy that holds governments accountable to their commitments, country-level efforts to improve policies and international initiatives to change the way we approach issues that affect children.

This work—and sustainable change—takes time. World Vision typically partners with a community for at least 12 years, with most of the staff being local to create sustainable change. Consider World Vision’s 11-year effort pushing for legislation to eliminate child labour from the supply chains of Canadian companies: [The Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act](#) is now in force as of January 1, 2024. Canadian companies must now report on whether there is any sign of child labour in their supply chains and provide accountability about how they will address it. More recently, the World Vision Partnership launched [ENOUGH](#), a three-year global advocacy campaign to end child hunger and malnutrition. In Canada, our focus is on urging the Government of Canada to fix broken and unjust food systems. See details about our efforts in the [Advocacy](#) section (page 83).

The gap between rich and poor continues to widen. Global conflicts, climate change and the rising cost of living are leading to a “polycrisis” that is deepening inequality and pushing more families to the edge of survival. We believe it is not enough to help them merely survive. By investing in recovery, followed by long-term stability and growth, we are working toward a future where their children can flourish and succeed.

* The World Vision Fragility Index ranks fragility according to three main sources: Maplecroft Global Risk Analytics, the Fund for Peace; and the Institute for Economics and Peace. These data sources are some of the best and most up to date but are retrospective and do not indicate a forecast. Note: the index measures average national fragility and does not account for pockets of fragility within otherwise stable countries.

HOW WE WORK

Partnering with people



Child sponsorship transforms the life of a child and their community.



**TRANSFORM
A LIFE**

SCAN OR CLICK

The underlying causes that push children and families into a vulnerable state are complex, multifaceted and not just determined by the geographical context where they live. Hunger experienced by a family, for example, may lead to increased stress and gender-based violence in the home. Economic pressure may push parents to have their young daughters married, alleviating the burden of another mouth to feed.

Discrimination against girls may deprive them of an education, diminishing their self-autonomy and ability to determine their future. Beyond material needs, the spiritual well-being of individuals and communities supports increased meaning and purpose, making it an integral part of our work.

Identifying these root issues can be complicated and requires that we begin with the people experiencing vulnerability. It is only through strong collaboration with communities, families and children themselves that we can hope to see long-term, transformational change.

Our work begins and ends with the people we serve.

- Early in the planning stages of a project, World Vision engages with community members, local organizations, churches and other faith groups, government and decision-makers. We conduct gender, human rights and needs assessments, and hold community consultations to identify the specific challenges families are facing. This involves bringing people together, ensuring their voices are heard as they define what they need to both survive and thrive.
- Once the community has identified their objectives and plans are set, we work alongside them to carry out the projects. This requires strong connections between governments and community leaders, and healthy relationships between families, local organizations, churches and other faith groups as we work toward shared goals.
- World Vision staff are in constant communication with community members over the course of a project, but formal sessions also create spaces to debrief, discuss progress and lessons learned, and make adjustments to our activities when needed.
- “Community Summits” create opportunities to set plans and evaluate progress collectively, while accountability mechanisms such as help desks invite people to speak directly with World Vision staff about concerns or suggestions. This helps ensure people’s experiences are being heard and their recommendations given careful attention. Our follow-up to community feedback is also tracked.

Working in partnership with community members means everyone involved has a deeper, shared understanding of the underlying issues we are working to address. Keeping our eye on those set goals, we can adapt our plans toward them if and when the environment rapidly changes. To be this agile, our programming approaches must account for risk, be aware of diverse contexts, integrate work across [our five sectors](#), and remain focused on the long-term goal of building stronger, more resilient communities.

Locally-led transformational development

In 2016, during the World Humanitarian Summit, World Vision signed onto the Grand Bargain, a global commitment to shift power and resources to local communities, recognizing that those closest to crises understand their needs best. This approach was not just about improving efficiency; it was about justice, inclusion and ensuring that everyone—especially those often overlooked—had a voice in shaping their futures.

For World Vision, this commitment resonates deeply with our mission to improve the lives of children around the world. We understand that lasting change for children comes from empowering local voices. The communities we serve are not just benefiting from the programs—they are partners, leaders and innovators in their own right.

We acknowledge that effective localization requires addressing deeper issues including gender equality and social inclusion. It is not enough to be present in communities; everyone, especially women and marginalized groups, must have a seat at the table and a voice in decision-making. To operationalize its commitment to the Grand Bargain, World Vision has set up a senior level group to establish a framework to guide its approach.

To ensure we are on the right path, World Vision commits to measure its progress toward locally-led development against six pillars:



CAPACITY SHARING & STRENGTHENING

World Vision aims to share knowledge and learn from local experts, working together to achieve the best outcomes for children and ensuring no one is left behind.



VOICE & PARTICIPATION

The voices of children, women and marginalized groups are prioritized in decision-making, with spaces created for their ideas and needs to drive the conversation.



VISIBILITY & ADVOCACY

World Vision is committed to amplifying local voices on a larger stage by advocating for policies that reflect the realities of these communities.



COORDINATION & LEADERSHIP

World Vision promotes a culture where local knowledge leads the way, ensuring solutions are sustainable and owned by the communities themselves.



FUNDING & FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT

World Vision focuses on securing sustainable resources for local actors to maintain their efforts long after external support ends.



PARTNERSHIP & COLLABORATION

World Vision strives for equitable partnerships, balancing risks, sharing successes and ensuring that local actors have a powerful voice in policy forums.

World Vision’s approach to transformational development through localization is more than just a strategy. It is a reflection of our core values. We believe in the power of local voices. Our global partnership structure allows us to remain “locally led and globally connected,” addressing global challenges while keeping the needs of children and communities at the centre of every decision.



At sunset, Frida Peter (in green) gathers with community members under a big tree. Together, they are the Maasai choir and they celebrate the transformation that the Empowered Worldview approach has brought to their community in Mbuyuni, Tanzania.

Being transparent about our Christian faith often gives us credibility in local communities, and creates trust and mutual respect within diverse cultural and faith groups.

Our faith identity is an asset in our work

Faith is an essential component of World Vision's holistic approach, enriching and strengthening our partnerships with communities as we work toward change together. As we live out our Christian faith and calling with boldness and humility, we are clear on our identity and mission while being open to learning from others.

Our Christian identity and focus on community empowerment can help to establish credibility and positive relationships with influential local faith-based organizations and faith leaders. These actors are often more trusted by local communities than societal or governmental leaders.² With a long-term presence in their communities, faith-based organizations are valuable partners in ensuring that projects and approaches are appropriate for the local context, and that progress made is sustainable into the future.

These partnerships are especially critical in fragile contexts. Where government institutions are weak and unable to provide basic services, faith actors can be one of the few institutions that remain active and effective.

Using evidence-based approaches, World Vision engages with faith leaders and their communities to effectively tackle deeply-rooted problems such as stigma, inequality, abuse and exploitation. In this way, we work for a world where all children can flourish and succeed.

- **Our network of faith-based partnerships is broad and deep**, with over half a million local faith actors including Christians of multiple denominations, Muslims, Buddhists and Hindus. We work together in diverse social and political contexts, harnessing their power and influence to advance gender equality and combat gender-based violence, including traditional practices such as early and forced marriage.
- We **partner with faith leaders and communities to change harmful social norms**, addressing barriers to children's rights and well-being on issues including gender equality, child protection and health.
- We support faith-based individuals to **increase social cohesion**, reduce violent conflict and build peace as they engage their communities on important and sensitive topics.
- We equip families and faith leaders to **value and nurture children holistically**. Support for children that is sensitive to their faith has been shown to be a vital source of resilience for children who are facing challenges.



Led by two pastors, joyous husbands and wives participate in *Celebrating Families*, a faith-based positive parenting course, in an Assemblies of God Church in Gahima, Rwanda.

OUR OBJECTIVES

Guided by global priorities and local need



We partner with communities to understand their specific and complex challenges, and the needs identified by the community guide our plans.

The objectives set for each program are guided by our partnership with the community. Not every challenge raised can be addressed. However, we work together to focus on the issues that are causing the most harm to children and families, and where we can do the most good for those most in need.

The circumstances that drive families into poverty and instability are complex, interrelated and interdependent; addressing them requires a holistic understanding of their context—formed by engagement and feedback from communities—and a holistic approach to the solution. Our work may involve projects that integrate livelihoods, health, education, child protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene services—with a steady focus on gender equality and social inclusion—as we work together to accomplish the community's goals. In carrying out this work we are mindful to engage with local players as a means of avoiding duplication and to ensure our programs complement existing community efforts.

These objectives are defined and co-owned by the community, with World Vision providing facilitation and support. They ultimately feed into the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs)—targets adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to end poverty, protect the planet, address gender inequality and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The SDGs collectively inform our understanding of poverty and guide us in our mission.

Here are the main SDG targets that World Vision's work contributed to in 2024.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day.



By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.



By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.



By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.



Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.



By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.



By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.



Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.



By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.



Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.



By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.



Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including thorough north-south, south-south, and triangular cooperation.

EVALUATING OUR APPROACH

Data-led decision-making



Measuring impact determines our effectiveness—it is the most accurate way to see that a community is better off because of our work.

Data collection and analysis is a fundamental aspect of World Vision's work. We partner with communities to measure the results of our joint efforts and ensure that our data collection methods equally account for the voices of men and women to ensure historical power imbalances are not perpetuated. This keeps us accountable to the children and families we serve, as well as to the donors who support us.

We begin collecting data in the early stages of project planning and assessment. Over the course of a project, continuous data collection cycles, assessments and, where appropriate, evaluations, allow us to analyze the changes communities are experiencing. Data can be quantitative and qualitative in nature and these changes can be positive or negative. We use those learnings to make short-term changes and improvements, while informing the way future projects are planned.

Increasing our focus on real impact.[™]

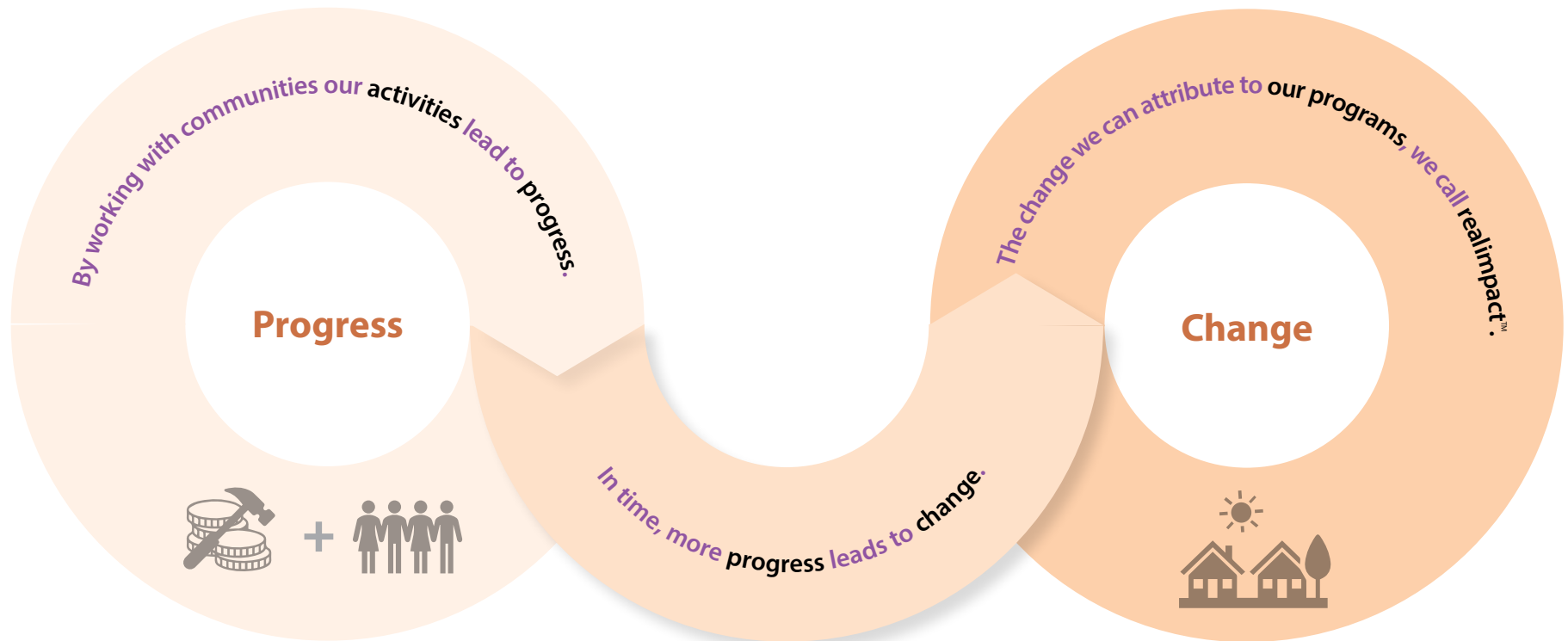
Evaluating our effectiveness is the most accurate way to know that a community is indeed better off, and that we are truly doing more for the girls and boys we serve. However, in the world of international development, words like **progress**, **change** and **impact** are often used interchangeably. That creates confusion for people trying to understand the effect of our work—because when it comes to results measurement, these words carry specific meanings.

Progress reflects the results of our activities—things like how many women received business training, how many malnourished boys were treated, how many gender-sensitive latrines were installed. We have a high degree of certainty with these results simply by doing quality work with communities as we implement projects.

Change is the transformation that results from a project's progress—how many women increased their profits, how many boys recuperated from malnutrition, how many more girls are attending school thanks to gender-sensitive latrines. Culture, environment and behaviour all play roles here so we have less certainty with the results—and measurable change may take years to see.

Impact is the true measure of transformation. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development defines impact as "positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended." This means that realimpact[™] looks beyond the basics of what happened in a given project and seeks to understand what role the project had in creating those particular effects in a community over a period of time.

Working together with communities toward **real impact**.™



World Vision takes this a step further as we design our projects: we don't just strive for positive impact—we focus on **sustainable, long-lasting, transformative impact** that can only be achieved through close partnerships with communities and their governments and institutions, addressing the root causes of poverty and injustice.

It is important to note that at times, circumstances, such as a sudden change in a country's stability, may force us to alter course; helping families simply survive the present must take precedence over longer-term solutions. Even so, with our community-led program approaches and strategies that centre the family, we are working toward change that transforms people's lives and sets a new trajectory for the generations that follow.

These are long-term goals; some may only be achieved through the work of multiple projects, and even then the results may not be seen until after the projects end. This makes impact measurement all the more important, because it tells us whether our work is creating the right kind of change.

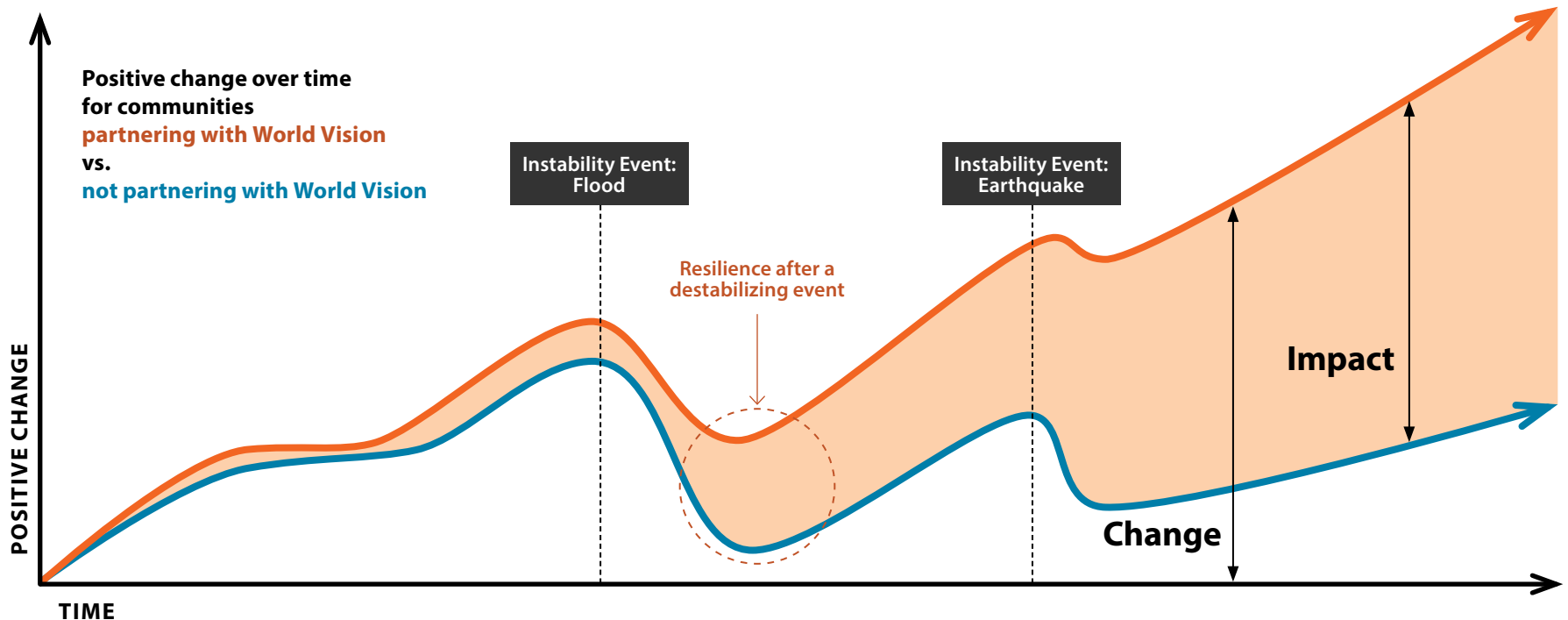
Measuring the value of our real impact.™

World Vision sees value in every positive change we can make for any child. However, when it comes to understanding the overall impact we've made, understanding the monetary value of a project—including its long-term economic benefits to society—is essential. This is information that prepares us to make better decisions.

World Vision is committed to creating a better future for the world's most vulnerable children. Understanding the long-term social value of the work we are doing helps move us toward that goal, equipping us to maximize our stewardship of donors' money with wise investments so that, ultimately, we can do the most good for the children we serve.

Effectiveness and efficiency

Understanding the total costs that go into a program—including factors like the time required by community volunteers, for example—allows us to compare the program's cost against its results. This gives us a measure of the program's efficiency, which is useful when deciding whether to use that approach—or a different one—in the future, and provides a benchmark for comparison with other groups doing similar work.



2024

PROGRESS + CHANGE + IMPACT

- LIVELIHOODS
- HEALTH
- EDUCATION
- CHILD PROTECTION + PARTICIPATION
- WATER, SANITATION + HYGIENE

OUR SECTOR WORK IN 2024

World Vision is committed to helping the world's most vulnerable children overcome poverty and experience the fullness of life. Because poverty is complex and multi-layered, working with communities toward sustainable solutions requires a holistic approach.

World Vision integrates projects across five sectors to address the underlying causes of child vulnerability. These are:

- [Livelihoods](#)
- [Health](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Child Protection and Participation](#)
- [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#)

World Vision operates in both stable and fragile contexts, so our approach is tailored to each environment. Alongside our Christian faith and commitment to excellence, we have three fundamental priorities—known as “cross-cutting themes”—that are foundational to our programs in every sector.

1. Through [gender equality and social inclusion \(GESI\)](#), we work toward the balanced distribution of power for all people participating in society. GESI is a multi-faceted process of transformation that places the most vulnerable girls and boys, and families, at the centre of our work.

Our GESI approaches work toward agency, empowerment and transformation so that all people—especially women and girls—can access resources, opportunities, services, benefits and infrastructure; make decisions free of coercion; participate in societal affairs and systems of power that influence their lives; benefit from equal and inclusive systems that promote equity and take their needs into account; and live in a world where their holistic well-being is supported. This includes freedom from gender-based violence and all forms of discrimination.

2. Through [social accountability and local advocacy](#), we equip communities to hold their governments accountable for the promises those authorities make. Our approach, called Citizen Voice and Action (CVA), starts by educating communities about their basic service rights—for example, how many teachers or nurses the government promises them—and then comparing these standards against current realities.

Communities use audit results and are empowered to influence stakeholders and decision-makers toward the improvement of their health, education, water or child protection services, using measurable action plans and ongoing advocacy.

3. Through [peacebuilding](#), we empower children and youth to be agents of peace, facilitating change and healing among their peers and in their communities. Church and other faith leaders are also important partners in this work because of their tremendous influence and our approaches are informed by our own Christian faith. We equip them with tools to foster positive change among their followers and communities.

Peacebuilding work is particularly vital in fragile contexts. It contributes to good governance, sustainable and equitable economic development, peace and reconciliation, and civic empowerment.

World Vision's sector strategies align with the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) as we work toward a world where boys and girls enjoy good health, are educated for life, experience the love of God and their neighbours, and are cared for, protected and participating. The following sections show the progress, change and realimpact™ we achieved across five sectors in fiscal year 2024.

LIVELIHOODS



One child's life is saved every week

*through our intensive
programs that help
people rise from
extreme poverty*





LIVELIHOODS



GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Hunger remains at an all-time high as global food security continues to fall

Food security is increasingly challenging for people around the world. Rising food and energy prices, armed conflicts, and the effects of [climate change](#) are all magnifying hunger and malnutrition worldwide. An estimated 281.6 million people in 59 countries are facing high levels of acute food insecurity—countries like Somalia, Senegal, Sudan, Zimbabwe and Malawi. That's an increase of 23.8 million people since 2023.³

Approximately nine million people die every year of hunger and hunger-related diseases—more than the deaths from AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. Over three million of those deaths are children under five.⁴

Geopolitical conflicts also continue to impact food security. Even though food prices were increasing before the war in Ukraine, studies found that the conflict would lead to a 60 per cent trade drop and 50 per cent increase in wheat prices. This would, in turn, drive severe food insecurity with decreased purchasing power for wheat, especially among countries that rely on wheat imports.⁵





By supporting World Vision's Global Hunger Response, you'll be helping in areas like food and cash assistance, nutrition support, social protection and water, sanitation and hygiene.



GIVE NOW

SCAN OR CLICK

Although global food prices declined in 2023, easing pressures on most international food markets, domestic food inflation and acute food insecurity remain important challenges, especially for low-income countries.⁶ Moreover, protracted conflicts in many countries are impeding food and nutrition security for children, women and other community members.

Women and girls continue to be most affected by food insecurity. Gender inequality is a major cause and effect of hunger and poverty, with six out of every 10 chronically hungry persons being female.⁷ The gender gap in food insecurity continued to rise in 2023, with 26.7 per cent of women experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity, compared to 25.4 per cent of men.⁸ These disparities have long-term negative implications for young women's growth, cognitive development and future opportunities.⁹

Large-scale food and nutrition crises can and should be a thing of the past. To make this a reality, we need strong collective leadership, political will and the right financing, with short-term emergency responses and longer-term commitments that address the underlying issues driving hunger. These efforts must support human rights, climate finance, peaceful resolutions to conflict, and the gender-responsive transformation of food systems to become inclusive, sustainable and more resilient.

Economic empowerment for increased financial resilience

Extreme poverty was recently in global decline, dropping from 10.1 per cent to 8.6 per cent between 2015 and 2018.¹⁰ However, the effects of conflict, climate change and inflation have severely stunted the gains. The global economy shows slow recovery with global output for 2023 estimated to be 3.4 per cent below pre-pandemic projections; emerging markets and developing economies show even weaker recovery, especially low-income countries, where output losses average more than 6.5 per cent.¹¹

Formal and informal financial services are part of the solution for addressing this challenge. These tools can help people rise out of poverty by providing access to credit and savings, the ability to invest in education or businesses, and safety nets to weather financial emergencies. However, many people living in poverty lack access to formal financial services like bank accounts. As of 2021, 1.4 billion adults were "unbanked" around the world,¹² most of them from developing economies.

Young women are three times more likely than their male counterparts to be unemployed or out of school. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the global number of out-of-school children has risen by six million since 2021 and now totals 250 million.¹³ The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that in low-income countries, the "jobs gap" (all people who want employment but do not have a job) stands at 24.3 per cent for women and 17.4 per cent for men.¹⁴



Preparing for uncertainty in the face of climate change

Approximately one billion children live in the 33 countries classified as “extremely high-risk” for climate change impacts.¹⁵ Between climate change, urbanization and an overall lack of disaster preparedness worldwide, natural hazards such as droughts, floods, earthquakes and tsunamis are becoming increasingly catastrophic, causing death and economic losses. The impact of disasters caused by natural hazards is rising.¹⁶ [Women and girls are often disproportionately affected by these events](#) because they are more vulnerable to threats and less able to access information or assistance.

May, June and July 2024 comprised the hottest three-month period in recorded history. The July global surface temperature was 1.21 degrees Celsius above the 20th-century average of 15.8 degrees Celsius.¹⁷ Countries like Chile, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan are facing the worst droughts in decades. In 2023, there were 399 natural hazards and disasters recorded around the world, affecting 93.1 million people and costing an estimated US\$202.7 billion in economic losses.¹⁸

The practice of disaster risk reduction (DRR) reduces vulnerability to disasters by identifying risks and making community-based and systemic changes that mitigate them. This requires identifying and decreasing the underlying drivers of risk, including poor economic development, environmental degradation, poverty, inequality and climate change. This work is vital to prevent needless deaths and to ensure that development work is sustainable.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development affirms the need to reduce the risks and effects of disasters. By doing so, there are opportunities to achieve the SDGs through reducing vulnerability among the poor and building resilient infrastructure.¹⁹



APPROACH + STRATEGY

Equip families and individuals with resources and training, focusing on the economic empowerment of women and youth

Join forces at the community level to build sustainability and resilience

Strengthen gender-responsive food and market systems to support the most vulnerable

World Vision 



Families become economically self-reliant with the ability to provide for their children—both now and in the future

Using holistic, evidence-based approaches, we help families in dire need affirm their dignity and become economically self-reliant, with the means to provide for their own children—both now and in the future.



At the household level, we equip parents to provide for their children, with a specific focus on [women’s economic empowerment](#). With training in small business skills, savings groups and adapted practices for livestock and agriculture, families can both increase and diversify their incomes. By strengthening their resilience to disasters, their lives and livelihoods are less disrupted by future shocks and stresses.



At the community level, we work with local groups and organizations to become more economically productive via climate-smart agricultural approaches and technologies, access to markets and financial services like savings and lending, and other forms of cash services. We support communities in becoming more resilient to shocks, stewarding their environments in ways that increase agricultural sustainability and reduce the risks of disaster.



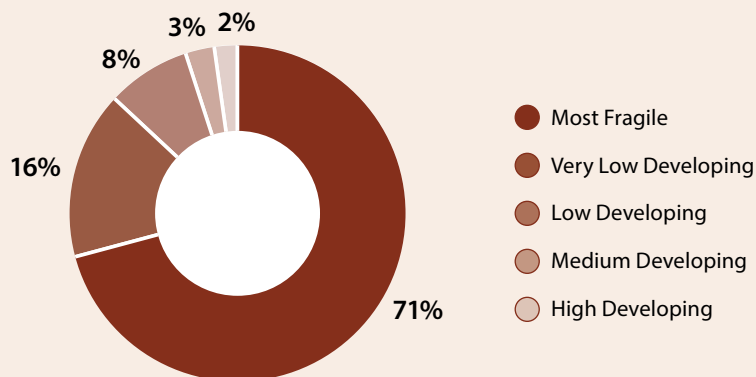
At the systemic level, we influence structural changes to promote fair resource ownership and management practices, sustainable employment opportunities, inclusive market systems and positive social and gender norms, creating pathways for women’s economic empowerment.

In fragile contexts, comprehensive rapid assessments help us to identify gaps within systems and structures. This equips us to work with local institutions to support the most vulnerable. In hazard-prone areas, we help develop early warning systems and action plans for times of crisis. This provides authorities with the knowledge, skills and resources that support effective disaster management. We focus where the need is greatest, building resilience and adaptability through temporary provisions for food, cash and credit. This gives families a safety net and helps them manage without slipping further into extreme poverty.



RESULTS

LIVELIHOODS EXPENDITURES BY LEVEL OF FRAGILITY



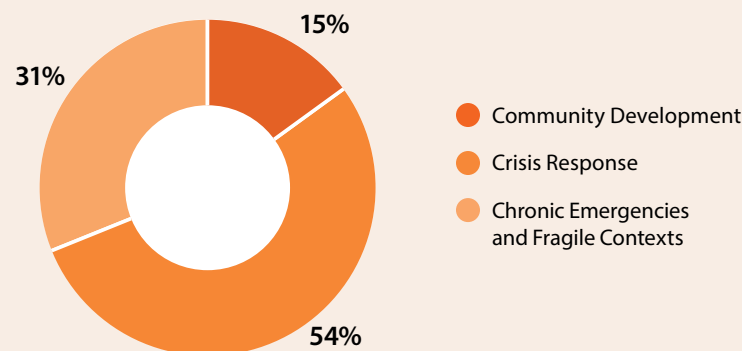
In 2024, more than \$242.1 million was invested in 130 programs focused primarily on livelihoods approaches. These programs reached 1,254,717 girls, 1,185,648 boys, 1,129,808 women, and 957,310 men. The majority of these investments were directed toward the **most fragile** (71 per cent) and **very low developing** countries (16 per cent).

Looking ahead, our goal for 2025 is to support at least 4.7 million people through livelihoods-focused initiatives.

Economic empowerment remained a key priority in 2024, with an increasing number of individuals actively participating in savings groups and financial literacy programs. The number of active savings groups doubled compared to 2023, to 9,014 groups. We estimate that participants [gain on average \\$5](#) in economic benefits, such as increased income and financial stability, for every dollar invested in savings groups programming.

Food security and agriculture programs saw marked progress in 2024, with 64,012 people trained in agricultural and livestock techniques, compared to

LIVELIHOODS EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMMING TYPE

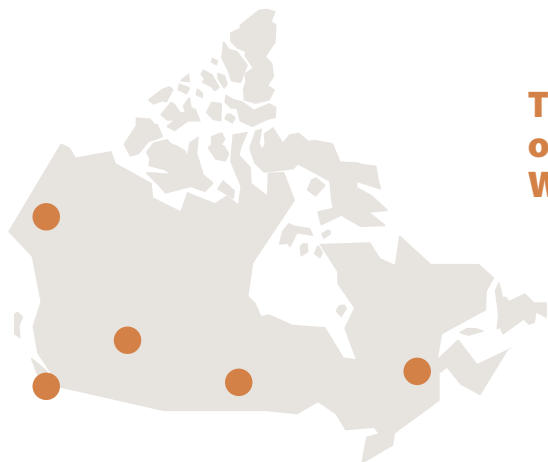


2023 when this number was 30,528. In South Sudan, targeted efforts were made to support women through the *Emergency Equality and Economic Diversification for Resilience* initiative. **Our research shows that families who receive livestock and training from World Vision gain benefits worth nearly \$1,500, on average**, thanks to increased income and improved nutrition.

As outlined in our 2023 Annual Results Report, the plan for 2024 was to allocate \$75 million for in-kind food and \$90 million for cash transfers. The results show mixed performance: in-kind food distributions in partnership with the UN's World Food Programme exceeded expectations, reaching \$101.2 million, with a focus on Ethiopia, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, cash transfers fell short of the target due to financial constraints experienced by WFP. With 2025 on the horizon, we aim to allocate \$80.2 million to in-kind food support and distribute \$70 million in cash transfers.

PROGRESS IN FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

3,037,177 people received food or cash assistance, supporting their immediate survival.



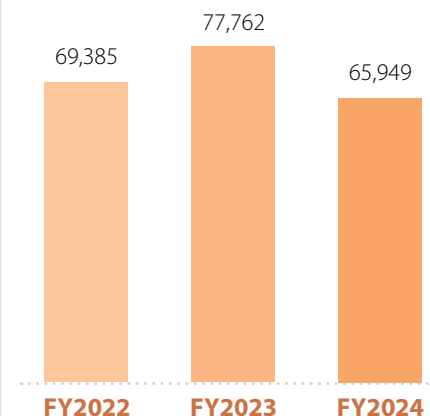
That's more people than the populations of Victoria, Whitehorse, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Quebec City combined.*

- **181,332 people** received support with **agricultural resources**, including large and small livestock, tools and seeds.
- **24,595 large and small livestock** were distributed as **sources of income** for families.
- **64,012 people, including 32,252 women** were trained in agriculture and livestock techniques including food production, livestock handling, climate-smart techniques and post-harvest storage methods.
- **206 farm demonstration schools** and sites were established for **farmers** to learn new techniques.

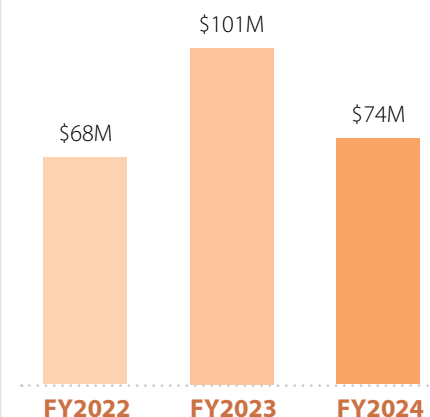
* Source: Statistics Canada, 2021.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Metric tons of food distributed



Value of cash and vouchers distributed in food assistance projects



Cash and vouchers empower families to buy essentials locally, a strategic move beneficial in specific situations. Vouchers act as redeemable currency, offering choices for families' needs.

PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

133,097 people—including 74,748 women—were actively involved in savings groups, providing them with financial literacy training and access to small loans.



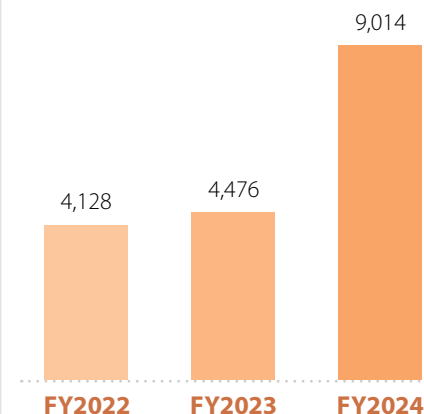
That’s more than all the students enrolled in post-secondary business programs in every province, except for Ontario and Quebec.*

- **85,318 people**—including 37,390 women—were trained in business and entrepreneurial skills including financial literacy and income-generating activities.
- **60,693 people** are participating in activities that **generate income**, equipping them to care for their families’ needs.
- **2,279 producer groups** were operational, with members **working together** to create or sell products.
- **3,958 solar panels** were shipped to communities, **providing sustainable energy sources**.

* Source: Statistics Canada, 2023.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of savings groups in operation

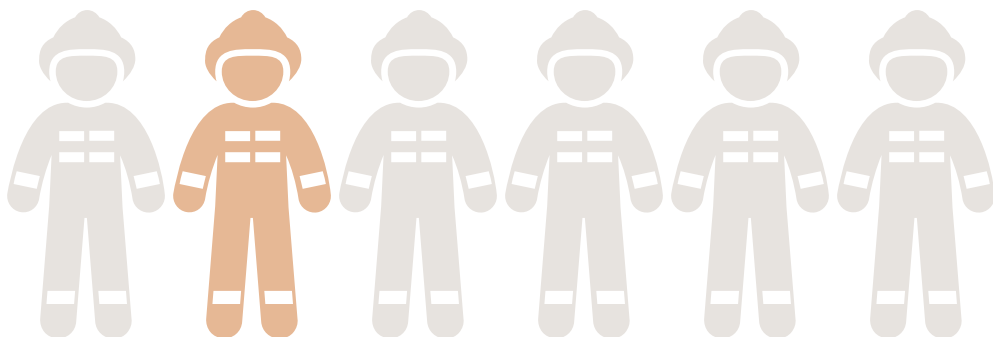


In the post-pandemic environment, savings groups have grown as people are able to gather in person.

PROGRESS IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

61,344 community members—including 7,134 children—were trained in disaster risk reduction strategies.

That’s nearly twice the number of full-time firefighters in Canada.*

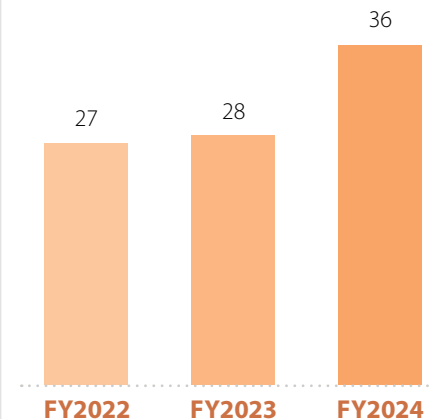


- **620 groups** have a disaster preparedness strategy in place, **equipping institutions** and full communities with protocols to follow in case of emergency.
- **6,829 emergency kits**, including non-food items, shelter and basic resources, were **distributed** in times of need.

* Source: Government of Canada, 2024.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of emergency responses World Vision supported



Food insecurity is on the rise for millions. World Vision’s Global Hunger Response helps feed children and gives their families the tools to keep them fed.

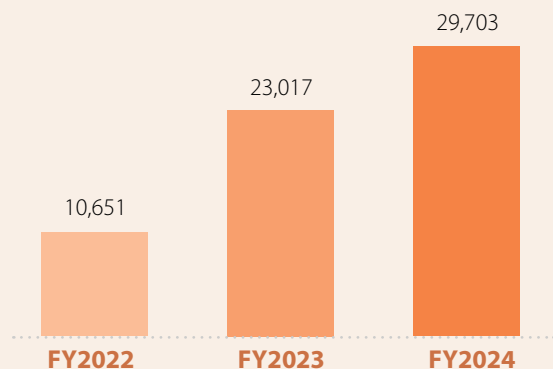


ERADICATE CHILD HUNGER
SCAN OR CLICK

CHANGE

Efforts put in by families and communities over the past several years have contributed to measurable change. Here are some livelihoods examples we gathered in 2024.

Our recorded trend



Number of farmers applying sustainable agricultural practices, including the Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) approach, to restore and improve pasture, forest and agricultural land.

99,520 community members have access to formal or informal financial and business development services.

7,606 farmer and producer groups have accessed available agricultural support or market services.

In Pillaro, Ecuador:

- The proportion of trained community members, including children, who are aware of disaster risk reduction strategies increased from 40 per cent in 2019 to 53.8 per cent in 2024.
- The proportion of households reporting strong economic resilience increased from 0.6 per cent in 2022 to 3.2 per cent in 2024. This percentage remains extremely low, highlighting the persistent economic vulnerability in most households.
- The proportion of families that diversify their sources of income increased from 19.5 per cent in 2022 to 29.2 per cent in 2024.



IMPACT

- **2024 analysis of our Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration approach in 40 projects across 19 countries showed that for every \$1 invested, \$2.06 is generated in economic and environmental benefits like increased income from crops and timber.**
- **2024 analysis of our Ultra-Poor Graduation model in 26 projects across six countries showed that for every \$1 invested, \$3.10 is generated in economic and health benefits—including 242 children’s lives saved over three years.**
- **2024 analysis of our 14 livestock transfer and training projects across nine countries showed that for every \$1 invested, \$2 is generated in economic and health benefits—including 353 children’s lives saved over five years.**

FUTURE

In fiscal year 2025, we aim to reach 4.7 million girls, boys and adults through our livelihoods programs.

FEATURE STORY:

Specialized training is boosting farmers' self-sufficiency



Paul, wife Cecilia and their two children are benefiting from his participation in training provided by the Farmer Field Business School. World Vision Canada and several partners support this training.

Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification for Resilience (FEED II) is a livelihoods and women's empowerment initiative focused on improving food security across seven states in South Sudan. The program uses the Farmer Field Business School approach, teaching small-scale farmers how to increase and diversify their production, which bolsters their resilience to economic or environmental changes.*

Paul Peter Kango, 27, is a Farmer Field Business School member in Nangbimo Boma. He's using the training to help improve his family's future.

"The major challenges I and my family face," says Paul, "are sicknesses like malaria and typhoid, pests and diseases that affect our crops, and inadequate markets for our farm produce."

Through the project, farmers learn how to work together effectively so they can access markets, price their products competitively and increase their incomes. At the same time they grow as leaders and agents of change in their communities. Among the farming-related results of the *FEED II* program: Approximately 18,000 farmers have received training in food production, livestock handling, climate-smart techniques and post-harvest storage methods.

Paul is enthusiastic about the program's benefits. "I'm a great farmer and I love farming," he says. "The crops that I cultivate include maize, groundnuts, cassava, rice and millet. Before the *FEED II* project I used to cultivate these crops on a small scale just for consumption and I could sell the surplus to buy only soap and pay medical bills for my family, not thinking of investing in developmental plans."

He completed secondary education with his parents' encouragement, and credits his disciplined and spiritual upbringing for giving him the drive to improve his family's circumstances.

"My past experience has shaped my life and has taught me a lesson to stand firm to take care and provide the basic needs for my family. I send both my girl and boy to school since they are all equal and can contribute positively to the development of my family and community if they are educated well."

"I have amazing goals for the future," he continues. "These include cultivating more feddans (acres) of maize next year, saving money to enrol for a bachelor's degree course in university, and buying a women-friendly motorcycle (a type of motorbike called a "Scooty" that is popular with women) for my beloved wife."

* FEED II is implemented by a consortium of three INGOs and funded by Global Affairs Canada. The consortium is led by World Vision Canada and includes CARE Canada and War Child Canada. It is implemented in South Sudan by World Vision South Sudan, CARE South Sudan and War Child Canada.

HEALTH



41
children's
lives are
saved
every week
through our malnutrition
programs



HEALTH



GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Nutrition is foundational for children's development

In the last 30 years, the number of child and maternal deaths worldwide has decreased by 59 per cent. Despite this progress, 4.9 million girls and boys died before their fifth birthday in 2022.²⁰

Approximately 1.9 million babies are stillborn,²¹ and among those who are born alive, 6,400 babies under four weeks old die every day. This means that each year 2.3 million children don't make it past their first month of life²²—that's more than all the children in Canada under five years old.

Poor nutrition is often the source of these preventable deaths, deeply impacting children at every stage of their development. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), malnutrition contributes to an estimated 45 per cent of child deaths worldwide. Among those who survive, an estimated 148.1 million young children in lower- and middle-income countries remain chronically malnourished.²³ This is known as “stunting,” a condition that restricts physical growth and brain development.





Provide healthcare to vulnerable girls and boys. Your support will help parents recognize the signs and symptoms of disease, provide access to life-saving health services and more.



LEARN MORE
SCAN OR CLICK

Stunting that persists beyond the first 1,000 days of life—the critical window when good health, nutrition and nurturing care are foundational for children’s development—has life-long effects on children’s health, future learning and abilities to achieve their potential. Stunting is intergenerational, especially when the health and nutrition of adolescent girls and women are undermined.

A staggering 45 million young children also suffer from wasting due to malnutrition²⁴ with low weight for their height. This often results from an insufficient quantity and quality of food, or infections that cause weight loss. The 13.6 million young children with the most severe cases of wasting are 11 times more likely to die.²⁵

Stunting and wasting are not the only threats to children’s good nutrition. Even before the pandemic, two out of five children suffered from anemia in lower- and middle-income countries, making them vulnerable to infections and inhibiting their ability to learn. The situation is even more dire for girls and boys in Africa, where three out of five are affected by anemia. There has been negligible improvement since 2010.²⁶

The global food system has been further strained because of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, who are top producers of wheat, fertilizer and fuel. This has put nutritious diets even more out of reach for marginalized populations. Mid-2022 estimates hinted that the cost of life-saving therapeutic food to treat severely wasted children would increase by 16 per cent due to rising ingredient costs.²⁷ Despite the concerted efforts of UNICEF and the suppliers of ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF) to limit the rising costs, the weighted average price of RUTF still rose by nine per cent.²⁸

Disproportionate health challenges for women and adolescent girls

For children who survive into adolescence, 0.9 million (0.4 million females and 0.5 million males) aged 10 to 19 lost their lives in 2022 alone, with sub-Saharan Africa and southern Asia bearing the bulk of this burden.²⁹

Every day, close to 800 women—the vast majority of these in developing countries—die from severe bleeding, infections and high blood pressure related to pregnancy and childbirth,³⁰ with higher risks of complications among adolescent mothers than adult women.

Lack of proper nutrition can lead to iron deficiency anemia, which affects nearly a third of girls and women of reproductive age, robbing them of the energy needed to pursue higher education, livelihood opportunities and full, productive lives. The WHO estimates 40 per cent of maternal deaths are linked to anemia.³¹

More than 160 million women and girls of reproductive age would like to delay or prevent pregnancy, but cannot access contraception because of limited availability or social and cultural barriers that prevent them from making their own choices on the matter.³² Despite some degree of recovery among health systems in low- and middle-income countries after the COVID-19 pandemic, a WHO survey completed in early 2023 found disruptions to family planning and contraceptive services showed very little improvement.³³

GLOBAL CHALLENGES

APPROACH + STRATEGY

RESULTS

STORY

It is also important to note that mental health challenges currently contribute to 14 per cent of the global burden of disease worldwide. Of that amount, 81 per cent is hitting families in low- and middle-income countries³⁴ where access to mental health and psychosocial support services are limited or non-existent. The prevalence of anxiety and depression increased by 25 per cent globally since the start of the pandemic, with younger people and females reported to be at a higher risk.³⁵



Health and nutrition in fragile contexts

Nearly a quarter of the world’s population, or approximately 1.9 billion people, live in fragile contexts and countries experiencing conflict,³⁶ making access to healthcare and proper nutrition more challenging for the already at-risk population. An estimated 110 million people were displaced by mid-2023 due to conflict, violence and persecution.³⁷ By 2030, two-thirds of the world’s extreme poor will live in fragile contexts, and the majority of them will be children.³⁸

Children, youth and women are uniquely and disproportionately affected by conflict and fragility, whether through gender-based violence, inadequate nutrition, broken state-societal relations or insurmountable barriers to accessing basic quality health services.³⁹ These conditions represent a disproportionate share of the global disease burden and account for:

- More than 70 per cent of epidemic-prone disease cases, such as cholera, measles and meningitis.
- 60 per cent of maternal deaths.
- 53 per cent of deaths in children under five.
- 45 per cent of infant deaths worldwide.⁴⁰

Urgent action is needed to save lives and address immediate nutritional, physical and mental health needs. Now more than ever, the world’s health systems must be strengthened to reach communities in ways that are effective and resilient, while addressing the factors that drive fragility itself.



APPROACH + STRATEGY

- Engage with families to develop essential knowledge and skills
- Empower communities to take ownership of their collective health and address existing gender barriers
- Partner with health systems to strengthen and support services
- Influence governments for policies that protect the most vulnerable, particularly women and girls

World Vision

Children, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age live full and healthy lives

World Vision’s health and nutrition work is particularly focused on children, infants, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age. We build on scientific, evidence-based program approaches^{41 42 43} to leverage: our strong community presence to foster positive, gender-responsive changes in health, nutrition and hygiene behaviour; our responsiveness to save lives during humanitarian emergencies and in fragile contexts; and our strategic partnerships to reach more children.



At the household level, through community health workers and volunteers, we reach families in their homes with health and nutrition education and dispel misinformation. Caregivers learn the skills to prevent and rehabilitate their children from malnutrition while supporting their long-term health. We also mobilize people to access available health services and preventive care, like immunizations.



At the community level, we work with schools and youth groups to ensure adolescents—especially girls—learn about nutrition and health, including their own sexual and reproductive health and rights. We also promote women and adolescent girls’ active involvement in community matters that affect their health and well-being. By engaging community and faith leaders, men and boys, we address entrenched cultural and gender barriers that harm the health and rights of children, adolescent girls and women. We empower communities to improve the availability, quality and accountability of their health services and constructively advocate to, and with, service providers.



At the systemic level, we collaborate with district, provincial and regional health management teams, running joint campaigns and outreach, and supporting the health workforce with training on gender-responsive and adolescent-friendly practice standards. We also lead and participate in strategic alliances with our peers in the humanitarian and development sectors, advancing health and nutrition movements* that influence national policies and accountability.

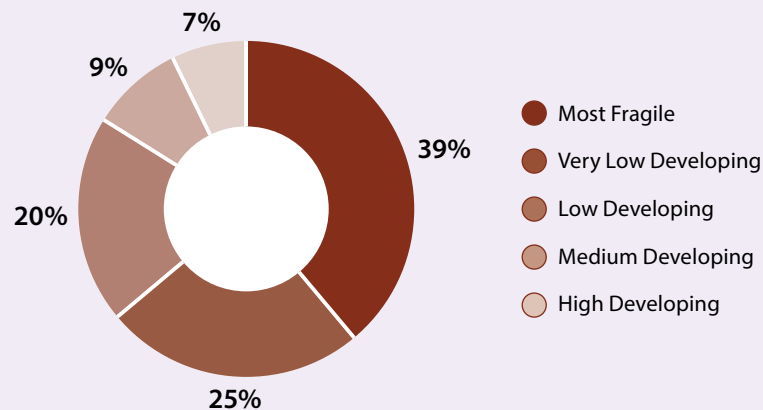
In fragile contexts, we invest in strengthening health workers’ capacity to deliver essential health services, which increases health service use by the community. Where access to healthcare and nutritious food is limited, we also support projects that help families manage acute malnutrition in children.



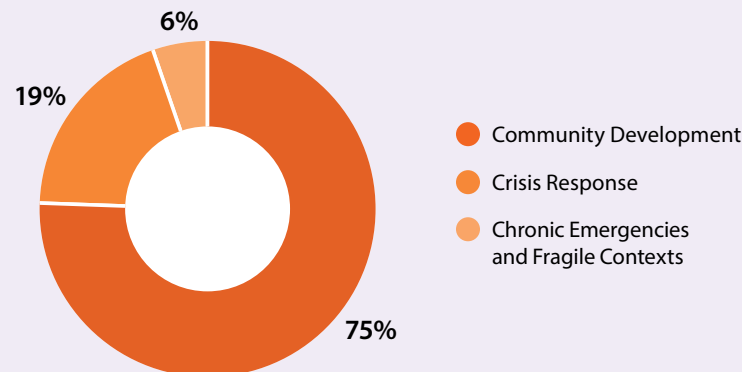
* Such as the *Scaling Up Nutrition* program.

RESULTS

HEALTH EXPENDITURES BY LEVEL OF FRAGILITY



HEALTH EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMMING TYPE



In 2024, \$42.8 million was invested in 70 programs focused on health and nutrition. These programs reached 451,013 girls, 420,131 boys, 548,102 women, and 393,325 men. Thailand, a country considered as high developing, emerged in 2024 as the top recipient country in the health sector, where the *Stop TB and AIDS* program supported fighting infectious diseases and strengthened health systems.

The goal for 2025 is to reach at least 1.7 million people through health-focused projects.*

In the area of reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), notable program expansions were seen in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, while new maternal health services were introduced in South Sudan and Yemen.

Regarding patient consultations provided by community health workers, an increased level of home visits and malnutrition screening has resulted in

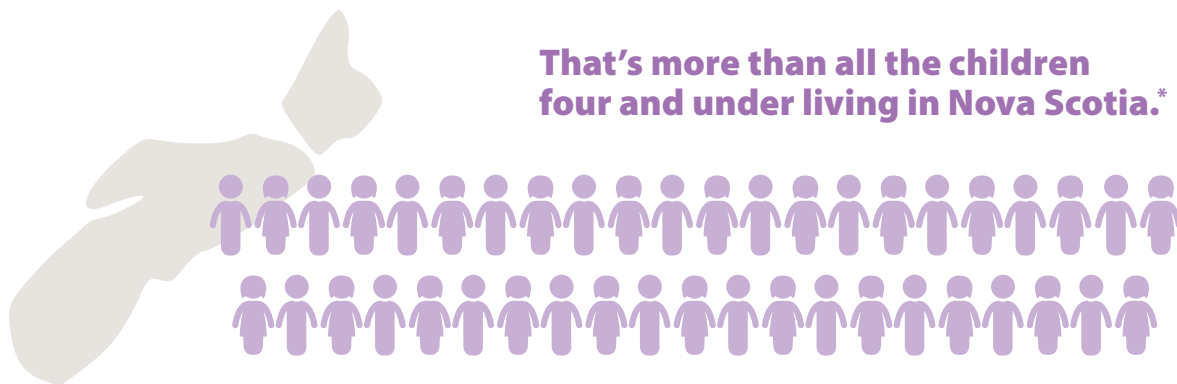
remarkable improvement in the number of consultations (963,800) provided in 2024. In South Sudan this effort was part of the **South Sudan Emergency Response** in 2024, which delivered over 170,274 patient consultations.

In the nutrition sub-sector, efforts to enhance caregiver knowledge of key messages on infant and young child feeding remained a priority, particularly in Somalia and Sierra Leone. The number of caregivers reached in Somalia saw a notable increase, rising from 18,893 in 2023 to 26,267 in 2024. This year, our research went deeper into our community-based PD/Hearth project model and found that through **programs operating over a five-year period, a child’s life was saved every week**. Despite the critical role of deworming in children’s health and development, limited financial resources reduced the program’s reach in 2024 compared to previous years. This significantly affected the breadth of the health sector’s reach. An analysis of the realimpact™ implications of this decline will be conducted in the coming year, which could affect future decisions around deworming treatment.

* Note: In our commitment to transparency and accurate reporting, we acknowledge an error last year that miscategorized a mixed shipment of medical supplies, inflating the reported total by over 3 million people. This was missed partially due to being similar to previous years’ reporting. We are dedicated to correcting such errors to ensure the integrity of our data.

PROGRESS IN NUTRITION

43,487 malnourished children aged six months to five years old were admitted to therapeutic nutrition programs.

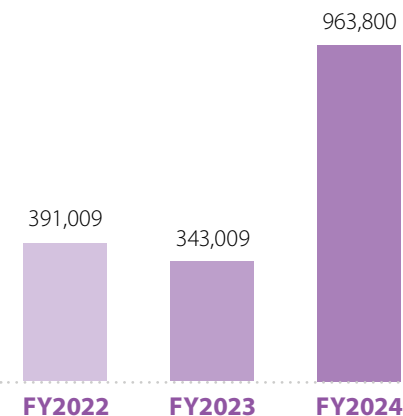


- **236,761 people** participated in trainings, counseling or activities that **teach healthy nutrition** and feeding practices.
- **73,277 children, including 36,925 girls,** received micronutrient **supplementation** such as vitamin A, zinc and micronutrient powders.
- **109 health staff received training** in topics relevant to their roles, such as **gender-responsive care** or waste management.

* Source: Statistics Canada, 2021.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of patient consultations provided by community health workers



The REACTS-IN program targeting 3 million people in Bangladesh contributed significantly to the 2024 increase.

Proven, cost-effective interventions like vaccinations, nutritious food, and medicines save lives. Help vulnerable children and mothers access these basics.



PROVIDE HEALTH CARE
SCAN OR CLICK

PROGRESS IN REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

11,501 pregnant or lactating women received maternal health and nutrition services.

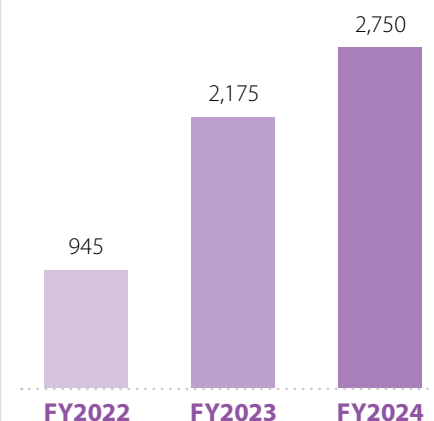


- 2,678 community health workers and volunteers were trained in topics equipping them to provide good care for children and families.
- 22,834 children received appropriate and timely care for serious childhood illnesses, such as diarrhea and fever, among others.
- 63,606 people participated in training, counseling or activities on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health.

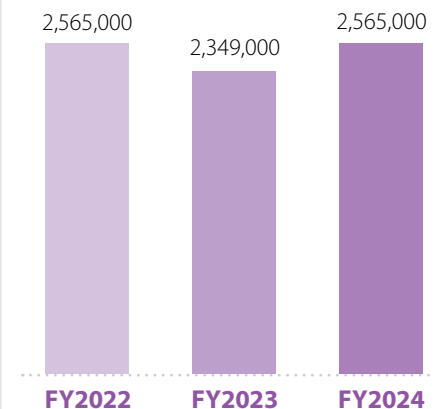
* Source: Statistics Canada, 2023.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of birthing kits shipped



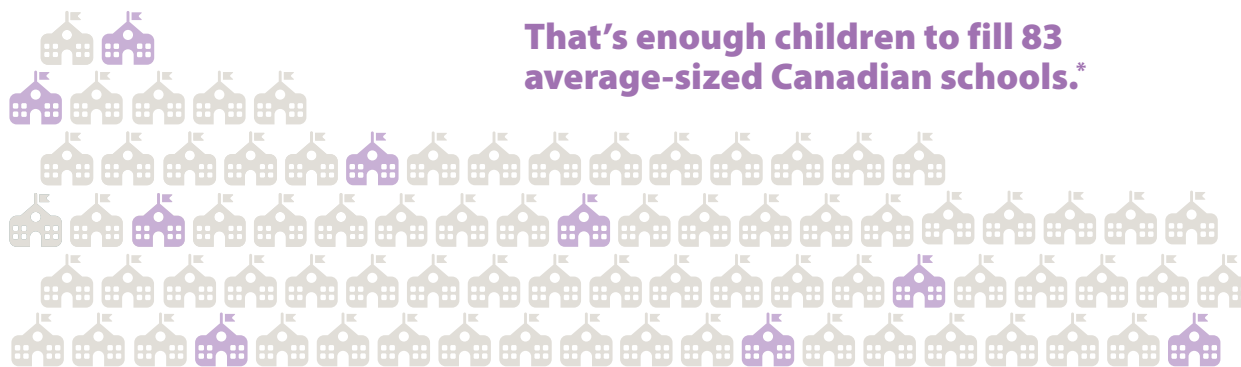
Number of RUTF* packets shipped



* Ready-to-use therapeutic food: Nutrient-dense paste for treating severe malnutrition.

PROGRESS IN PREVENTING INFECTIOUS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

32,306 children, including 16,235 girls and 16,071 boys, received age-appropriate immunizations to protect them against common illnesses.



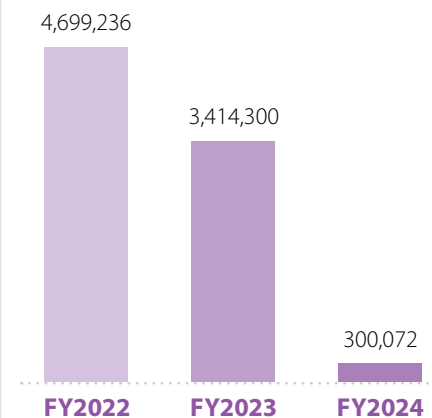
- 300,072 girls and boys received deworming treatment to support their health and development.
- 70,962 people, including 8,067 children, participated in training, counseling or activities on preventing and responding to infectious diseases, such as COVID-19.
- 35 people received personal protective equipment such as masks, gloves and eye protection to prevent illnesses.

* Source: Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, 2024.

** One treatment each. Previously reported as individual tablets, this indicator was revised to be a full dose of medication, which equals to one treatment, because the medication provided comes in different dosages and forms, e.g., liquid, tablet. This figure already accounts for loss.

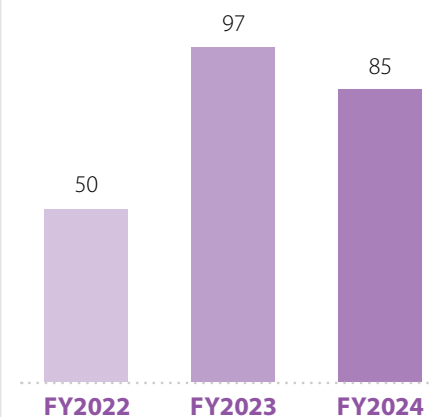
THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of full doses of deworming medication provided**



Limited financial resources reduced the program's reach in 2024 compared to previous years.

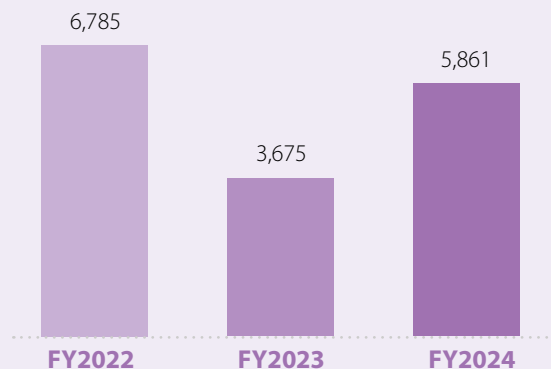
Number of health facilities equipped to support quality serviced



CHANGE

Efforts put in by families and communities over the past several years have contributed to measurable change. Here are some health examples we gathered in 2024.

Our recorded trend



Number of cases of malnourished children who recovered after malnutrition treatment.

7,946 women are using at least one **method of family planning** to space out their pregnancies.

157 people can recognize danger signs for mothers and babies during pregnancy, postpartum or neonatal stages.

28,315 caregivers have improved knowledge of key messages on infant and young child feeding.

In the ***Every Girl Can*** program in **Mozambique**, the proportion of girls and young women who have sought reproductive healthcare in the last 12 months increased from 13.2 per cent in 2022 to 55.3 per cent in 2024.



IMPACT

- **2024 analysis of our Positive Deviance/Hearth model in 70 projects across 18 countries revealed that 281 children’s lives had been saved over five years.**
- **2023 analysis of our Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition programs in 39 projects across 20 countries revealed that for every \$1 invested, \$16.8 is generated in health benefits—including 6,274 lives saved over three years.**

Statement on page 38 reflects the combined life-saving results of both Positive Deviance/Hearth and CMAM.

FUTURE

In fiscal year 2025, we aim to reach 1.7 million girls, boys and adults through our health programs.

FEATURE STORY:

A mother braves civil unrest to access healthcare



Mai braves a tense political situation in Lashio, Myanmar, to access healthcare services supported by the Healthy Journey project.

Conflict is ongoing in Myanmar, where 25 per cent of the population lives below the national poverty line. Security concerns have made accessing healthcare services very challenging for families. Mai, a young mother in Myanmar, has navigated these obstacles both throughout and after her pregnancy, as she seeks care for herself and her one-month-old baby, Gam.

She has found support in *Healthy Journey*,* a project operating in Myanmar that provides essential health services to 16,100 conflict-affected people. Located in the town of Lashio, and operated by the Lashio Health Commission, healthcare services have eased some of Mai's anxieties and logistical hurdles.

Initially, Mai received antenatal care via a mobile clinic run by the commission that would travel over 445 kilometres from Lashio to Mai's village. However, the situation worsened. Says Mai, "As a consequence of the conflict, the medical teams were unable to come to the village, and there were no reliable clinics around the village. We faced many difficulties related to accessing health services."

She eventually had to relocate to Lashio as an internally displaced person and was relieved to find the Health Commission's clinic operating on the campus of the local church. Life remained a challenge in the months leading to the birth of her son as Lashio wasn't free from strife. "It is tense, and many people carry guns," says Mai. "Just going to the clinic feels risky, especially at night when the streets are deserted."

Mai has persevered, crediting her Christian faith and determination to ensure her son receives the necessary care. "It is a challenge, but it is worth it for my family's well-being," she says.

When the time came to give birth to Gam in February 2024, she did so under appropriate medical supervision at the Lashio Public Hospital where her newborn received quality essential care.

Today she's back at home in her village and consults with the clinic by phone as needed.

"I thank the Health Commission very much for the support provided to me during my labour and delivery in the hospital," Mai says. "Now our health, including my baby's, relies primarily on the Lashio Health Commission clinic."

* *Healthy Journey* launched in March 2023 and concluded in April 2024. The project was run by the Lashio Health Commission clinic, which is part of the local church diocese's mission, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity. The clinic operates in a consortium with World Vision International Myanmar and World Vision Canada. Funding is provided by the World Health Organization.

EDUCATION



More than \$5

*in social benefits
are generated for
every dollar invested in
our early childhood
development programs*



EDUCATION



GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Educating children amid rapid global change

The number of out-of-school children around the world has increased from 244 million to 250 million since 2021.⁴⁴ Meanwhile, nearly 120 million students who are attending school are often not attaining minimum proficiency in reading and math.⁴⁵ This is the result of education systems being under-equipped to provide children with the values, knowledge and skills needed to thrive in today's complex world.

Globally, school systems are still recovering from the impact of COVID-19, with challenges such as increased student dropout rates and absenteeism, poor student engagement, mental health issues and teacher shortages.⁴⁶ By 2030, an estimated 44 million more primary and secondary school teachers will need to be recruited globally.⁴⁷ The pandemic has revealed the ways in which technology can support learning during school closures, especially for geographically and socially isolated children. Yet more than half of all students and teachers still have no access to the internet or digital devices.⁴⁸ The provision of education needs to be reimagined so that in the future, school systems can respond to rapidly changing economies, climate change, political and social instability, and the digital technology revolution.





Your support will help renovate classrooms, train instructors, improve literacy, provide vocational skills and more.



GIVE NOW
SCAN OR CLICK

Global disparities in early childhood development (ECD)

Inclusive and quality ECD programs unlock the potential of young learners. They promote school readiness by providing children with early brain stimulation, foundational literacy, numeracy and social skills. This prepares them for successful lifelong learning and well-being in primary school and beyond. However, 60 per cent of children in low-income countries do not have access to ECD opportunities,⁴⁹ and 37 per cent of the world’s children—over 300 million—are projected to fall short of minimum proficiency levels in reading by 2030. These numbers are reflective of significant inequalities in education access and learning outcomes. Children growing up in the poorest households and in rural areas are the furthest behind, with only 55 per cent of children aged 36-59 months being developmentally on track, compared to 78 per cent of children in the richest households.⁵⁰

The divide between the haves and the have-nots is worsening, despite school being among the most important spaces for equalizing opportunity. The family and home environment play a critical role in a young child’s survival and development. In sub-Saharan Africa, only 40 per cent of children have experienced a positive and stimulating home learning environment, compared to 90 per cent of children in Europe and North America. Quality ECD remains unreliable and often of low quality, rendering the learning experiences of young children less than optimal for their holistic development.

Barriers to quality primary and secondary education

In 2022, UNESCO reported that 250 million children aged 6-18 were out of school, 122 million of them being girls and young women. Estimates show a slowdown in global progress to reduce the number of out-of-school children.⁵¹ Regional disparities persist, with the number of out-of-school children increasing in sub-Saharan Africa (98 million) and remaining very high in Central and Southern Asia (85 million). If these trends continue, then [Sustainable Development Goal 4](#)—quality education for all by 2030—risks not being achieved.

The barriers to children’s education are numerous and vary among countries and communities. Families facing poverty and food insecurity may rely on their children, especially boys, to support the family through agricultural work or child labour. For girls and children with disabilities, stigmatizing barriers such as poverty, cultural norms and practices, child marriage, and gender-based violence are more pronounced.

Girls who are managing their periods face obstacles to education. A combination of factors, including stigma and a lack of access to information, hygiene products and safe, private washing facilities keeps girls out of school. For example, according to a 2022 UNICEF report: 15 per cent of girls in Burkina Faso; 20 per cent in Ivory Coast; and 23 per cent in Nigeria had missed school in the past 12 months because of their period.⁵² Even as global school enrolment rates equalize for girls and boys, completion rates for girls remain lower in low-income countries.⁵³

GLOBAL CHALLENGES

APPROACH + STRATEGY

RESULTS

STORY



Education systems need to be gender-responsive and inclusive of the unique learning needs of girls and children with disabilities. National policies that prevent pregnant or young mothers from re-entering and finishing school must be revised to allow them to return to their studies, as was done in Tanzania in 2021.⁵⁴

Technical and vocational education to address youth unemployment

Globally, 267 million young people between the ages of 15 and 24 are not in employment, education or training, and almost three out of four lack the skills needed to enter the workforce.⁵⁵ Disparities in education and employment for youth are influenced by gender, poverty, rurality, disability and migrant/refugee status. About 156 million young people in low- and middle-income countries are working poor, and nearly 30 per cent of the poorest 12- to 14-year-olds have never attended school.⁵⁶ This leaves the door open for harmful survival and coping behaviours, including violence, gang affiliation, drugs, migration, trafficking, anti-social habits, depression or suicide.

Many factors prevent youth from being fully engaged economically, such as low education, mental health challenges, and a lack of access to life skills opportunities or technical and vocational education and training (TVET). Youth from vulnerable populations encounter other obstacles to quality skills training, including language barriers, lack of foundational skills such as literacy and numeracy, inability to pay fees, familial responsibilities, and inadequate social and emotional support. There is growing recognition of the role of TVET in upskilling youths with the necessary competencies to fully participate in the workforce. However, most TVET institutions are insufficiently equipped to serve large populations of vulnerable youth.

Underfunding to education in emergencies

When children living in emergency contexts are asked what they most need, their response is most often to continue their education. Education protects against trauma, injury and death during a crisis but also against repeat future threats to child well-being. Safe and nurturing learning opportunities provide a return to familiar routines, instill hope for the future and mitigate the psychosocial impact of violence and displacement.

An estimated 224 million children and adolescents are affected by crises, with 32 per cent of those out of school. Girls make up 53 per cent of crisis-affected, out-of-school children. About 127 million school-aged children, accounting for 47 per cent of those affected by crises, are estimated to fall below the minimum proficiency standards set by SDG 4.⁵⁷

In 2021, only 2.9 per cent of global humanitarian financing went to education, considerably less than the UN's target of four per cent.⁵⁸ However, with increasing emergencies and polycrises globally, aid to education continues to lag. The sector ranks tenth in donor priority in the context of emergencies, receiving only 3.8 per cent of the total humanitarian funds distributed by the end of 2023.⁵⁹ The promise of SDG 4 will not be achieved without greater commitment to investing in, prioritizing and protecting education, particularly in conflict and crisis contexts.



APPROACH + STRATEGY

- *Work with children and their families from birth to stimulate brain development and learning using play-based approaches*
- *Support children to achieve foundational literacy skills, especially children in fragile contexts*
- *Equip adolescents and youth with skills to earn a living and continue their education/training*
- *Influence governments to provide improved, gender-transformative and inclusive education services*
- *Partner with communities and schools to address social, cultural and gender/inclusion-related barriers to learning*

World Vision 



Girls and boys have the knowledge and skills to lead fulfilling, productive lives

World Vision provides access to gender-responsive, equitable and inclusive education in safe and nurturing learning environments for millions of children and youth. We support those who are most vulnerable and hardest to reach, such as refugees and displaced children, and learners with disabilities.



At the household level, with the support of teachers and volunteers, we train parents and caregivers in child-centred learning strategies they can use at home to help girls and boys develop pre-literacy and pre-numeracy skills, reading fluency and comprehension by the end of primary school. Play-based early brain stimulation helps children develop cognitive, language, social, emotional and physical skills, starting from infancy. Our youth life skills curriculum prepares and mentors adolescents and young women and men in their chosen future pathways, through preparation for employment, business entrepreneurship programs, and connections to vocational training and employment opportunities.



At the community level, our gender and inclusion approaches address the barriers to education that girls and children with disabilities especially experience, including norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent them from attending or staying in school. We collaborate with ministries of education to build the capacity of teachers in child-centred, gender-responsive and inclusive teaching methods. Our education and technology innovations support the development and use of learning technologies to enhance foundational literacy and improved student learning outcomes, train teachers to integrate technology into their teaching practices and build information technology skills for all students, including those with disabilities. Innovative approaches to addressing mental health and trauma for conflict-affected children, such as therapeutic music programming, help children cope with the stresses that can keep them out of schools.

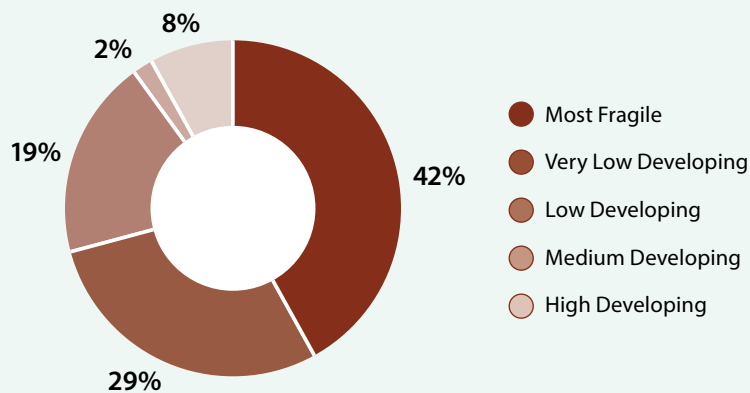


At the systemic level, through advocacy with governments and global education stakeholders, we work to transform and strengthen education systems and policies. We work with distinguished academic and research partners to generate findings on best practices, innovations and gaps in our education programming. Research data and evidence is shared with external audiences at conferences, in journal publications and learning events, and is used by our education staff at all levels to improve our core education models and programming.

In fragile contexts, we adapt and contextualize our core learning approaches to meet the needs of refugee and displaced children and children on the move whose education has been disrupted. Alternative and catch-up education programming ensures continuity in their learning, prevents learning loss, and helps them reintegrate into formal school programs. We advocate with governments for improved funding and educational services for children affected by conflict and crisis. Education programming is combined with protective services, social-emotional learning approaches, and mental health and psychosocial support, to build children's resilience in the face of trauma and stress.

RESULTS

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES BY LEVEL OF FRAGILITY

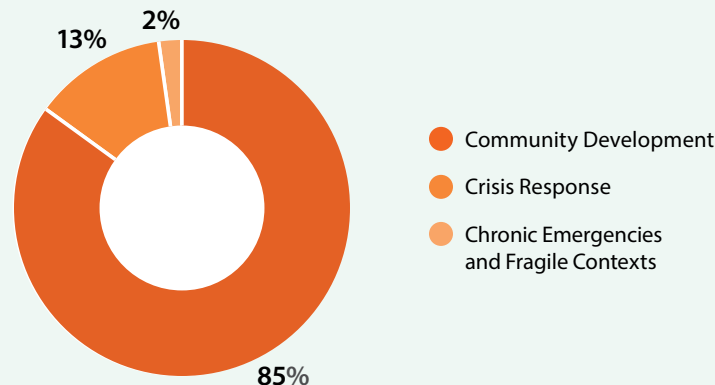


In 2024, \$22.5 million was invested in 90 education programs, reaching 412,811 girls, 403,881 boys, 271,404 women, and 265,772 men. This year Zambia, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe emerged as the top three recipient countries. It is important to note that in 2024, the fragility levels of people living in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe transitioned to **most fragile** from **very low developing** in 2023.

The goal for 2025 is to reach at least 1.1 million people through education-focused initiatives.

Major progress was made in expanding children’s access to essential learning materials. More than 379,000 children received school supplies such as books, backpacks, uniforms and bicycles, while over 763,000 reading materials were distributed to schools and communities. Educational institutions, including early childhood development centres and schools, benefitted from enhanced resources to improve learning environments. El Salvador, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were among the primary recipient countries.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMMING TYPE



In 2024, participation in literacy activities considerably increased in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Malawi, reflecting substantial program growth. Specifically in Ethiopia, the program goal was to support crisis-affected children in the Amhara region. Additionally, new literacy initiatives were introduced in Haiti and Sudan, highlighting expanded reach.

Steady progress was made in training caregivers to support early childhood development, including the training of 12,831 caregivers. Training efforts increased considerably in Rwanda, Cambodia and Haiti, while moderate growth was observed in Kenya and Ecuador. Our research in 2024 has also expanded to better understand the value of early interventions such as through our Learning Roots program approach. We learned that **\$5 in education benefits are generated for every dollar invested in our early childhood development programs**. Moreover, in a five-year period, these programs provided **a boost in education equivalent to giving more than 108,000 children an extra year of school**.

PROGRESS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

12,831 caregivers were trained to support young children’s early development, reading and numeracy skills through play.



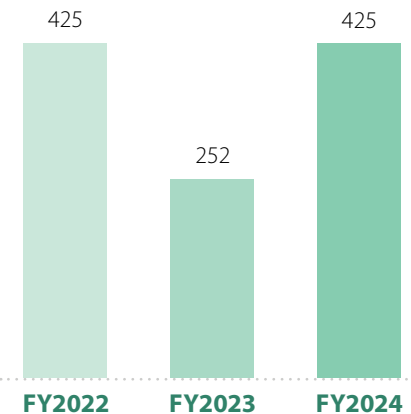
That's more than all the early childhood educators in British Columbia.*

- **34,360 children**, including 17,465 girls and 16,895 boys, attended **early childhood development centres**.
- **425 new early childhood development centres** were established with the support of World Vision programs.
- **65 educational facilities** like schools and early childhood development centres were **meeting quality standards**.
- **3,855 teachers** received curriculum training, equipping them to better **support children’s learning**.

* Source: British Columbia, WorkBC, 2024.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of early childhood development centres established



In 2024 Rwanda hosted two projects that established a significant number of early childhood development centres.

PROGRESS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

379,033 children received school supplies and resources for their education including books, backpacks, uniforms and bicycles.

That many children would fill Vancouver’s BC Place seven times over.*

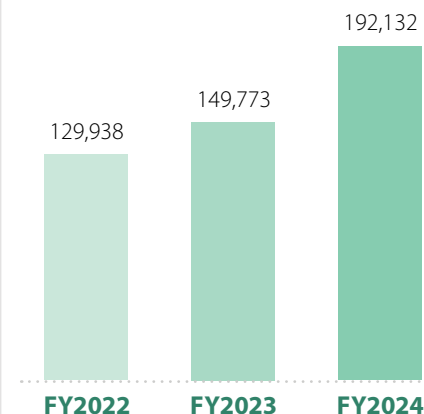


- 192,132 children, including 95,532 girls, attended in-school or after-school literacy activities.
- 763,324 reading materials and 102,221 school supplies were provided to schools and communities in support of children’s education.
- 21,386 caregivers were trained in ways of supporting their children’s reading skills, and 3,963 teachers, school committee members and government staff received training on children’s literacy.
- 3,855 teachers received curriculum training, equipping them to better support children’s learning.
- 4,929 parents and caregivers are actively participating in and supporting their children’s education.

* Source: Wikipedia, 2024.

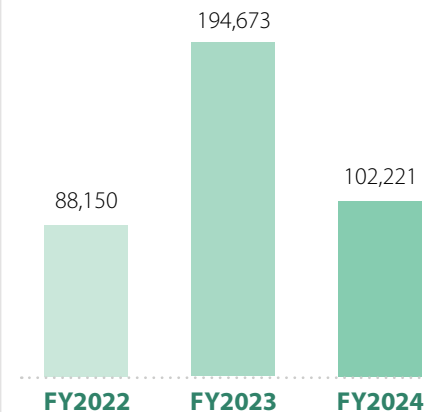
THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of children who attended in-school or after-school literacy activities



Our funding focus on the education sector has increased and generated significantly larger results.

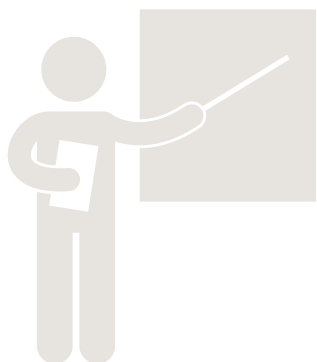
Number of school supplies provided



This variability is a result of receiving corporate gifts.

PROGRESS IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

62,035 youth—31,664 female and 30,371 male—participated in life skills training through World Vision programs.



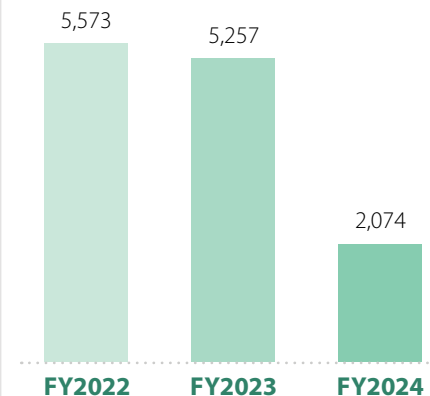
That's more than all the social workers in Canada.*



- 2,074 people have undertaken vocational or technical training education.
- 18,550 community members were reached through awareness sessions and information on the importance of education.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of people taking vocational or technical training



Vocational training is trending downward as a result of change in country priorities.

Education can break the cycle of poverty. Support children in their formative years with classrooms, teachers and more.



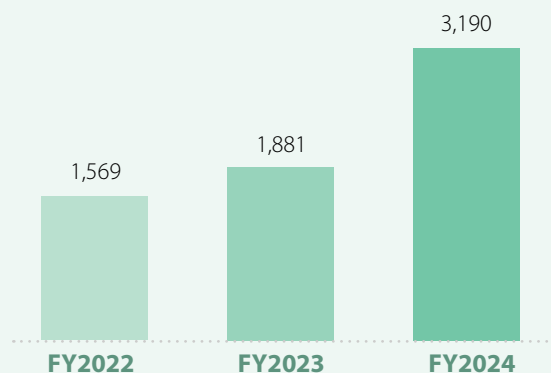
BREAK POVERTY CYCLES
SCAN OR CLICK

* Source: Statistics Canada, 2023.

CHANGE

Efforts put in by families and communities over the past several years have contributed to measurable change. Here are some education examples we gathered in 2024.

Our recorded trend



Number of children and adolescents who had dropped out of school and have re-enrolled or are currently attending non-formal education opportunities, such as vocational programs. This positive trend is a result of efforts from programs such as the Vision for Vulnerable Youth multi-year program in Latin America and East Africa.

358 teachers who received training are using their new skills to teach reading.

In **Pillaro, Ecuador**, the proportion of children at the end of elementary school who achieve at least a minimum level of proficiency in reading increased from 30.8 per cent in 2022 to 70.5 per cent in 2024.

In **Olopa, Guatemala**, the number of children and adolescents that have completed a life skills curriculum was 161 in 2024, up from an initial target of 106 set in 2011.



IMPACT

- **2024 analysis of our Learning Roots early childhood development project model in 53 projects across 16 countries showed that for every \$1 invested, \$5.06 is generated in social benefits, such as improvements in children’s lifetime earnings.**
- **Over five years, World Vision Canada’s Learning Roots programs provided a boost in education equivalent to giving 108,214 children an extra year of schooling. Parents whose children joined these programs for the first time saved a cumulative 16,010,958 hours in childcare time.**

FUTURE

In fiscal year 2025, we aim to reach 1.1 million girls, boys and adults through our education programs.

FEATURE STORY:**A song of healing and happiness**

Junior uses the power of song to heal trauma in children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Clinical psychologist Junior Tshiasuma Bamulenga has treated over 1,000 children, mainly girls, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Instead of traditional psychology, his creative approach marries Cognitive Behavioural Therapy with elements of music therapy.

He has been working with the nonprofit Make Music Matter and World Vision since 2020 to provide an approach to music therapy for conflict-affected children in the Central Kasai region. Dubbed “Healing In Harmony,” the approach addressed mental health symptoms and psychosocial stress, including anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts, self-esteem issues and more. The treatment was especially focused on getting girls to return to school. Running from 2020 to 2024, the treatment was part of the *Equality for Girls’ Access to Learning (EGAL)* project, and was funded by Global Affairs Canada.

The idea that music can have healing power wasn’t an immediate revelation for Junior. He began his career in traditional medicine and studied biochemistry. Two years into an internship at a local hospital he had an experience that left him changed.

Says Junior, “I saw some doctors prescribing medicine to cure certain physical conditions such as headache and heartache, but this prescription did not work because the origins of the conditions were psychological.”

He began considering “somatization,” a process by which mental health symptoms affect the physical body through mind-body connections. That was when he made the switch to clinical psychology as the best way to provide mental health support to children in difficult situations.

Music therapy approaches can be effective for two reasons. It can distract from negative experiences by modulating the activity of brain structures involved in emotional reactions. The therapy can also help people understand that a happy, meaningful life is possible despite negative experiences; the result is reduced or eliminated stress, despair and fear.

Junior saw how successful treatment could be with a child under his care who was exhibiting symptoms of anxiety and depression after witnessing the execution of her uncle in 2017 by a rebel group. “She failed classes, used to isolate from others, and always looked sad,” says Junior.

Following the therapy, he says she recovered, and today describes her as “happy, doing well both at school and emotionally.”

The need, especially among girls, remains “enormous” in Junior’s region of the country. So the song he continues to sing is that projects like *EGAL* remain vital to improving children’s overall well-being and their continued pursuit of education.

CHILD PROTECTION
+ PARTICIPATION



\$6

*in health and
education benefits
are generated for
every dollar invested
in our community-led
advocacy work*



CHILD PROTECTION + PARTICIPATION



GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Child protection threatened by conflict, climate change and rising costs

The rise in major conflicts, increase in climate disasters and ongoing economic crisis continued to create conditions that threaten the survival and well-being of children in 2024. The global food and nutrition crisis, alongside localized conflicts and climatic shocks, is intensifying severe child food poverty (meaning a lack of access to, and consumption of, a nutritious, diverse diet), especially in fragile countries.⁶⁰ It is estimated that hunger claims the lives of 10,000 children every day.⁶¹ The soaring costs of food, fuel and fertilizer only exacerbate the problems families face.

Marginalized families and communities are forced to make difficult and dangerous choices that have far-reaching consequences for child well-being, now and in the future. These include child labour, begging, dropping out of school, sexual exploitation and child marriage as coping mechanisms for avoiding hunger.⁶² In the least developed countries, slightly more than one in five children (aged 5 to 17) are engaged in labour that is considered detrimental to their health and development. Fewer than 35 per cent





Your support will help keep children safe, teaching communities ways of protecting them and preventing new cases of abuse or exploitation.



GIVE NOW
SCAN OR CLICK

of children are reported to have access to social protection systems. Because of this, families fall victim to these negative coping mechanisms in order to survive severe material deprivation.⁶³

While some progress has been made to prevent specific forms of violence against children, such as corporal punishment and trafficking, overall progress has stalled. Certain forms of violence against children—including domestic violence, child marriage, female genital mutilation and child labour—are likely to rise post-pandemic. In the face of the [hunger crisis](#), four million girls were forced into early marriage to help their families in 2022—already an increase of almost 50 per cent in less than a year.⁶⁴

In Haiti, the UN has estimated that 30 per cent to 50 per cent of armed group members are children. They are subject to coercion, abuse and exploitation stemming from persistent social, economic and political fragility caused by ongoing violence in parts of the country.⁶⁵

Despite more countries prohibiting physical punishment against children in the home, nearly 400 million children under five—or six in 10 children within that age group globally—regularly endure psychological aggression or physical punishment at home.⁶⁶

Participation and empowerment are critical for children’s protection and well-being

Despite children’s desires to be active participants in their own lives and social spheres, they are often deprived of agency and influence over decisions that affect them. This is especially the case for girls. Across the board, girls are excluded from decision-making around food and nutrition, access to resources, and issues relating to their health, including sexual health.⁶⁷ Enhancing women and girls’ participation and empowerment increases their protection, as they gain access to critical information about their risks, rights and needs. This allows them to support themselves and their communities in tackling harmful social norms that perpetuate gender-based violence.

In the communities where we work, children with disabilities are the most vulnerable. Yet they are the most hidden for reasons largely tied to socio-cultural norms and beliefs about persons with disabilities. UNICEF estimates that nearly 240 million children in the world today, or one in 10, have some form of disability.⁶⁸ This potentially limits their participation and can leave them more vulnerable to abuse.

Children want their voices to be heard and can play a significant role as agents of transformation. Active engagement of children and young people in advocacy and campaigning is essential to promote policy reform, implementation and monitoring. Through decades of work, we know that youth participation ensures better results not only for children and young people, but also for the entire community.



APPROACH + STRATEGY

- *Strengthen the ability of all responsible parties to fulfill their child protection duties*
- *Build ties between communities and their formal child protection systems*
- *Address underlying causes of violence against children, especially those rooted in gender inequality*
- *Empower children and youth to be active agents of change*

World Vision 



Girls and boys are protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation and all forms of violence

World Vision is responding to the child protection challenges imposed by conflict and poverty—and further aggravated by conflict, climate change and the rising cost of living—using a systems approach that addresses root causes of violence against girls and boys. Through this approach we empower key actors to work together to create a protective environment that cares for and supports all children, especially the most marginalized.



At the household level, we empower girls and boys with life skills, resilience, psychosocial well-being and support so they can become influential protection actors in their environment. We also work with children and their parents, with the support of faith and community leaders, to transform harmful gender norms, attitudes, and discriminatory behaviours into positive ones.



At the community level, we strengthen the people, structures, services and supports around girls and boys in order to prevent violence in all its forms, protect them from violence in all its forms and respond to incidents of violence in all its forms.



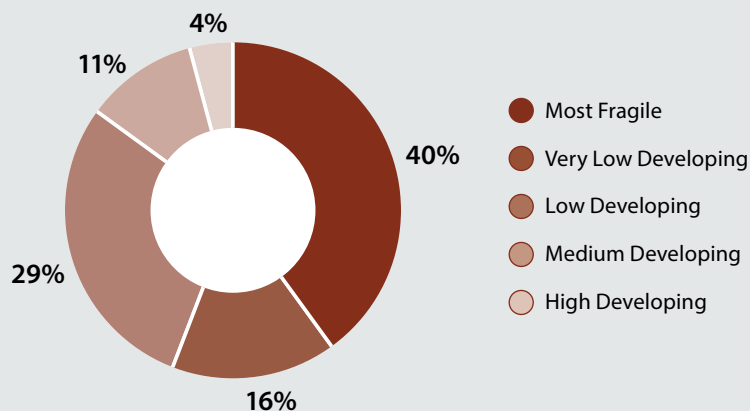
At the systemic level, we advocate with government and other stakeholders to improve child protection laws, ensure accountability by duty bearers when those laws are broken and address the root causes of children’s vulnerability.

In fragile contexts, we work across [all sectors of development](#) to ensure that children’s rights are protected in unstable or emergency situations, such as establishing child-friendly spaces for displaced populations to provide safe environments for children.



RESULTS

CHILD PROTECTION AND PARTICIPATION EXPENDITURES BY LEVEL OF FRAGILITY

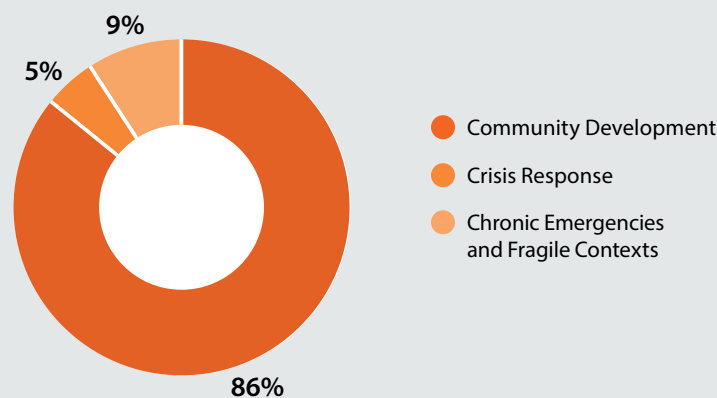


In 2024, \$67.2 million was invested in 172 programs, reaching 533,256 girls, 520,447 boys, 610,860 women, and 591,734 men. Similar to 2023, investment in the child protection and participation sector increased in 2024, with a focus on allocating resources to the most fragile communities. Honduras, Iraq and Mozambique were the top three recipient countries.

The goal for 2025 is to reach over 805,000 people through child protection and participation-focused programs.

From 2021 to 2024, there has been a positive trend in the number of children and adults trained on child protection topics such as positive parenting, children’s rights and early marriage. South Sudan saw the highest engagement, with 287,222 individuals trained, followed by Central African Republic (29,283) and Haiti (19,401), reflecting a growing commitment to strengthening child protection efforts globally. [Our research](#) estimates that **for every dollar invested in our positive parenting programs, more than \$4 in mental health benefits are generated for the children who participate.**

CHILD PROTECTION AND PARTICIPATION EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMMING TYPE



Child protection activities focused on ending violence had a notable increase in participation from 66,359 in 2023 to 187,356 in 2024. The *Matyazo Child Protection and Education* project in Rwanda figured prominently in this increase. Our dedication to addressing this critical issue is unwavering, as we strive to ensure a safer and brighter future for all children.

Since 2022, the number of people receiving psychosocial support services has steadily increased, with a spike in 2024 to 52,311 individuals, up from 11,575 in 2023. This jump was largely driven by the *Increased Equitable Access to Learning Opportunities in a Safe and Protective Environment* project, which launched in specific regions of Ethiopia in response to the **East Africa Hunger Emergency**.

However, the closure of the *Lifesaving WASH, Health and Protection Emergency Response in Baidoa* project in Somalia at the end of 2023 led to a notable decrease in the number of community support groups established.

PROGRESS IN CHILD PROTECTION

486,328 people—54,669 children and 431,659 adults—were trained on child protection, including positive parenting, children’s rights and early marriage.



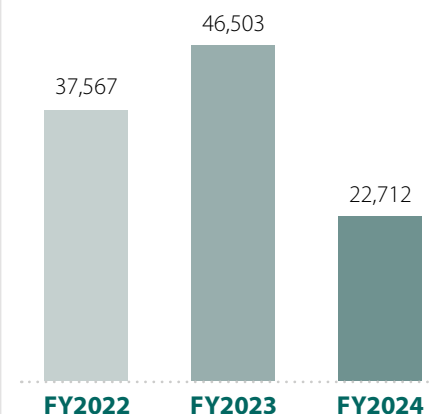
That’s close to the number of children under 19 in the city of Toronto.*

- **3,328 local partners**, including community organizations, churches and faith-based groups, were engaged in our programs to support stronger communities, while **6,679 faith leaders** and representatives of faith-based organizations were working to address the root causes of child vulnerability.
- **22,712 child protection cases** including situations of abuse or neglect were identified, followed up on and referred as needed.
- **187,356 people**, including 40,026 girls and 36,465 boys, participated in activities aimed at supporting child protection and **ending violence** against children.
- **52,311 people**, including 44,269 women and children, received **psychosocial support** services.
- **5,136 child protection units** and committees were **established and operational**.

* Source: Statistics Canada, 2021

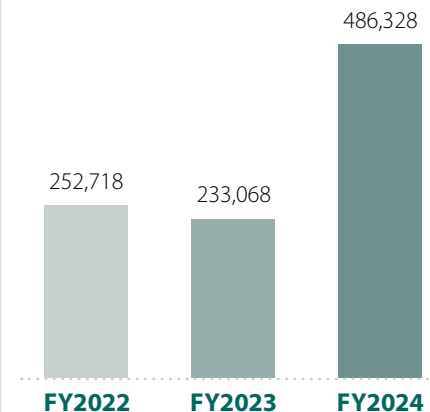
THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of child protection cases



Decreased case management and psychosocial support are a result of fewer projects targeting these needs.

Number of people trained on child protection



PROGRESS IN CHILD PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

34,774 children and youth participated in groups and clubs, gathering with peers to develop new skills and positive values.



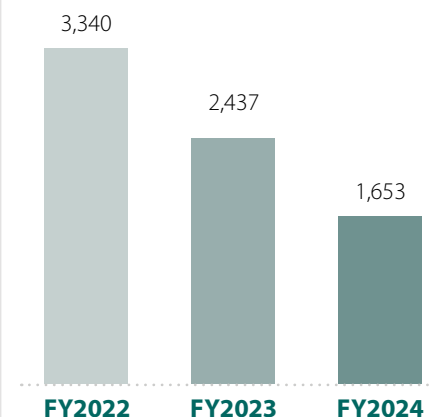
That's more than all the kids playing hockey in U7 leagues in Ontario and Quebec.*

- 222,344 people are participating in activities that provide **spiritual nurture** and encouragement for children.
- 53,492 people participated in **community-level advocacy** and social accountability initiatives.
- 1,653 children's clubs are **bringing girls and boys together** around topics like peace, advocacy and good water, sanitation and hygiene habits.
- 168 **child-friendly spaces** were established, renovated or refurbished, providing settings where children can participate in **positive and nurturing age-appropriate activities**.

* Source: Hockey Canada, 2021.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of functioning children's clubs



WVC is no longer operating in India, which was previously responsible for a majority of the clubs.

Millions of children suffer from violence, exploitation and abuse. Your support helps communities take more effective action to protect their children and children's rights.



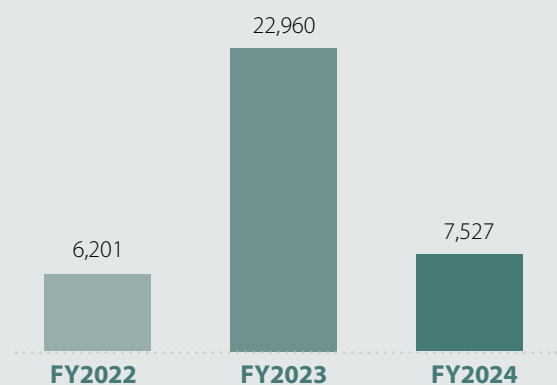
PROTECT CHILDREN

SCAN OR CLICK

CHANGE

Efforts put in by families and communities over the past several years have contributed to measurable change. Here are some child protection and participation examples we gathered in 2024.

Our recorded trend



Number of children under age 18 who received birth certificates in the past year because of World Vision's work. This provides a record of existence and allows them to access essential rights and services like education and healthcare. The spike in FY23 is due to a single program in Mozambique exceeding typical WVC program reach.

13,811 children report that their views are sought and incorporated into decision-making.

110,000 people, including 55,451 women, know key child protection risks and how to properly respond or find support.

In the *Every Girl Can* program in Mozambique:

- The proportion of girls and young women who say their confidence in reporting protection incidents, such as gender-based violence, increased from 5.6 per cent in 2022 to 19.3 per cent in 2024.
- In 2024, 9.3 per cent of girls and young women report having knowledge about forms of sexual and gender-based violence, up from 3.7 per cent in 2022.

In Pillaro, Ecuador:

- The proportion of children enjoying adequate physical, emotional and spiritual development conditions increased from 11.9 per cent in 2019 to 57.7 per cent in 2024.
- The proportion of adolescents reporting positive and peaceful relationships with their caregivers increased from 36 per cent in 2022 to 47.6 per cent in 2024.



IMPACT

- **2024 analysis of our Citizen Voice and Action approach in 148 projects across 30 countries showed that for every \$1 invested, \$6.24 is generated in health and education benefits. Communities have saved the lives of 1,355 children over five years by using our local advocacy approach to improve their health services.**

FUTURE

In fiscal year 2025, we aim to reach over 805,000 girls, boys and adults through through our child protection and participation programs.

FEATURE STORY:**Guilhermina, a deaf teenager, finds new purpose in her community**

Guilhermina and her son are taking a path toward transformational change through her participation in the Access to Justice for Adolescent Girls Who are Hard of Hearing project.

When Guilhermina became pregnant at age 16, her parents were mystified. It wasn't a question of her age alone. Their daughter was born deaf and mute, and the father of her unborn child was nowhere to be found in their village in northeastern Mozambique.

However, World Vision's *Access to Justice for Adolescent Girls Who are Hard of Hearing** project was available to provide support. The gender equality project helps hard of hearing adolescent girls and young women live free from sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination. Now 17, Guilhermina is one of 4,000 participants.

Although Mozambique has a very high rate of child marriage, Guilhermina's parents do not support the practice. With the help of local government and World Vision, the father of Guilhermina's child was tracked down. He has since been providing her with assistance. Guilhermina currently lives at home with her three-month-old son, her parents and six siblings.

She has faced other challenges as well.

Before the project began, Guilhermina was denied access to school and was often excluded by her peers from participating in local events. Today she is learning to read and write through literacy classes. Her goal is to reintegrate into traditional school and complete her education so that she can provide her son with a good life. The project additionally includes community education sensitizing people to issues concerning disability. While work remains to be done, community attitudes about disability are improving and she has become an integral, beloved member of her village.

Guilhermina is also one of 125 girls who have received agricultural resources and dignity kits through the project. The kits help women and girls maintain proper hygiene while reducing vulnerability. They include hygiene items like sanitary pads, toothbrushes, toothpaste, soap, nail trimmers and traditional fabrics called *capulanas*. These items are useful to the entire household. The agricultural seeds and tools have also helped produce a harvest that has helped feed her family and cover expenses such as diapers and school supplies.

These changes mark a dramatic shift in the trajectory of Guilhermina's life. Her mother, Adelaide, is deeply thankful.

"When I look at my daughter, after everything she has been through and the difficulties she has faced, I can see that her greatest strength is persistence and resilience," she says. "In the midst of adversity, she is still a happy, caring and kind girl!"

* World Vision Canada and the Manitoba Council for International Cooperation provide support. Slated to conclude in March 2025, the project is integrated with the *Every Girl Can* project, which is funded by Global Affairs Canada.

WATER, SANITATION
+ HYGIENE



Every five minutes,

*another case of diarrhea
is prevented for a child
under five through our
WASH programs*



WATER, SANITATION + HYGIENE



GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Children die needlessly because of water, sanitation and hygiene-related problems

Globally, at least two billion people do not have access to safe drinking water. Although [Sustainable Development Goal 6](#) seeks to provide water and sanitation access for everyone by 2030, much progress still needs to be made in order to meet the goal. More than half of the world's population does not have access to safe sanitation,⁶⁹ like latrines and toilets, while at least 1.7 billion people use a drinking water source that has microbial contamination.⁷⁰

Girls and boys are often the most affected when access to clean water is difficult or where there is a lack of good hygiene and sanitation facilities. Diarrhea is both preventable and treatable, yet 446,000 children under the age of five die each year due to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).⁷¹ In conflict zones, children are nearly 20 times more likely to die from diarrheal disease than from the conflict itself.⁷²

Six in 10 diarrhea-related deaths are attributed to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation.





Provide clean water, improve sanitation and hygiene, and bring real change to children’s lives.



GIVE NOW
SCAN OR CLICK

Simply washing hands with soap can reduce the risk of diarrhea by 40 per cent and protect against many other illnesses. By using basic water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, many more lives can be saved.

Even as progress is made, deep inequalities related to water and sanitation on regional and national levels remain. Globally, 2.3 billion people do not have a handwashing facility with soap and water at home.⁷³ In sub-Saharan Africa, where the lack of water is more prevalent, women and girls often must walk more than 30 minutes to get water—a burden that also puts their health and safety at risk.

These disparities are compounded by growing challenges brought on by political instability, economic crises and climate change. Estimates project over 140 million people will be forced to migrate within their countries by 2050 because of climate change,⁷⁴ adding strain to inadequate water and sanitation facilities, if they exist at all.

Schools worldwide lack basic WASH services

A [UNICEF report](#) on the state of water, sanitation and hygiene in school settings found half of all schools do not have basic hygiene services, while a third of all primary schools lack basic sanitation and water. Some 802 million children do not have a proper handwashing facility with soap and water at school.⁷⁵

Women and girls are uniquely affected by poor sanitation. At least 500 million women and girls are lacking a safe, clean, private facility to manage their menstrual hygiene, which affects girls’ education. A World Bank meta-analysis found that one in four adolescent girls in India did not attend school during menstruation because of inadequate toilets.⁷⁶

Investing in WASH has broad benefits to society

About half of the world’s healthcare facilities do not have hand-washing facilities where patients are treated. This deficiency can increase the spread of germs and bacteria, potentially exposing patients and healthcare professionals to preventable disease or illness. A World Health Organization study calculated a global return of US\$5.50 for every dollar spent on sanitation, seen in lower health costs, more productivity and fewer premature deaths.⁷⁷ World Vision Canada’s efforts have been particularly effective, with **every \$1 invested in our WASH programs generating \$14 in economic benefits for local communities**, including increased productivity, and reduced illness and death.

Achieving universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene would bring remarkable change, with global reductions in waterborne disease, better nutrition outcomes, hundreds of daily deaths prevented—and the reality of a world that upholds the dignity, safety and future prospects of an entire generation.



APPROACH + STRATEGY

Collaborate with local communities, organizations and governments to develop and implement gender-responsive water and sanitation programs and projects

Facilitate adoption of gender-sensitive hygiene and sanitation practices that prevent the spread of disease

Provide emergency WASH services during humanitarian crises

Ensure schools and health centres are equipped with gender-responsive, accessible WASH facilities

World Vision 



Child and family health is protected through safe water, sanitation and hygiene services

World Vision’s WASH programs bring safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices to communities around the world. We prioritize making improved water sources and sanitation facilities accessible for the most vulnerable, including marginalized groups—often women, girls and people with disabilities. Our water, sanitation and hygiene programs take place in both fragile and stable contexts.



At the household and community levels, WASH services are developed by residents in collaboration with NGOs, governments, the private sector and donors. The resulting water projects serve diverse populations—from small collections of households to large communities accessing water taps and kiosks through piped gravity systems. Women are instrumental in choosing the location of the water points and participating on water management committees, often as leaders of the committees.



At the systemic level, we collaborate with local authorities to support better access to WASH services, which are essential when providing basic healthcare to girls and boys. In schools, World Vision works to provide access to safe water and improved sanitation through upgraded, gender-responsive latrines along with hygiene education, including menstrual hygiene management. To provide ease of access, facilities are modified where needed for students with physical disabilities.

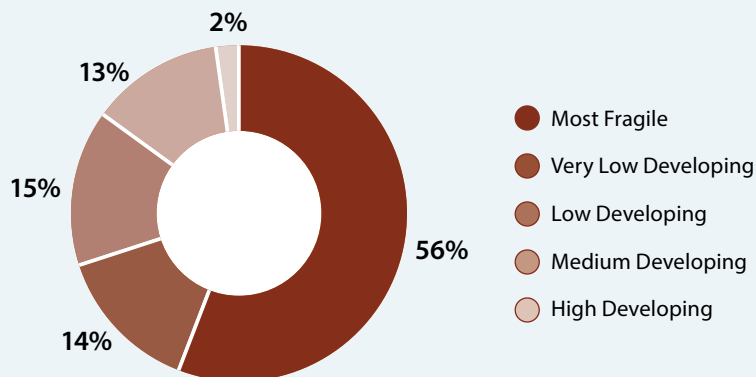
In fragile contexts, we provide gender-responsive WASH services in camps for refugees and internally displaced people.



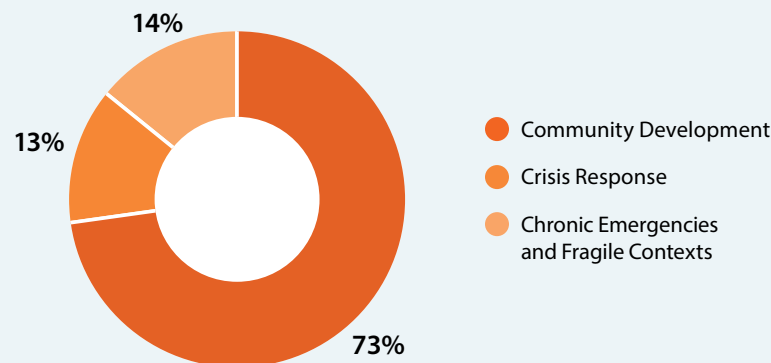
World Vision supports the installation of mechanized water systems that provide safe, clean water to communities like this one in Zambia.

RESULTS

WASH EXPENDITURES BY LEVEL OF FRAGILITY



WASH EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMMING TYPE



In 2024, \$21.2 million was spent across 112 programs, reaching 277,708 girls, 264,325 boys, 399,706 women and 376,113 men. Chad, Lebanon and South Sudan emerged as the top three recipient countries for WASH initiatives. Support in South Sudan focused on the **Sudan Crisis and Migration Emergency Response**, while in Chad, efforts aligned with the **West Africa Hunger Emergency Response**.

The goal for 2025 is to reach nearly 875,000 people through WASH-related projects.

In 2024, 444,868 individuals gained access to safe drinking water of which the Dominican Republic represented the biggest share at 149,000. This was due largely to the response to the tropical disturbance affecting the region. Additionally, this effort expanded to new countries, including Somalia, Yemen, Angola, Haiti, Sri Lanka, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Jordan.

Major progress was also made in providing access to handwashing facilities at home or in schools. Chad saw the most notable increase, rising from 2,284

in 2023 to 86,720 in 2024. Rwanda also experienced substantial growth, and efforts were extended to Malawi, Mauritania, Senegal and Uganda.

Training and raising awareness have always been an essential part of World Vision’s programs. In 2024, Mozambique, Sudan and Yemen saw the highest numbers of people trained or involved in community WASH initiatives. It is important to note that our WASH programs are most frequently integrated, meaning water, sanitation and hygiene go together to strengthen systems and families for a healthier future. [Our research](#) estimates that **on average, 22 acute respiratory infections, 343 cases of diarrhea and nine cases of malnutrition-related stunting are prevented daily among children under five because of our programs.**

Mozambique experienced a considerable increase in participation in WASH activities, from 7,604 in 2023 to 69,013 in 2024. Similarly, Sudan’s participation rose from 15,318 in 2023 to 67,874 in 2024. Yemen and Burkina Faso were newly included in this effort in 2024.

PROGRESS IN WATER AND GENERAL WASH

7,161 water sources were constructed, rehabilitated or improved, providing safe water for children and families to drink.

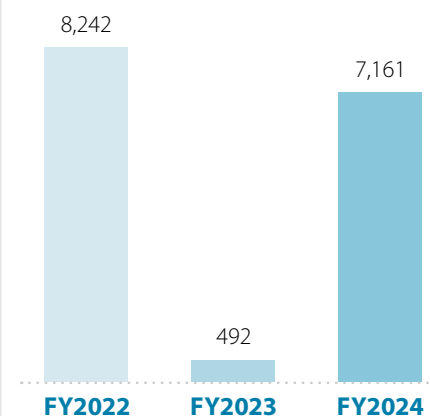


That's as many water and waste water treatment plants in all of Canada.*

- 678 WASH committees were established or reactivated.
- 17,477 people received emergency or water, sanitation and hygiene kits to support their health and well-being during times of need.
- 366 institutions received improvements in WASH services, which may include water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, resources and services.
- 45,193 WASH products were distributed for family health, such as hygiene kits and water filters.
- 1,266 people, including vendors, received training to manage and maintain WASH infrastructure.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

Number of water sources constructed, rehabilitated or improved



2023 reported a significantly lower figure because, atypically, it did not feature a large project.

* Source: Statistics Canada, 2020.

PROGRESS IN SANITATION AND HYGIENE

281,513 people—including 64,423 children—were trained or involved in community water, sanitation or hygiene initiatives.



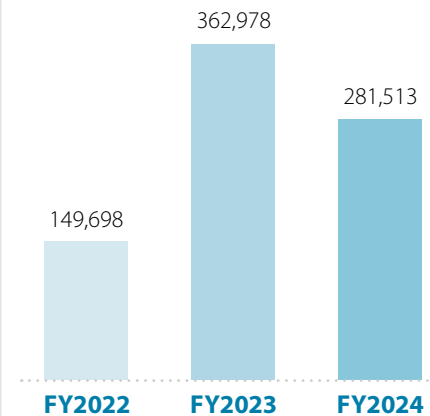
That’s almost the number of people living in St. John’s, Fredericton and Charlottetown combined.*

- 238,438 people gained access to handwashing facilities at home or school.
- 9,597 reusable menstrual hygiene kits were distributed for adolescent girls and women.
- 11,741 sanitation facilities, including latrines and handwashing stations, were constructed or updated.
- 44 schools had adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities in place.

* Source: Wikipedia, 2024.

THREE-YEAR TRENDS

People trained or involved in water, sanitation or hygiene initiatives



2023 and 2024 have trended significantly higher due to training to address several emergencies.

Access to clean water makes communities stronger, and their children safer and smarter. Support the provision of life-changing water.

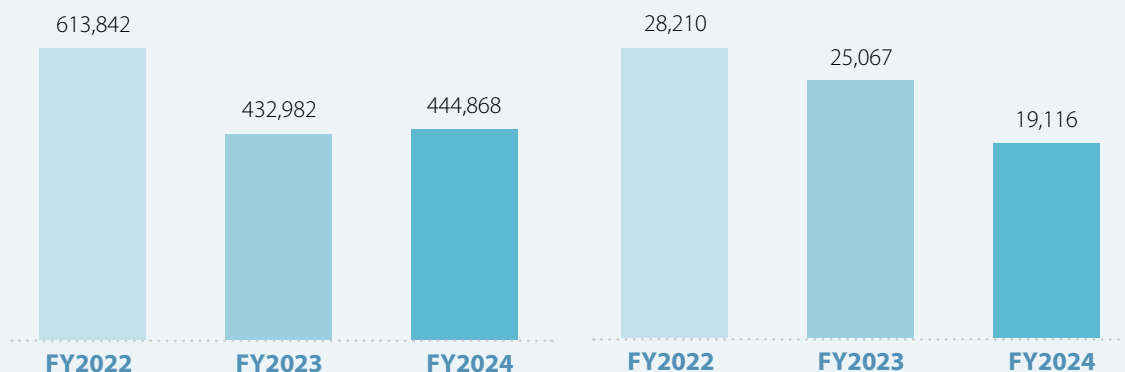


GIVE
CLEAN WATER
SCAN OR CLICK

CHANGE

Efforts put in by families and communities over the past several years have contributed to measurable change. Here are some WASH examples we gathered in 2024.

Our recorded trend



Number of people who gained access to safe drinking water.

In Olopa, Guatemala:

- The number of people who have gained access to basic drinking water services reached 2,460 in 2024, with an initial target of 3,822 set in 2011.
- The number of people who have gained access to basic sanitation services reached 2,150 in 2024, with an initial target of 2,547 set in 2011.
- The number of schools that have gained access to basic drinking water services reached six in 2024, surpassing the initial target of five, set in 2011.

Number of women and girls who gained improved access to menstrual hygiene management either through distribution of products or availability of adequate infrastructure.



IMPACT

- **2023 analysis of our Integrated WASH approach in 67 projects across 24 countries showed that for every \$1 invested, \$14.37 is generated in benefits for children, including the prevention of over 2.5 million cases of disease and 4,901 deaths over three years.**

FUTURE

In fiscal year 2025, we aim to reach nearly 875,000 girls, boys and adults through our WASH programs.

FEATURE STORY:

Clean and safe water changes a child's life



Amos, 11, his mother (left) and three of his four sisters, are among the members of his community enjoying the health benefits of clean and safe drinking water.

Amos' enthusiasm is contagious.

The 11-year-old is a sponsored child in Grade 6 in the Menkao Area Program,* Democratic Republic of the Congo. He is concerned about water and the promise it holds for his community. With World Vision's support, a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project has improved health and well-being in his village.

"I'm excited about what's going on in my community through World Vision," he says. "People in the community visit me to see how I'm doing, and whether I've been to school. What a great love for others! This drives me to be as considerate of others—not only in my family, but wherever I find myself."

It wasn't long ago that Amos experienced stomach aches and vomiting caused by the community's unclean and contaminated water supply. The Menkao WASH project helped him and his community make the connection between access to safe water, hygiene and improved health.

"It was through our school hygiene club, supported by World Vision, that I learned how to treat water, do environmental sanitation, practice personal hygiene and the five critical moments for handwashing," explains Amos. "It helps me to avoid waterborne illness and to be in good health, and I've noticed a big change in my life as a result of these good hygiene habits."

Because of the project, 15,005 people have access to safe drinking water, 13 sanitation facilities have been built or improved and 44 protected water sources have been built, rehabilitated or improved.

Illness due to contaminated water remains an occasional issue due to inconsistent access to water treatment supplies. Nevertheless, Amos is relieved that he, his five siblings and his parents are involved in building a healthier community. "My strength lies with my parents; their presence encourages me to go forward.

"It's my parents who influence me to love studies to distinguish myself from the other [students]. They always give me the example of a cousin who studied a lot; he is now a lawyer. They tell me that studies can [allow me] to open up to the world and be more [successful] than they are."

Becoming a lawyer is not for Amos, though. In keeping with his passion, he plans to be a doctor. "I'm often inspired by doctors, what they do to help people recover their health," he says. "It's my dream to become a doctor, too."

* The Menkao Area Program is a 20-year child sponsorship effort supported by World Vision Canada and will run until 2026. Its water, sanitation and hygiene project began operation in 2018 and is scheduled to conclude in FY25.



2024 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- **ADVOCACY:** A key focus is on developing government relationships and laying the groundwork to advocate for policies that address the global hunger crisis.
- **EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** The number and intensity of humanitarian crises continue to grow, most recently including conflict in the Middle East. Our response is growing with it.
- **TRANSFORMATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:** Transformative change happens when space is made for children to take greater agency in their own lives. A positive parenting project shows how.

SPOTLIGHT ON: **ADVOCACY**

Our advocacy efforts elevate the voices of people who are facing challenges that make it difficult for vulnerable children and their families to live full and flourishing lives. This work happens at four levels.

- 1. With our partner communities**, World Vision's Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach empowers people to engage with their local governments, increasing accountability of politicians, officials and providers who use public resources in service of the community.
- 2. With national governments**, World Vision engages with leaders on laws and policies affecting children's rights and the provision of resources for community services.
- 3. With international organizations including the UN**, we create space for community voices to speak up for their needs. We advocate for strong global policies—especially those concerning humanitarian crises and fragile contexts.
- 4. In Canada**, we advocate for federal government policies and funding that improve the well-being of children worldwide and allow for continued humanitarian work, with Canadian youth advocates playing an important role.

Our VOICES community has more than 93,000 members. They were key contributors in over 112,000 actions taken last year to support the world's most at-risk children.



ADD YOUR VOICE
SCAN OR CLICK



Engaging government leaders and the Canadian public

In 2024 we continued to nurture key relationships with governments, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations. New connections with government leaders were also established.

[ENOUGH](#), a three-year global advocacy campaign to end child hunger and malnutrition, was launched by the World Vision Partnership. In Canada, our focus is on urging the Government of Canada to fix broken and unjust food systems.

This year was critical for developing influential government relationships and laying the groundwork to advocate for policies that address the global hunger crisis. We undertook an extensive research project to identify policy recommendations for how the Government of Canada can help build more resilient global food systems. The resulting ENOUGH white paper will be published early in fiscal year 2025.

To kickstart our political engagements, **we collaborated with [World Vision East Africa](#)** to amplify the voices of those at the forefront of the global hunger crisis. Lilian Dodzo, WV East Africa's regional leader, visited Parliament for two days of meetings with government leaders and shared stories of families impacted by hunger and malnutrition.

Additionally, while the 2023 federal budget brought cuts to international aid, the 2024 budget featured a new commitment of an additional **\$350 million over two years for humanitarian crises**. This significant increase was the result of consistent advocacy with our [Bigger Than Our Borders](#) coalition partners.



The most vulnerable children especially need healthcare, food and clean water. Give where you can make a critical difference.



**GIVE WHERE
NEEDED**
SCAN OR CLICK

Advocating for the right to learn

Our advocacy for children's right to education was marked by the Refugee Education Council gathering for a third year. World Vision hosts the council in collaboration with the Canadian International Education Policy Working Group. The council is funded by Global Affairs Canada and was launched as part of Canada's Together for Learning campaign.

Throughout 2024, the council has had significant opportunities to influence global education policy and decision-making. Most notably, members attended the [UNHCR Global Refugee Forum](#) in Geneva, Switzerland, as part of Canada's delegation. The forum informed a series of pledging frameworks through which global investments will be made. It was held following months of council-led consultations with civil society, UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), Global Affairs Canada and refugee and displaced youth.

In June, after over **1,600 applications to this year's Refugee Education Council** were received, we launched the organization's [second phase](#). International Development Minister Ahmed Hussen joined Michael Messenger, Frontlines Executive Director Strachen Fredrick, Council alums and current members to [announce Canada's \\$450,000 investment](#) over three years toward the council's renewal. With the Together for Learning campaign concluding in December 2023, this renewal is significant as it invites the council to participate directly in shaping the future of Canada's investment in education.

We are excited to work with the council's 13 young refugee leaders, who hail from around the world, to deepen our education advocacy for refugees.

We also played a key role in testifying before Parliament for the **passing of Motion M-78**, which calls for Canada to research the issue of disability-inclusive education at a global level. The motion led to a report tabled in the House of Commons, which is a big step toward meaningful action to support children with disabilities' right to education.



Watch this short film, directed and produced by members of the Refugee Education Council, which sheds light on the mental health challenges faced by refugees and displaced learners.



WATCH NOW
SCAN OR CLICK

Leading vital thought leadership

In April, we launched a major research report conducted with Ernst & Young: [Putting Children First for Sustainable Development](#). This groundbreaking report calls on donor governments to focus more on children in their international development spending and highlights how investing in children can reap a high return in those children's communities.

Alongside key research documents, our team was pivotal in initiating and hosting major conversations on child protection issues in the movement to fight child marriage.

In December, we hosted a roundtable discussion with senior leaders from Global Affairs Canada, UNICEF/UNFPA's Global Program to End Child Marriage, Girls Not Brides, Save the Children Canada and World Vision International. The gathering [generated a well-received thought leadership piece](#) on the global effort to end child, early and forced marriage.

We followed up in March by co-hosting a panel and small group discussion at UN CSW68 with Global Affairs Canada, Save the Children Canada and Islamic Relief Canada to dig deeper into best practices for tackling child marriage. These opportunities to lead and influence the conversation, strategies and metrics around fighting child marriage create pathways for partnership, deeper advocacy and programmatic funding.

In May, at the Healthy World Conference (hosted by the Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health), we brought together World Vision International, the UN World Food Programme, Société de coopération pour le développement international and Feed the

Children Canada for a high-level conversation exploring the impact of resilient food systems in minimizing food insecurity.

Over the past several years we have played a leading role in sectoral efforts to tackle racism in the international development sector as co-chair of the Anti-Racism Cooperation Taskforce. This year was our last as co-chair, concluding with the publication of the [Collective Commitment Report](#) on anti-racism.



Equipping youth for advocacy

Youth voices continue to be deeply vital to World Vision's advocacy efforts, and we are honoured to help equip them with practical skills and knowledge for advocacy work.

We hosted the second annual **Youth Vision Summit** in May. This one-day hybrid conference doubled the previous year's attendance and featured our [CFL ambassador, Henoc Muamba](#). Two members of our National Youth Council, including Rhodes Scholar [Katherine Dibbon](#), were awarded World Vision's Heroes for Children Courage Award. This award was given to celebrate both their long-time involvement with our [No Child For Sale campaign](#) and for securing important media attention for their advocacy work.

SPOTLIGHT ON: EMERGENCY RESPONSE

CRISIS RESPONSES

Humanitarian emergencies result from many kinds of situations—from rapid-onset natural disasters like earthquakes or flooding, to political conflicts that drive people from their homes. These crises can build slowly over time or strike suddenly and unexpectedly.

World Vision's response efforts focus on saving lives and providing for basic needs in the short term, while working with communities to help them rebuild when immediate threats have passed. We keep girls and boys at the centre of our plans, concentrating on their physical and emotional safety and well-being; this focus on children often sets us apart. [Read more about our approach in emergencies.](#)

This year has seen a steady increase in the number and intensity of humanitarian crises. In 2024, more people than ever before were displaced; globally, one in 73 people have been displaced by conflict or disaster. Children are disproportionately affected, with one in five living in, or fleeing from, conflict.

Hunger and disease outbreaks are costing lives and contributing to stunting, wasting and malnutrition among children. As fragility intensifies, the “polycrisis”—combining global conflicts, climate change and the rising cost of living—exacerbate the impact on marginalized and vulnerable people. **An estimated 300 million people around the world are now in need of humanitarian assistance.**⁷⁸

[The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024](#) says these crises can erase the hard-earned gains many countries have made toward the SDGs. When a natural disaster or man-made conflict occurs, a country's progress can be set back even further.

World Vision Canada responded to 36 crises in 35 countries in fiscal year 2024. Support from our donors equipped us to respond, though here we are highlighting emergencies that made global headlines and affected millions of people. These were the conflict in the Middle East, the ongoing global hunger crisis and the continued conflict in Ukraine.



In the wake of a disaster, it is children who suffer most. Help provide life-saving supplies to children and families affected by crisis.



PROVIDE RELIEF
SCAN OR CLICK

Conflict in the Middle East

On October 7, 2023, conflict erupted between the country to the south of Lebanon and Gaza, and is ongoing. World Vision is not present in Gaza but responded immediately via teams in the West Bank and Lebanon to reach children and their families affected by the conflict. The response continues to face many challenges, but World Vision is committed to meeting the needs of the most vulnerable children and their families in the West Bank and Lebanon.

World Vision's response

World Vision began operating in Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza in 1975. Since then, our organization has developed one of the most extensive community-based presences among organizations operating in the West Bank, with 80 dedicated staff. In 2023 we worked with over 136,000 individuals, including almost 95,000 children residing in approximately 150 villages across the West Bank. World Vision also operates in a number of countries across the region including Lebanon, Jordan and Syria.



Between long travel distances, economic pressures and risks of violence en route, many women in the West Bank were not having their pregnancies regularly monitored for health or complications. World Vision supported two clinics with mobile ultrasound machines and other obstetric care material that allowed women to continue antenatal and post-natal visits close to home without prohibitive economic cost or safety risks.

Reaching the most vulnerable in the midst of conflict

Through the collaborative work of the World Vision Partnership* we have reached **326,061 girls, boys, women and men** in the West Bank and Lebanon with:

- Assistance to meet basic food, shelter, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene needs.
- Psychosocial support.
- Safe access to quality learning and educational materials.
- Livelihoods resources.
- Contextually appropriate community-level contingency planning, disaster risk reduction, and protection that empowers local actors.

With donations from the Humanitarian Coalition, we have provided health and child protection services to conflict-affected communities. This coalition brings together leading aid organizations to provide Canadians with a simple and effective way to help during international humanitarian disasters. Working with the World Vision team in the West Bank, we have achieved the following since October 2023:

- **16 safe community spaces and 16 kindergartens** in northern and central West Bank are being rehabilitated.
- **43 primary health centres** were equipped with medical supplies and equipment to facilitate frontline response at the local level.
- **810 households** received a cash distribution to purchase groceries, personal hygiene items, clothing, cooking gas, and items for infants and toddlers such as diapers. This distribution reached **5,725 individuals**.
- **75 psychosocial support facilitators** were trained in art- and sport-based psychosocial support curricula and will provide critical psychosocial sessions to children and their caregivers.

* World Vision Canada donors contributed 56 per cent and 29.8 per cent of funds raised for programs supporting residents in the West Bank and Lebanon, respectively, between October 2023 and September 2024.

Global Hunger Crisis

The global [hunger crisis](#) continued to worsen over the last year. Global conflicts, climate change and the cost of living are making it harder for families to get sufficient food or find stable livelihoods to support themselves. More families are being pushed to the brink of starvation and more than 248 million people are facing severe hunger.

In countries like Canada, people are negatively impacted by the cost of healthy, nutritious meals and food prices. But for people living in fragile contexts, hunger and food insecurity issues compound an already difficult situation. The UN World Food Programme estimates that 70 per cent of the world's hungry people live in areas afflicted by war and violence. Girls and boys are the most vulnerable. Poor nutrition and hunger are responsible for the deaths of 3.1 million children a year.



World Vision's response: Addressing catastrophe with our largest-ever appeal

Since the World Vision Partnership launched the largest appeal in its 70-year history in May 2022, we have already invested more than US\$223 million in nutrition-specific programs. The World Vision Partnership continues to aim to reach 30 million people with US\$2.5 billion in programming in 28 countries of highest concern and alert as part of its Global Hunger Response between October 2023 and September 2025.

Because these crisis levels of hunger come with other complex issues, our response has been multisectoral and focused on:

- Providing **emergency food** to directly address hunger and price shocks.
- Improving families' **access to food**.
- Providing **clean water**.
- Ensuring access to **nutrition and health services**.
- Keeping the most vulnerable **safe**.
- Strengthening people's **resilience** to food insecurity and livelihood-related shocks.



Children have a right to food. Your support can help end the global hunger crisis.



**FIGHT
GLOBAL HUNGER**
SCAN OR CLICK

Making progress

Because of collaborative efforts with the World Vision Partnership through the Global Hunger Response, in 2024*:

- **14,488,791 people**, including **8,364,312 children**, were reached with urgently needed food.
- **4,181,384 people** were reached with cash and voucher assistance to purchase food and necessities within their own markets.
- **717,420 children** received hot meals and/or dry rations through school feeding programs.
- **682,787 people** were reached through primary healthcare support.
- **224,224 children** were reached through severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition management.
- **1,581,268 people** were provided with access to clean, potable water.
- **276,003 people** benefitted from joint activities between food security and child protection to prevent negative coping mechanisms.
- **67,306 caregivers and children** affected by food insecurity accessed psychosocial support.

* World Vision Canada donors contributed 24.3 per cent of the funds raised for programs in partnership with the WFP and other UN agencies between October 2023 and September 2024.

Ukraine Response

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine continued to intensify in 2024, ravaging frontline communities, and causing forced displacement and family separation. Destruction of vital infrastructure is widespread, decimating essential services across the country. As a result, there is a huge need for humanitarian assistance.

Despite the prolonged nature of the conflict, which escalated on February 24, 2022, with the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the initial goal of the Ukraine Crisis Response has not significantly changed. This goal includes delivering inclusive, need-driven humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced people, and the most vulnerable children and their families in Ukraine, Romania, Moldova and Georgia.

Over the past two years, World Vision has scaled its operations in Ukraine, Romania, Moldova and Georgia to meet the growing needs of the most vulnerable children and their families affected by the war. As of September 2024, there are 3.6 million internally displaced people in Ukraine and another 6.2 million from Ukraine recorded globally. Women and children make up almost 77 per cent of those who have fled the crisis. According to the UN, the war in Ukraine has left over 12.7 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including almost two million children, which remain the most vulnerable and at the greatest risk in this conflict.⁷⁹ World Vision's response has the following priorities:

- **Child protection and education:** Particularly the most vulnerable children and those whose lives have been disrupted by the conflict.
- **Psychosocial and mental health support:** With our partners, we carry out mental and psychosocial support to help children and their families cope and recover from shocks.
- **Cash assistance programs:** Providing for immediate physical needs via cash vouchers is a direct, effective and dignified way to deliver support to those who need it. Cash assistance empowers both people and markets.
- **Winterization:** Coordinating with partners to support and implement programs to ensure people have warm, safe and dignified living conditions to survive Ukraine's harsh winter season.
- **Livelihood support:** Improve access to livelihood opportunities through skills development and provision of targeted support.
- **Support local partners:** Help empower and support equitable local partnerships to respond effectively and efficiently to needs.

Since the launch of the Ukraine Crisis Response, and as of September 2024, World Vision has reached **1,912,228 people**, of which **874,801 are children**.



A World Vision staff accompanies Michael Messenger as they walk through Hostomel, Ukraine. The town has suffered some destruction as a result of the conflict with Russia.



Millions of Ukrainians have been displaced by conflict. Support the recovery of children and their families.



**BUILD LIVES
TOGETHER**
SCAN OR CLICK

Making progress

By collaborating with the World Vision Partnership, in 2024*:

In Ukraine:

- **446,387 people** have been reached with food assistance.
- **73,325 hygiene kits** have been distributed.
- **74,656 people** have benefited from child protection programming.
- **12 partner organizations** support the response.

In Moldova:

- **11,599 children** of refugees have benefitted from education programming.
- **11,181 people** have benefitted from temporary shelter assistance.

In Georgia:

- **6,334 people** have benefitted from mental health and psychosocial support services.
- **\$135,675** was distributed for cash-for-protection activities.

In Romania:

- **30 service hubs** have been established and are operational.
- **4,635 people** have been provided with livelihoods services.

* World Vision Canada donors contributed 6.7 per cent of the funds raised for programs supporting the Ukraine Crisis from October 2023 to September 2024.

CHILDHOOD RESCUE—FRAGILE CONTEXT PROGRAMMING APPROACH

In 2024, World Vision continues to support children and their families who are living in countries and areas marred by conflict, violence, climate change and severe levels of inflation. The dynamic needs of children, families and communities in these fragile contexts can easily fluctuate alongside shifting environments. According to [experts](#), the share of the world's extreme poor living in fragile contexts could surge to 86 per cent by 2030.

In order to ensure that children can survive during emergencies, are able to adapt to new situations and thrive when their environment stabilizes, World Vision has implemented programs utilizing the Fragile Context Programming Approach across seven countries: Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Lebanon, Mali, the Philippines and Somalia.

Childhood Rescue in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially the eastern part of the country, has suffered from complex and continuous humanitarian crises for more than 20 years. The Binza Health Zone, within Rutshuru territory, has been particularly impacted by two decades of instability. Conflicts between rebel groups are ongoing and this violence impedes community members' ability to relocate.

With a special focus on vulnerable children, the *Childhood Rescue* program in the DRC supports more than **12,000 people** through the following interventions:

Food Security: World Vision helps farmers grow nutritious food by training community members in improved agricultural practices and climate-adapted agriculture. We also support feeding for infants and young children through education and skills training for mothers and carers of young children.

Hygiene: World Vision educates adults and children on when and how to use water sources and toilets to contain the spread of diseases (including the prevention of COVID-19), and to improve overall health.

Child Protection: World Vision has formed community groups to ensure that cases of child protection for the most vulnerable children don't fall through the cracks. This is accomplished through local community child protection committees which monitor cases of child abuse and neglect. These committees also provide referral services to other agencies or government services for further support.



Increasing fragility may cause people to flee and hinder our ability to move freely. In these situations, we shift to cash programming for vulnerable families. For diseases like Ebola, we use prepositioned supplies and trained staff to support survivors. Further deterioration results in pausing the program to protect our staff and communities. Once the situation normalizes, most people return home, initially requiring emergency support, then transitioning to livelihood support and dialogue for continued peace and partnerships.

Childhood Rescue in Afghanistan

Afghanistan is one of the most difficult places in the world to be a child. The country has endured a 35-year conflict which has severely restricted its poverty reduction efforts, straining the fabric of society and depleting coping mechanisms. Political, economic and security issues, combined with a lack of resilience to natural disasters such as floods and droughts, put immense pressure on households to meet their basic needs.

The *Childhood Rescue* program in Afghanistan supports neighbourhoods in Herat City that host internally displaced households, especially those affected by the earthquake in October 2023. The program provides vital lifesaving support to conflict and disaster-affected children and their families through the following interventions:

- Increasing the availability and quality of health and WASH facilities.
- Improving access to emergency food assistance in partnership with the UN World Food Programme and others.
- Equipping communities and faith leaders to act as agents of change for the protection of children, through community protection committees.

The program will continue to build on previously created scenario planning designs (including for rapid-onset disasters such as flooding), while integrating response and adaptation measures. “Context monitoring” considers the current political and security context, impact of COVID-19, and feedback gathered through accountability mechanisms, to make project adjustments as needed.



Making progress

Context monitoring is an instrumental tool in the Fragile Context Programming Approach. By regularly monitoring the social, political, environmental, economic and security contexts according to a set of indicators and thresholds, program teams were able to adapt programs to meet the changing needs of children and their families. In 2024:

- The program team in **Afghanistan** repurposed a portion of their program budget in order to address increased WASH needs in response to the Herat Earthquakes in the intervention area.
- Due to the contextual changes reported in **Somalia**, project interventions were adjusted to include health interventions in response to the emerging health needs reported by health centres. The project reprogrammed some budget expenditures and reallocated resources toward the purchase of medical supplies. Priority was also given to addressing the economic and livelihood changes by providing unconditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable households.
- Due to the extreme heat the **Philippines** was facing this year, the program team pivoted their program to equip schools with fire safety items before the height of the summer heat as an anticipatory action.
- In **Honduras**, as a result of the Eta and Iota hurricanes, the program team shifted the intervention approach to humanitarian assistance and coordination with local partners to support the impacted communities.

SPOTLIGHT ON: TRANSFORMATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

World Vision is committed to transformational development, which describes both how we respond to poverty and vulnerability and how we work with communities and partners to achieve a vision of life in all its fullness for every child.

The process uses shared learning and holistic change to address the deep structural, spiritual and social root causes of poverty and child vulnerability. During the journey, vulnerable children—alongside their communities, economic systems and government—lead their own work to understand the challenges, injustices and opportunities for sustained child well-being.

Within a transformational development mindset, World Vision commits to the following in our ministry to children, the poor and the disenfranchised:

- 1. Listen.** We listen to God and the people we serve. We ensure that women, men, girls and boys are involved in the decisions that affect their lives. In fragile contexts, we address the survival needs of affected populations and the drivers of violence, fragility and vulnerability that they identify in order to build peace, social cohesion and resilience.
- 2. Include.** We prioritize and include the most marginalized and vulnerable children and families, regardless of ethnicity, faith, gender or any other factors. We do this because God calls us to protect and empower the most vulnerable, to include them in decision-making and ensure they are benefitting from our work.
- 3. Empower.** Our goal is to support the people we serve to drive their own recovery and future development as conditions allow. We promote the full participation of women and men, girls and boys, and help create opportunities for vulnerable populations to influence program decisions.
- 4. Connect.** We collaborate and connect with local actors including civil society organizations, faith-based organizations, churches, local and national governments, and the private sector. Here, our aim is to strengthen the capability of these actors and their networks to pursue transformational development. We build relationships with and between other organizations that are characterized by equity, transparency and mutual benefit.
- 5. Challenge.** We seek to strengthen the systems and institutions that work for children and rebuild a relationship of accountability between service providers and users. In fragile contexts we address fragility by collecting local- and national-level data to support peace and influence duty-bearer and service-provider behaviour and policies for children.
- 6. Adapt.** We work across the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus to support vulnerable communities and families to survive, build peace and increase resilience to shocks and stresses. These are where factors most risky for children—including conflict and fragility, climate risk, extreme gender inequality and social exclusion—intersect, especially in urban and fragile contexts.



Lidia (on the left) smiles as she hands a new child identity card to a beaming mother. A tireless advocate for children, Lidia has been instrumental in leading child protection efforts in her community in Indonesia.



Lidia (second from right), sits with several other young girls from her community. The positive parenting project supported her and other children with training they used to plan, implement and evaluate child protection initiatives.

FEATURE STORY:

A child forum drives change in Indonesia

When space is made for children to take greater agency in their own lives, transformative change is possible. At just 15 years old, Lidia's experience with a positive parenting project in Indonesia has already generated results.

Home is a remote village participating in the [Sekadau Area Program](#) where, as head of her village's child forum, Lidia has led the charge to get children set up with birth certificates and identity cards. These are crucial for accessing education and health services.

The forum was set up with the support of the positive parenting project to improve child participation in village development. The project trained Lidia and other children through a life skills curriculum and helped them plan, implement and evaluate their own programs for development.

"After assistance from World Vision Indonesia, we developed our own programs," explains Lidia. "Child monitoring is one of our programs. In this program, we came to every house and monitored birth certificate and child identity card ownership in [several villages]."

Lidia's team discovered that 12 children lacked birth certificates and 42 possessed no identity cards. The child forum took the further initiative to collect documentation from the parents and submit them to the government for registration.

The end result was that six children have since received birth certificates and 21 children now have identity cards. Because the registrations were facilitated by the child forum, parents even saved money by not having to process the registrations independently.

"Parents and children were very happy because they were helped to process birth certificates and child identity cards," says Lidia. "Those civil rights documents can be used by them for school registration and to access other social services such as social health insurance."

The child forum's work has gone on to influence further development by other actors. Spurred on by the forum the government is now conducting direct registrations. More parents—made increasingly aware of child rights—are stepping forward to process birth certificates independently for their children. In this way transformational development is increasingly taking place in the lives of vulnerable children.

A woman in a red shirt is riding a bicycle on a dirt path, followed by a child in a pink shirt walking. The path is flanked by tall corn plants on the left and dense green trees on the right. In the background, there are rolling green hills under a blue sky with light clouds.

2024 LEARNINGS

WISDOM GAINED FROM
FAILURES + SUCCESSES

In this section, we highlight three areas of learning from fiscal year 2024.

- Natural land restoration projects are raising farmers' income and improving child nutrition
- Girl-led approaches to youth empowerment challenge traditional notions about decision-making
- A new initiative sees World Vision staff learn from each other and as a result improve program quality

Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration plants seeds of regrowth

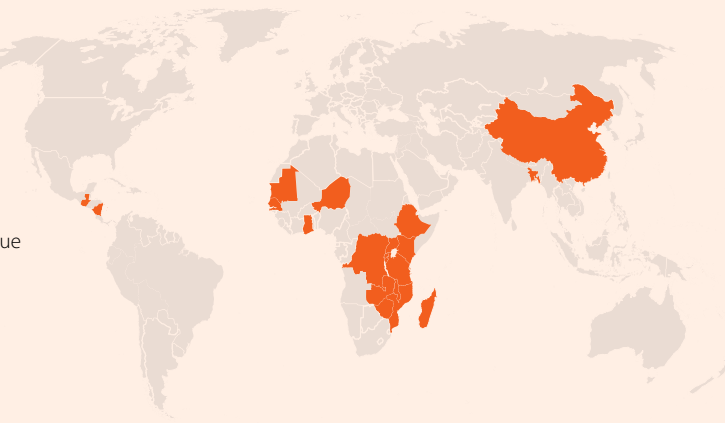
Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) is an innovative method for sustainably managing trees to improve vegetation, land and soil fertility. Rather than planting trees, farmers manage and cultivate the natural regrowth of trees. Notably, FMNR requires no specialized equipment.

While FMNR has been practiced in various forms around the world for centuries, World Vision first began exploring the technique in the early 1980s in Niger. World Vision Canada's support for FMNR spans numerous projects, the earliest of which began in Ethiopia during the 1990s.

To determine the effectiveness of this support, WVC commissioned a cost-benefit analysis of 40 of our FMNR implementations (2019-2023) across **19 countries**. Most of these are in sub-Saharan Africa.

COUNTRIES IMPLEMENTING FMNR

Bangladesh
Burundi
China
DRC
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guatemala
Kenya
Malawi
Mauritania
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe



How FMNR works

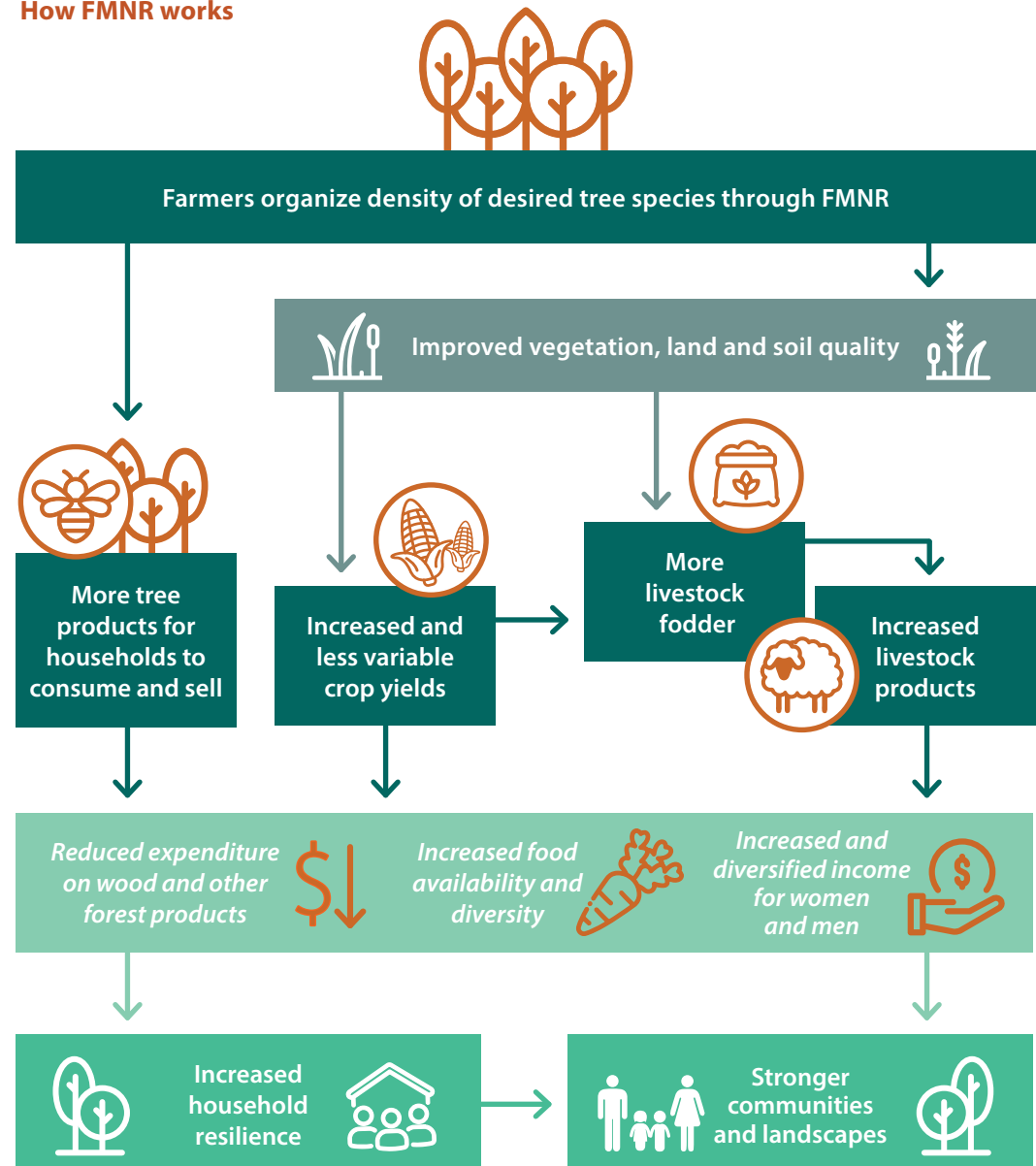
The benefits of FMNR are varied and include:

- **A net increase in household income from the sale of crops, timber and non-timber forest products.**
- **Averted mortality and morbidity of children under five due to improved nutrition.**
- **A reduction in CO₂ emissions due to carbon sequestration.**
- **Time savings from fuelwood collection.**

While these benefits can potentially last for decades, our analysis references a 20-year time period. This is because the results of FMNR beyond 20 years are uncertain given the effect of climate change on trees, agricultural yields and prices.

Our estimates indicate that FMNR projects reached 13,315 households, generating a net present value of US\$16.92 million. Forecasts estimate that over the 20-year implementation period the lives of 224 children under five will be saved and 3,193 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)* averted, also of children under five. Children will additionally receive benefits equivalent to US\$8.82 million from the time saved by not having to collect fuelwood.

Overall, the analysis indicates that adoption of FMNR is a net benefit. It increases income and food production, and improves environmental sustainability and children’s health. For every \$1 invested in FMNR projects, \$2.06 in combined economic and social benefits were generated for participants.



* A DALY measures how many years of healthy life are lost due to disability or being in a state of less than full health.

Results of our cost-benefit analysis

To measure the efficiency of our portfolio of 40 FMNR projects, we analyzed both their costs and benefits. The results are segmented at the country and project levels. The final figures are represented by what is called a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), calculated as the present value of the costs divided by the present value of the benefits.

Costs

The cost of implementing 40 FMNR projects was an investment of US\$15.94 million. This includes the direct financial costs to WVC of FMNR implementation and the opportunity cost of the time spent by participants to apply FMNR practices.

The costs attributed to WVC include (1) the training of FMNR committees and farmers by qualified FMNR experts and (2) the formation of community fire brigades capable of responding to fires that may threaten trees and regrowth essential to FMNR. This portion of the costs amount to US\$1.94 million, or 12 per cent of the total.

Opportunity costs for participants refer both to the work they must do to regularly prune and thin trees for FMNR, and to their usual farm production. These translate into incremental costs because farmers must either do these activities themselves or hire labour. These costs were significantly higher at US\$14 million, or 88 per cent of the total.



Households adopting FMNR practices: *benefits & costs*



Reduction in CO ₂ emissions due to carbon sequestration					✓
Increased timber and non-timber food product income	✓				
Increased crop income	✓				
Time savings from fuelwood collection		✓	✓		
Averted mortality due to improved nutrition (children U5)			✓		
Averted morbidity due to improved nutrition (children U5)			✓		
FMNR implementation costs				✓	
Opportunity cost of time for FMNR practices		✓			

Benefits

The benefits found in the analysis include:

- 1. Increase in production, variety of production and income:** The process of tree regeneration leads to the consumption or sale of a variety of timber and non-timber food products. These range from fuelwood, to leafy vegetables, to honey and edible seeds. Twenty-seven per cent of the total benefit, or US\$7.04 million, is attributable to this category. Improved crop yields mean bigger harvests, which increases farmer income. Fifty-one per cent of the total benefit, or US\$16.92 million, is attributable to this category.
- 2. Mortality and morbidity averted:** FMNR practices are estimated to save the lives of 224 children under five and avert 3,193 disability-adjusted life years.
- 3. Non-health benefits:** Children spend less time travelling to collect fuelwood, which leaves more time to generate value through other productive work. Twenty-one per cent of the benefit, or US\$8.82 million, is attributable to this category. FMNR-regenerated trees also play a vital role in removing carbon from the atmosphere by depositing it in their biomass. At US\$0.10 million (less than 1 per cent of the total), the benefit across the 40 projects is not significant, but remains noteworthy. The projected amount of CO₂ emissions sequestered is 291,449 tons.

In sum, the costs totalled US\$15.94 million and generated a present value of US\$32.87 million. This works out to a net benefit—known as net present value*—of US\$16.92 million for over 13,000 households.

* Net present value is a way to determine how much money something will make or cost in the future by accounting for the time value of money.

Analysis

There were 40 projects involved in the cost-benefit analysis across 19 countries. The benefits and costs are projected over 20 years starting from the period participants receive training on FMNR practices.

Overall, the analysis found that the FMNR investment has been a success, leading to positive health, income and environmental outcomes. The portfolio's overall BCR is 2.06. At a value of 1.0 costs and benefits are exactly equal. The result of 2.06 indicates that at the portfolio level, the FMNR program benefits outweighed the costs of implementation. For every dollar invested, an average of \$2.06 was generated in economic benefits.

At the project level, variations emerged, with BCRs ranging from a high of 4.84 to a low of 0.08. While the majority of projects returned a net benefit, 17 came in below 1.0.



Lessons learned: Results of the FMNR cost-benefit analysis

1. FMNR practices help save children's lives and prevent illnesses that can negatively impact their growth.

The FMNR investment is projected to save the lives of 224 children under five. When crop yields rise, more food is available for consumption and more income is available to buy food. As a result, children's diets diversify and improve, which helps them fight infections and prevent illnesses that can cause death.

Similarly, morbidity issues of stunting and underweight, which are due to specific illnesses or situations, are also reduced. This is a result of the improvement in diet afforded by FMNR practices.

2. For every \$1 spent on FMNR practices, \$2.06 in combined economic and social benefits were generated for participants.

FMNR is a cost-effective means of improving nutrition and health outcomes, especially among children, and for increasing incomes that result in sustainable livelihoods.

Organized by country, the investments in FMNR yield BCRs greater than 1.0 for 12 countries and less than 1.0 for seven countries. The overall BCR is 2.06. BCRs range from a low of 0.30 in Niger to a high of 3.92 in Uganda.

3. Smaller projects or those with high opportunity costs for labour tend to be less cost-effective.

Of the 40 projects, 17 have a BCR below one. The most likely explanation is that the number of participants is low (below 50), which is the case in 10 of the 17 underperforming projects. This suggests there may be a minimum participation count below which the FMNR-generated costs outweigh the benefits.

The remaining seven projects report relatively higher participation but incur a higher-than-average opportunity cost for the time adults spend engaging in FMNR practices. In these cases, low-skilled labour has an opportunity cost as high as US\$4.38 per hour, compared to the project average of US\$1.80 per hour.

These variations will be part of future investigations to understand how we can improve the delivery of program activities.

4. Improved data collection, especially that which takes into account gender, can better define the benefits of FMNR.

Much of the data used in the analysis relies on national surveys. However, project-specific data collection can enable more accurate estimation of the impacts of FMNR interventions. Additionally, breaking down income data by gender can help identify how FMNR interventions are being distributed among household members. This is an important consideration for World Vision as we continue to strive for gender equity as a driver of sustainable development in the programs we support.

5. Mechanisms for compensating farmers for CO₂ reduction could improve the effectiveness of FMNR.

As measured in these projects, the impact of FMNR in reducing carbon emissions is vital but modest. This is partly because the benefits from reduced CO₂ emissions accrue to society but are not directly captured by farmers participating in FMNR. Compensating farmers with carbon credits might help incentivize continued adherence to FMNR practices.

Our way forward

The cost-benefit analysis reveals that, overall, the investments in FMNR have been a cost-effective use of Canadian funds.

The combined effect of chronic economic inequality, climate change and conflict has continued to increase pressure on the livelihoods of the communities with which we partner. Conserving and restoring the forest-related ecosystem of food, environment and culture is crucial to addressing issues related to these root causes of the well-being of children and communities.

Over the past three decades, communities have recognized the importance of the FMNR approach, leading to expansion of the programs both into more countries and within countries.

Based on our learnings to date, we will be taking seven specific actions going forward to continue to drive positive change and expand to more countries and communities. The World Vision Partnership has set a 2024-2027 target for FMNR of restoring one billion hectares of degraded land globally. World Vision Canada will contribute to this effort. This will be facilitated by:

- **Implementing long-term, sustainable FMNR interventions that build on traditional knowledge.** This is accomplished through a farmer-driven approach that empowers them to experiment and adapt FMNR practices to meet individual and community needs.
- **Considering a range of environmental, social and economic factors when first determining whether to include FMNR in a project.** This is done through a needs assessment for the area.
- **Encouraging FMNR as a valuable starting point for addressing land degradation issues,** especially in areas where food insecurity, drought, conflict and other symptoms of poor environmental resilience to climate and environmental shocks are the results.
- **Acknowledging that FMNR is a foundational intervention.** Therefore, it can be implemented with any programming that can benefit from healthy, functioning ecosystems, functional water cycles, increased and more secure access to food and income, or reduced climate impacts.

- **Strengthening the land's resilience and long-term family livelihoods by using FMNR as a disaster mitigation strategy.** Following a disaster, FMNR activities can provide valuable assistance in helping the land recover. If associated with cash-for-work programs, it can contribute toward short-term emergency relief while also supporting the re-establishment of livelihood systems.
- **Increasing tree cover by integrating FMNR into farmland and restoring degraded forests.** More trees allow for the sequestration of greater volumes of carbon. This can mitigate the impact of climate change and allow new opportunities for added income sources such as carbon credits that can be "traded" in a carbon market for carbon offsetting.



Piloting a girl-led approach to monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL)

World Vision's transformational approach to development and humanitarian work seeks to reduce poverty and injustice by transforming relationships, systems and structures, and empower girls, boys and their communities as agents of change.

World Vision Canada applies these principles by using community-based and gender-transformative approaches in our monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) activities so that project participants are empowered to articulate and drive change in their own communities. Our [Youth Empowered](#) project in Bangladesh provides a practical example of what it can look like to put these approaches into action.

Applying participatory and gender-transformative MEAL approaches in *Youth Empowered*

Youth Empowered was a three-year project running from 2021 to 2024 in the Bagerhat and Satkhira districts of Bangladesh. It was funded by Global Affairs Canada and implemented by World Vision Bangladesh and Uttaran, a local social development organization, with the support of World Vision Canada. The project focused on enhancing the sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents and youth aged 10–24—particularly girls and young women—by addressing the factors that drive child, early and forced marriage. This included improving women's and girls' access to menstrual health and hygiene.

As an initiative that focused on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the project used a **participatory gender-transformative approach** across all aspects of implementation. To deepen its commitment to gender-transformative participatory monitoring, in 2023 and 2024, the *Youth Empowered* project piloted a girl-led and girl-focused approach to measuring the results of the menstrual hygiene kit distribution among adolescent girls aged 12–14 in 18 schools. Two girls from each school—36 in total—co-led the design, data collection and analysis of information, investigating the experiences and views of their peers who received the kits.

Participatory gender-transformative approach

A **participatory approach** acknowledges that everyone engaged in a project possesses knowledge, from participants and stakeholders to evaluators and others. These diverse perspectives should contribute to the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems and processes. A **gender-transformative approach** further acknowledges the importance of prioritizing the voices, perspectives and participation of women, girls and marginalized groups.

The process included three components, with each contributing to the girls' learning and skill development:

- Idea-generation sessions
- Data collection
- Analysis and sense-making

Step 1: Idea-generation sessions

Two idea-generation sessions were conducted under the guidance of *Youth Empowered* staff. In the first one, the girls learned about basic monitoring and evaluation concepts and discussed the importance of their participation in the process. They identified seven learning objectives and developed questions for each one, exploring topics like user satisfaction and the suitability of the products. After the first session, the girls reported immense pride regarding the complexity of the questions they had developed. They felt empowered that an organization like World Vision valued their opinion and participation.

After deciding that one-on-one interviews would be the best monitoring method, the second idea-generation session focused on designing survey questions. The girls refined and validated 42 questions with corresponding response options.

Step 2: Data collection

Youth Empowered staff developed a digital form for the survey and the girls were trained on how to use it. They also learned interview techniques such as asking probing questions, and held mock interviews with each other to practice. Finally, they tested the survey before beginning data collection. The girls completed data collection by interviewing nearly 240 of the adolescents who had received menstrual hygiene products.

Step 3: Analysis and sense-making

After data collection, a two-day data analysis and interpretation session was held. The girls learned to make sense of the collected data, including organizing the qualitative and quantitative information, analyzing patterns and interpreting their meaning. They worked in small groups to make sense of a subset of data, which they later shared with the entire group. Finally, the girls developed recommendations and a plan to share their learning. Some recommendations included involving boys in menstrual hygiene management training, producing reusable pads to reduce environmental impact and creating waste management structures at schools and throughout the community.



Girls participating in the Youth Empowered project huddle together to analyze some of the data they've collected about a distribution effort for menstrual hygiene kits.

Four lessons learned

Applying a gender-transformative lens and girl-led approach to monitoring and evaluation allows girls to exercise their agency and have their voices heard. It builds local capabilities with appropriate methods and tools, and helps ensure the long-term sustainability of project results. Here are four key learnings from the *Youth Empowered* experience using a girl-led approach.

1. Inclusion in the monitoring and evaluation process through participatory gender-transformative approaches can be personally meaningful to those involved.

The girls shared how empowered they felt that a development organization like World Vision sought and valued their voice and participation. Development organizations, however big or small, should be aware of the power dynamics in which they work and never underestimate the impact they can have by maintaining high standards of community participation and locally led processes.



2. Participatory approaches like the one used in *Youth Empowered* require significant time, budget, planning and commitment.

Project staff who facilitated the sessions suggested increasing the time devoted to the components for developing the questions and for sense-making. This would give the girls sufficient space and time to participate in these conversations, while also being cognizant of not interfering with school attendance.

3. Ethical considerations are paramount when using girl-led approaches.

As with any monitoring and evaluation activity, there is a risk of harm if a participatory process is not facilitated well. This is critical when partnering with girls, women and marginalized groups—and more so when the subject matter is sensitive. The process should avoid triggering the emotional distress caused by compelling participants to provide information or discuss sensitive topics and experiences beyond their comfort level. This requires careful attention to key ethical considerations such as creating secure and safe spaces, maintaining privacy and having women facilitate sessions for girls, especially on sensitive topics.

4. Girl-led approaches are invigorating and challenging to traditional methods.

This type of approach pushes back against established notions of rigour and objectivity, which are often prioritized in conventional monitoring and evaluation methods, and can undermine the expertise and lived experiences of girls, women and their communities. Girl-led approaches subvert expected power dynamics and call us to re-examine who the experts are and whose voices and decisions should be prioritized.

Our way forward

At World Vision, we acknowledge that adopting girl-led MEAL approaches will look different in each context. Using these methods requires close collaboration with country teams, developing a shared understanding of what girl-led principles mean in each context and discerning how to apply them in our MEAL activities.

At a minimum, World Vision and our partners strive to:

- **Manage our expectations.** Ideally, participants should be engaged in the planning and designing of MEAL systems and processes from the beginning of a project. However, given time and resource constraints and staff onboarding processes happening in early project stages, this is not always possible. Engaging participants at any stage in making choices and decisions in evaluation activities is a learning opportunity and can help build the skills and foundations necessary for staff and stakeholders to engage participants earlier.
- **Use participatory processes and activities to encourage involvement from all voices and in different ways.** This involves equipping local project teams with the resources and skills they need to facilitate engaging participatory processes that can be tailored to diverse groups.
- **Continuously observe, document and reflect on feedback from project participants about improving MEAL activities and processes.** Involving project participants in monitoring and evaluation is a learning process for both World Vision and the participants. Continuous reflection is a key component in co-creating participatory processes that are as empowering as the projects' outcomes.



Girls participate in a learning exercise in the Youth Empowered project.

From mentorship to mutual growth: Fostering a culture of learning across the World Vision Partnership

In May 2023, World Vision Canada launched a 12-month learning initiative, originally called *AdoptAP*, to promote professional development. First piloted in World Vision's East Africa Regional Office, the program was subsequently expanded globally by pairing World Vision Canada staff with area program staff from Cambodia, Kenya, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. This was the first undertaking of its kind by World Vision Canada.

The pilot set out to:

- 1. Foster a culture of learning across the World Vision Partnership.**
- 2. Enhance the professional development of all participating staff through the improvement of key skills.**
- 3. Ultimately contribute to the improved implementation and results of World Vision projects, leading to better outcomes for the children we serve.**



How the pilot worked

Between May 2023 and June 2024, five World Vision Canada staff from our Programs & Policy ministry function were paired with five area program staff in Cambodia, Kenya, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. Each month, the pairs met one-on-one to work through virtual learning sessions structured around themes relevant to their work.

The modules focused on:

- Career development
- Leadership and influence
- Cultural competence and diversity awareness
- Public speaking and presentation skills
- Active listening
- Creativity and innovation
- Teamwork and collaboration
- Building rapport and relationships
- Giving and receiving feedback
- Problem-solving and conflict management
- Stress management and resilience

During the first session, the pairs were encouraged to set personal learning objectives for their experience over the year.

While the program initially operated in a traditional mentor-mentee model, it evolved to become a mutual, reciprocal learning process that fostered personal growth, career development and the acquisition of competencies relevant to the participants' roles.

In June 2024, the first cohort of 10 people completed the program with a virtual closing ceremony, during which participants had a chance to reflect. "Opening yourself up to new learning experiences is a great opportunity," said Pieter Van der Meer, a program manager at World Vision Canada. "I learned a lot from Joseph [Adome]," an area program cluster manager from World Vision Kenya.

Sam Loeung, an area program manager from World Vision Cambodia, shared, "I feel more confident and inspired to lead my team. I have learned to step out of my comfort zone and do more."

Throughout the 12-month process, the participants made significant strides toward their goals, overcoming challenges through open communication and a focus on their learning objectives. They reported that the program's structured content, with clear objectives, guided sessions and quality resources, was valuable and immediately applicable.



The pilot program fostered positive relationships that evolved into genuine friendships driven by collaboration, mutual respect and a shared desire for learning.



Five lessons learned through the pilot

Despite expected hurdles like scheduling conflicts, time zone differences and language barriers, the participants remained committed to the program, recognizing its profound value. Here are five lessons we learned.

1. Setting clear goals drives progress.

We found that establishing clear personal learning goals with correlating indicators at the outset of the program was crucial for success. The goals served as a constant motivator for the participants, even when facing challenges like scheduling conflicts and time zone differences. Well-defined objectives helped them stay focused and committed, ensuring steady progress throughout the program.

2. Structured content enhances learning.

The program's well-organized modules, which include TED Talks and real-life scenarios, were highly valued. The structured approach, featuring regular meetings and mid-term reviews, effectively integrated theory with practice.

3. Two-way learning and support strengthen professional relationships.

At the outset of the pilot, the partner dynamics were somewhat uneven, with World Vision Canada staff taking traditional mentorship roles. Over time, the relationships shifted organically in favour of two-way mutual learning. Participants reported that they appreciated the equal exchange of perspectives and support, which fostered personal growth and genuine professional relationships.

4. Effective communication and flexibility are essential when working across cultures and time zones.

Participants found that scheduling their meetings proactively, remaining flexible and prioritizing clear communication were helpful in avoiding and addressing logistical challenges like scheduling conflicts and language barriers.

5. Several refinements are needed to strengthen the learning program as it expands.

While the 2023/2024 pilot program participants reported positive and valuable experiences, some changes have been noted to enhance the program's effectiveness in the future. These are outlined on the next page.

Our way forward

Our second global cohort launched in September 2024 with 12 pairs of participants, including staff from new ministry functions, namely People & Culture, Digital & IT and Programs & Policy. Based on insights from the first cohort, the program name was changed from *AdoptAP* to the *Learning Partners Initiative (LPI)*. This name better reflects the program's focus on reciprocal learning and its change in scope, which has broadened beyond area programming.

As we move forward with the *LPI* program, the following adjustments are being made.

1. Refinement of program management processes

- **Rubrics and indicators are being incorporated** to clearly and consistently assess what participants have learned in each module. More guidelines are being added to help participants set suitable learning indicators, creating a roadmap to track their progress.
- **Clearer instructions and guidelines** for discussion within the modules are being added to enhance the learning experience and encourage active participation. Guidance is being developed to help participants share their learnings with colleagues.

2. Careful attention to partnership learning dynamics

- **The participant matching process** has been enhanced, with more consideration given to factors like similar role levels, language proficiency, professional skills and communication abilities for optimal pairings. Incorporating participant preferences during the pairing process will further enhance the mentorship dynamic's effectiveness.
- **Guidance on expected preparedness** for meetings is being developed to help foster mutual accountability and ensure productive sessions. Field office leadership and participants will be encouraged to sign a terms of reference, outlining the objectives, outcomes and expectations for their participation in the program; this should ensure expectations are made clear at all relevant levels.





3. *Adaptation to accommodate diverse needs*

- **Providing learning content in more diverse formats** is planned to cater to various learning styles and preferences, promoting inclusivity and engagement among participants. More videos will be integrated into the modules to support comprehension, especially for those with limited English proficiency.
- **Content will be adapted for specific roles and cultural sensitivities.** Emphasizing practical application through real-world scenarios will enhance program effectiveness and relevance.
- **To support flexible scheduling that works for both parties,** the program is providing tips for participants on adjusting session schedules and accommodating workloads and time zones. Technology-enabled communication tools like WhatsApp, Skype and Teams are being promoted to further mitigate time zone disparities and communication barriers. In the terms of reference, we recommend that World Vision leadership from the involved offices endorse allocating official time for learning by the participants, rather than participants using their personal time for this program.

4. *Fostering a collaborative environment for continuous improvement*

- **Establishing platforms for resource sharing** and interaction, such as Teams groups, is in process to foster enhanced learning and mutual support for all participants.
- **Regular check-ins from the LPI program manager** have been integrated to help the pairs maintain momentum through personalized guidance and opportunities for reflection, ensuring sustained motivation and progress throughout the program duration.

The *Learning Partners Initiative* reflects our commitment to learning and collaboration across the World Vision Partnership. The importance of this program extends beyond professional development—it is about growing together, sharing insights and empowering each other to serve with greater impact. Through mutual learning, we are not only enhancing our programs; we are helping create a brighter future for the children and communities who inspire everything we do.



2024

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

FINANCIALS

World Vision Canada is committed to wisely stewarding the resources at our disposal. These resources are not our own—they have been entrusted to us by God through our partners and donors, and we are responsible for managing them in a way that brings maximum benefit to the people we serve.

Inviting accountability through financial transparency is an important part of our stewardship. We follow best practices by sharing our financial statements and donation breakdowns here.* For the standards programs we follow and for external reviews of World Vision Canada, visit [Imagine Canada](#), [Charity Intelligence Canada](#) and the [Canadian Centre for Christian Charities](#).

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES

Year ended September 30, 2024, with comparative figures for 2023
(in thousands of dollars)

	2024	2023
REVENUE		
Cash Donations	\$201,310	\$221,670
Gifts-in-Kind	\$186,338	\$204,920
Grants	\$77,641	\$72,632
Investment & Other Income	\$2,966	\$3,858
Total Revenue	\$468,255	\$503,080
EXPENDITURES		
Programs		
International Relief, Development & Advocacy	\$393,645	\$425,230
Public Awareness & Education	\$2,187	\$1,796
Fundraising	\$49,184	\$51,484
Administration		
Domestic	\$22,995	\$19,534
International	\$4,008	\$3,939
Total Expenditures	\$472,019	\$501,983
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures	\$(3,764)	\$1,097

PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES

Field Programs & Advocacy

84.9%

Helps Raise More Resources

10%

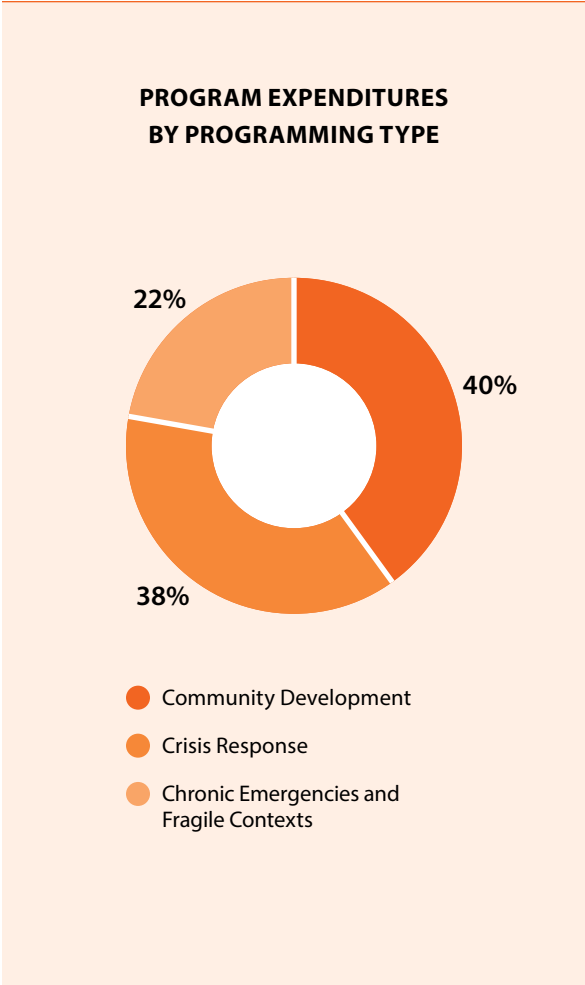
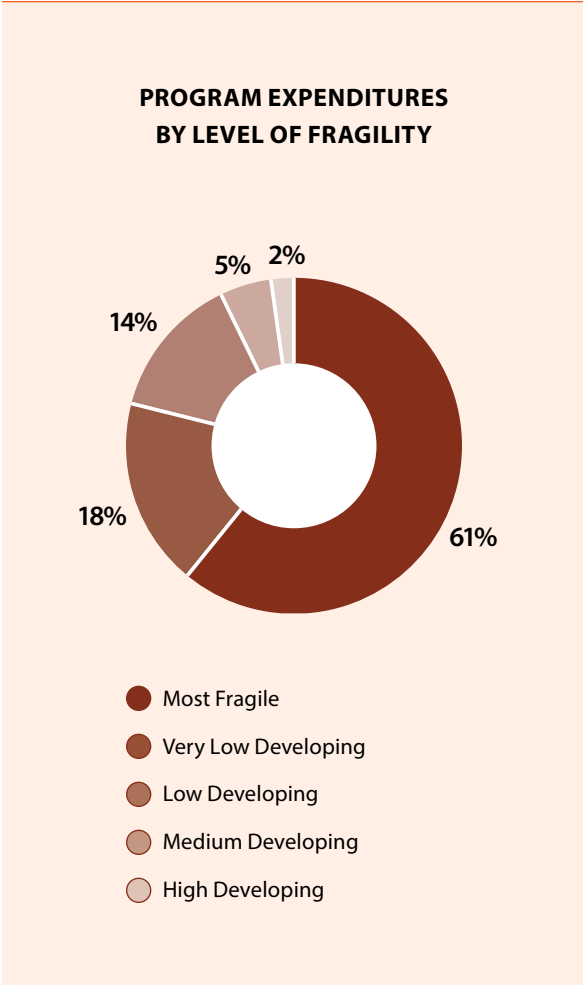
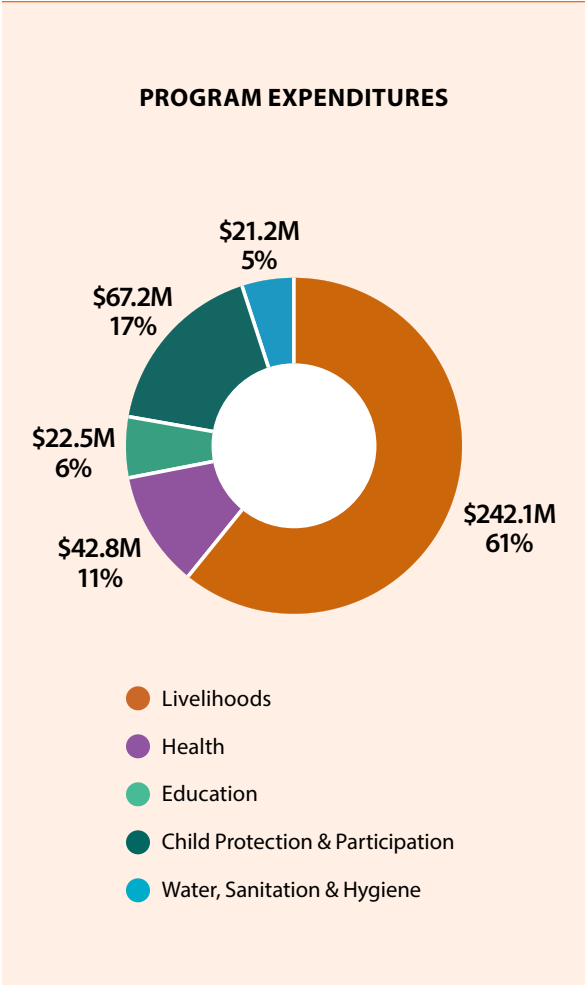
Vital Support & Accountability

5.1%

This chart is based on a five-year average of WVC's annual statement of total expenditures.

* Review our [full set of audited financial statements](#).

HOW DONATIONS WERE INVESTED IN 2024



APPENDICES



KEY PARTNERS

Donors contributing \$100,000 or more to World Vision Canada's programs in 2024

Every donor, no matter the size of their support, is critical to the success of World Vision's mission. Every donor makes a difference in the well-being of a child. We take a moment to thank those donors of extraordinary means who have seen fit to give extraordinarily.

Institutional donors

Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I. P.
 Crown Agents
 Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC)
 European Union
 Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance
 Global Affairs Canada
 Global Affairs Canada - International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)
 Government of Sweden
 International Development Research Centre
 Manitoba Council for International Cooperation (MCIC)
 Ministry of Health Angola
 The Global Fund
 UKAid
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
 World Bank
 World Health Organization (WHO)

Organizations and corporations

Canada Goose
 Days for Girls Australia
 Days for Girls Canada
 DGN Marketing Services
 DK International Group
 Food For Famine Society
 Fraserway RV LP
 Global Medic
 Humanitarian Coalition
 KMS Tools and Equipment Ltd.
 McCarthy Uniforms
 Mitrex Solar
 New Wave Group
 Popular Books Canada
 Silfab Solar
 Spin Master Corp.

Individuals and foundations

Beverly Robertson
 Mary Alice Vuicic
 The Barrett Family Foundation
 The Daccord Family Foundation
 The Don and Joan Walker Family Charitable Trust

Implementing partners

Action Aid Mozambique
 Aga Khan Academies
 CARE Canada
 Catholic Diocese of Tombura-Yambio
 Espoir pour la vie (EPVI)
 Kidogo Lingap Pangkabataan Philippines
 Make Music Matter
 MEDAIR
 Network of Ethiopian Women's Association (NEWA)
 Nutrition International
 Plan International Canada
 Rede Homens pela Mudança (HOPEM)
 Save the Children
 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
 Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)
 Uttaran Bangladesh
 War Child Canada
 World Vision International – DRC
 World Vision International – Health and Nutrition Team
 World Vision Partnership, Support Offices and National Offices

Strategic research and innovation partners

Action contre la Faim (ACF-France)
 Brixton Health
 Bruyère Health
 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
 Concordia University, Centre for the Study of Learning and Performance (CSLP)
 Farm Radio International
 Ethiopian Midwives Association
 Foro Social de la Deuda Externa y Desarrollo de Honduras (FOSDEH)
 Grassroot Soccer
 Harvest Plus
 Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies Consortium
 Informed International
 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
 John Hopkins University
 Lucky Iron Fish Enterprise
 Magpie Tech Inc. (laser measurement innovation)
 Makerere University - Uganda
 Masimo
 McGill University
 Micronutrient Forum
 Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE)
 SickKids Centre for Global Child Health
 Stellenbosch University - South Africa
 Terres des hommes - Switzerland
 Transformative Community Planning & Policy (TCPP)
 Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) - Mozambique
 Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná - Brazil
 University of Calgary
 University of Ghana
 University of Manitoba
 University of Michigan
 University of Ottawa
 University of Saskatchewan
 University of Toronto
 University of Winnipeg, Conflict and Resilience Research Institute Canada (CCRIC)
 Wilfrid Laurier University
 York University
 Zenadar Health Service

World Vision Canada's partnership with the Government of Canada

In addition to the incredible work supported by Canadian individuals, foundations and corporations, we are proud to partner with the Government of Canada on numerous humanitarian and long-term development projects across the globe. Together, through our project partnerships with Global Affairs Canada (the federal department responsible for international development), as well as Employment and Social Development Canada and the International Development Research Centre, we were able to bring positive change to the lives of many girls and boys this year.

These projects funded by the Government of Canada allow us to maximize our impact for the benefit of children. Our existing operational capacity, local partnerships and long-term presence within communities supported by child sponsorship allow us to identify the types of interventions that can most benefit from large-scale programs, scale up quickly for impact, and adapt to rapidly changing external contexts.

Here are just some of our partnerships with the Government of Canada in 2024:

Youth Empowered is a three-year (2021-2024), \$3.5 million project focused on preventing child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) in Bangladesh. With the support of their families and communities, the project supports adolescents and youth, particularly girls, to exert greater control over decision-making about their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). World Vision also works to help build the capacity of community and health structures to provide gender-responsive and adolescent-friendly SRHR and CEFM information and services.

In Mozambique, World Vision is leading the five-year (2021-2025) *Every Girl Can* project in partnership with ActionAid and HOPEM. Valued at \$13.7 million, this project is committed to improving gender equality and securing the rights of adolescent girls and young women aged 8-24 to live free of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and discrimination. World Vision and our partners are working to improve the effectiveness of government protection institutions at the community level to prevent and respond to SGBV, increase girls' capability to advocate for gender equality, SRHR, improved nutrition and access to justice. The project also builds community support (such as among faith leaders, boys and men) for systems that promote gender equality, positive masculinity, and for girls builds their agency, upholds their rights and protects them from SGBV.

RESILIENT-WE (Reducing Environmental Shocks, Improving Livelihoods and Inspiring Empowered, Innovative and Thriving Women of Ethiopia) is a five-year (2022-2027), \$12.4 million project focused on increasing the resilience of women and girls in Ethiopia to manage the negative impacts of environmental degradation and climate-induced shocks. Through this project, WVC is contributing to the enhancement of women's agency and decision-making power over social, economic and environmental aspects. It increases the participation of women in managing climate risks and the sustainable use of natural resources. And it increases women's access to, and control over, diverse livelihoods and benefits.

WVC's partnership with the Government of Canada, along with our growing partnerships with other public donors, continues to deepen our collective impact.

CONFERENCES, SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Conferences and Speaking Engagements

Date: October 2-6, 2023

Event: Adaptation Futures 2023

Title: Adaptation limits and barriers: a field perspective

Description: Poster presentation
Presenter: Maereg Adhanom

Date: October 11-12, 2023

Event: Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB) Advocacy Panel

Title: How to effectively engage parliamentarians

Description: Panelist

Speaker: Martin Fischer

Date: October 11-12, 2023

Event: WEAR Conference - Canada's Sustainable Fashion Conference

Title: Preparing your brand for Bill S-211

Description: Panelist

Speaker: Tawanda Chirenda

Date: October 16, 2023

Event: Canadian Association of Global Health Conference 2023

Title: Not just a digital job aid: Integration of treatment pathways of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and treatment of Acute Malnutrition supported by Mobile Technology

Description: Poster presentation

Presenters: Miriam Chang, Colleen Emary (WV International), Caroline Antoine (Action contre la Fam), Sandrine Busiere (Terre des hommes)

Date: October 16, 2023

Event: Micronutrient Conference

Title: A Multisectoral Approach to Curb Hidden Hunger: A Case Study from the *ENRICH* project in Sigida and Shinyanga regions of Tanzania

Description: Poster presentation

Presenters: Rayman Mwangosi (WV Tanzania), Mwivano Malimbwi (WV Tanzania), Elizabeth Proscovia Ndaba (WV Tanzania), Asrat Tolossa

Date: October 16, 2023

Event: Micronutrient Conference

Title: Impact of small-scale vegetable gardens in addressing nutrient deficiency among the most vulnerable communities in Juba through the urban nutrition program

Description: Poster presentation

Presenters: Antony Peter, Emmanuel Zingorani (WV South Sudan), Stephen Epiu (WV Sudan)

Date: October 16, 2023

Event: Micronutrient Conference

Title: Iron folic acid supplementation to every pregnant woman in South Sudan for better pregnancy outcomes

Description: Poster presentation

Presenters: Antony Peter, Emmanuel Zingorani (WV South Sudan), Stephen Epiu (WV Sudan)

Date: October 16, 2023

Event: Micronutrient Conference

Title: The impact of Care Group model approach in increasing iron and folic acid intake and compliance during pregnancy in *ENRICH* project, Bangladesh

Description: Poster presentation

Presenters: Asrat Tolossa, Julius Sarkar (WV Bangladesh)

Date: October 17, 2023

Event: Digna

Title: Collective Commitment: A sneak peek on Progress on Anti-Racism in International Cooperation

Description: Speaker

Speaker: Tiyahna Ridley-Padmore

Date: October 26, 2023

Event: Gender Equality Working Group Webinar

Title: Complex Issues: Fragility. Gender Equality Working Group CanWaCH

Description: Webinar

Speaker: Helen Barclay-Hollands

Date: November 23, 2023

Event: Adolescent Programming in FY24 and Beyond

Title: Peer Learning: Support Office Perspective - Adolescent programmes and funding in Canada

Description: Webinar

Speaker: Vongaishe Changamire

Date: November 29, 2023

Event: CharityVillage Annual Conference

Title: Youth Engagement CharityVillage Awards Judging Panel

Description: Judge panel

Speaker: Cherie Wai

Date: December 7, 2023

Event: 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence

Title: Child Marriage Roundtable: Unpacking Gender Violence

Description: Hosts and speakers

Speakers: Merydth Holte-McKenzie and Marie Bettings in collaboration with: Global Affairs Canada, Girls Not Brides, the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Program to End Child Marriage, Save the Children Canada and WV International

Date: January 24, 2024

Event: York University in the Forced Migration Course, Centre for Refugee Studies

Title: Women and girl's rights in fragile and humanitarian contexts

Description: Guest lecturer

Speaker: Sophia Papastavrou

Date: February 21, 2024

Event: Canadian Association of International Development Professionals (CAIDP) Conference 2024: Development Cooperation in a Time of Geopolitical Instability

Title: What works to reinforce health equity, gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in settings of insecurity, conflict, and poor governance: Canadian experience and best practice

Description: Panelist

Speaker: Merydth Holte-McKenzie

Date: February 24, 2024

Event: Today's Teen Conference

Title: World Vision Sponsored Segments: What Is Your World Vision?

Description: Speaker

Speakers: Cherie Wai, Chris Chase

Date: March 1, 2024

Event: World Bank Fragility Forum's Partners Day

Title: Building Recovery and Resilience in FCV contexts: Learnings from World Vision's work

Description: Moderator of panel discussion

Speaker: Helen Barclay-Hollands

Date: March 10-14, 2024

Event: Comparative and International Education Society (CIES) 2024

Title: Bridging the Gap: The link between theoretical frameworks and their practical implementation in education programming

Description: Panel session

Presenter: Vongaishe Changamire

Date: March 10-14, 2024

Event: Comparative and International Education Society (CIES) 2024

Title: Holistic approaches to enabling learning environments in Africa: elevating the voices of children, youth and local stakeholders

Description: Panel session

Presenter: Nancy Del Col

Date: March 10-14, 2024

Event: Comparative and International Education Society (CIES) 2024

Title: Teacher and Student Well-Being and Mental Health: Equality for Girls' Access to Learning and IMAGINE Projects

Description: Oral presentation

Presenter: Nancy Del Col

Date: March 11, 2024

Event: Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68)

Title: Child Marriage: Deep DIVE

Description: Parallel event

Speakers: Merydth Holte-McKenzie and Natalie Fisher Spalton with Global Affairs Canada, Save the Children Canada and Islamic Relief Canada

Date: March 11, 2024

Event: Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68)

Title: CSW Women Mediators Across the Triple Nexus, UN Women

Description: Speaker

Speaker: Sophia Papastavrou

Date: March 20, 2024
 Event: Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68)
 Title: Unveiling The Power of Gender-Transformative Nutrition (GTFN)
 Description: Virtual parallel event
 Speaker: Natalie Fisher Spalton (organizer), Abena Thomas-Mambwe, Chandan Gomes (WV Bangladesh) with Save the Children, Nutrition International, FHI360, Bruyère Health, Stronger Foundations for Nutrition

Date: May 13, 2024
 Event: Global Health Impact Summit
 Title: Reducing Environmental Shocks, Improving Livelihoods, and Inspiring Empowered, Innovative and Thriving Women of Ethiopia (*RESILIENT-WE*)
 Description: Poster presentation
 Presenters: David Mbugua, Socorro Maminta, Miriam Chang

Date: May 14, 2024
 Event: Healthy World Conference
 Title: Spotlight on Global Health
 Description: Moderator of panel discussion
 Speaker: Merydth Holte-McKenzie

Date: May 20-21, 2024
 Event: World Vision Global Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Forum
 Title: Empowering Change: *AHADI's* Approach to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
 Description: Oral presentation
 Presenters: Megan Cox Misawa, Natalie Fisher Spalton

Date: May 20-21, 2024
 Event: World Vision Global Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Forum
 Title: Faith & Gender Equality in F&D Project models: Updates from Empowered Worldview & Channels of Hope for Gender
 Description: Oral presentation
 Presenter: Megan Cox Misawa

Date: May 20-21, 2024
 Event: World Vision Global Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Forum
 Title: Feminist & Decolonizing MEAL Tools
 Description: Oral presentation
 Presenter: Megan Cox Misawa

Date: June 2024
 Event: Exploratory meetings with Equimundo
 Title: WVC Gender Programming
 Description: Virtual presentation
 Speakers: Socorro Maminta, Merydth Holte-McKenzie, Megan Cox Misawa

Date: July 9, 2024
 Event: CanWaCH Friends of Muskoka Event
 Title: *REACTS-IN* Somalia Activities 360 Degree Videos
 Description: Presentation
 Speakers: Zerihun Merara, Asrat Dibaba, Paul Bettings and Martin Fischer

Date: July 15, 2024
 Event: Global Disability Forum
 Title: Access to Justice for Adolescent Girls Who Are Hard-of-Hearing: Sign Language Contextualization
 Description: Oral presentation
 Speaker: Adeyinka Onabolu

Date: September 9, 2024
 Event: Action Against Hunger Lucky Iron Fish Learning Webinar
 Title: Addressing Anemia Among Children Under Five Years Through Promotion of Lucky Iron Fish in Shinyanga Region of Tanzania
 Description: Webinar
 Speaker: Asrat Tolossa

Date: September 9, 2024
 Event: Global Youth Economic Opportunity Summit 2024
 Title: Green Futures: Empowering Youth for Eco-Resilience and Economic Opportunities
 Description: Oral presentation
 Presenters: Lemlem Kebede, Susantha Katukurunda

Date: September 19, 2024
 Event: WVC Education Learning Event
 Title: What will it take? Innovating Education in Fragile Contexts
 Description: Hosts and speakers
 Speakers: Nancy Del Col, Vongaishe Changamire

Publications

World Vision International and Asrat Tolossa. "Young and Married: Understanding the experiences and needs of adolescent girls and young women in Bangladesh, Mauritania, Nepal, and Tanzania." World Vision International, October 3, 2024.

Bahgat, Mirette. "Towards a culturally competent humanitarian assistance." The Humanitarian Leader, October 23, 2023.

Holte-McKenzie, Merydth, and Saifullah Chaudhry. "Men's accountability to gender equality: an overview of lessons and emerging challenges." CanWaCH, March 7, 2024.

Women, Peace and Security Network – Canada (WPSN-C) and Sophia Papastavrou. "Turbulent Times: Analysis of Canada's Third National Action Plan on Women, Peace & Security." WPSN-C, June 12, 2024, chapter 3.

Musoke, David et. al. "Involvement of Community Health Workers in the COVID-19 pandemic response in Uganda: a qualitative study." PLOS Global Public Health, June 21, 2024.

Papastavrou, Sophia. "Intersecting Priorities: Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda through Climate Security Initiatives." Istituto Affari Internazionali, Volume 24, Issue 29, June 29, 2024.

DETAILED INDICATOR INFORMATION

Definition of indicators

The indicators that measure progress and change in this report are described using precise statements. As much as possible, World Vision works to standardize the indicators used within each of our sectors. This standardization is a priority that we continue to refine and improve. See more details in our [Resources Library](#).

Measurement and calculations

Data that measures the number of people reached by an intervention are, by and large, direct participants of the cited activity. Exceptions include awareness efforts that rely on media such as radio, and community-wide infrastructure improvements that count the population coverage of the specific area. For people reached by our gift-in-kind shipments, estimations are based on similar programming; they account for loss of resources and avoid double counting.

The overall reach of our sectors (and by extension, our overall portfolio) is calculated using the data extracted from numeric indicators measured by project monitoring, meaning these numbers are not population based and can be traced back to each intervention. Double counting is avoided by tracking all overlapping projects and, when necessary, making conservative assumptions. Due to rounding of existing estimations, some country breakdowns will not align perfectly with the total.

Data sources

Data collected for this report came from two main processes:

- Project monitoring done continuously throughout the implementation of the project and allowing for shifts in programming. Collection includes participation records and secondary data on coverage.
- Evaluation and baseline surveys typically conducted at the beginning and end of a project. Since there is a monetary and human cost to these procedures, the evaluation may not be conducted if the benefits fail to outweigh the costs. When conducted, the main quantitative collection methodology is large-scale surveys.

Breakdown of numeric indicators

Livelihoods

- 7,606 farmer and producer groups have accessed agricultural support or market services that are available to them: 615 in Bangladesh, 389 in Bolivia, 59 in Burundi, 141 in Colombia, 13 in Ecuador, 33 in El Salvador, 150 in Guatemala, 48 in Haiti, 24 in Honduras, 6,026 in Rwanda, 108 in Senegal.
- 1,044,762 people benefited from cash transfers, allowing them to meet their immediate household needs: 1,608 in Afghanistan, 93 in Angola, 630 in Armenia, 142,902 in Bangladesh, 334 in Burundi, 7,972 in Central African Republic, 17,182 in Chad, 15,586 in Colombia, 15,955 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,935 in Dominican Republic, 2,479 in Ethiopia, 465 in Kenya, 239,388 in Lebanon, 72,151 in Mali, 27,587 in Moldova, 9,121 in Myanmar, 13,228 in Niger, 349,542 in Somalia, 57,012 in South Sudan, 336 in Sudan, 931 in Syria, 68,325 in Uganda.
- 60,693 people are participating in income-generating activities: 30 in Bangladesh, 168 in Cambodia, 214 in Chad, 2,001 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 244 in Guatemala, 321 in Laos, 664 in Malawi, 48,572 in Mali, 910 in Mauritania, 3,092 in Mozambique, 33 in Nicaragua, 1,498 in Philippines, 1,202 in Senegal, 1,427 in Sri Lanka, 317 in Zimbabwe.
- 85,318 people were trained in business and entrepreneurial skills, including financial literacy and income-generating activities: 4,949 in Bangladesh, 701 in Cambodia, 19,122 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2,344 in Ecuador, 705 in Ethiopia, 251 in Guatemala, 94 in Haiti, 1,970 in Honduras, 526 in Kenya, 2,182 in Laos, 200 in Malawi, 487 in Mali, 8,397 in Mozambique, 650 in Nepal, 165 in Peru, 458 in Philippines, 24,557 in Rwanda, 12,719 in Senegal, 2,578 in South Sudan, 58 in Sri Lanka, 210 in Sudan, 70 in Tanzania, 1,639 in Uganda, 286 in Zimbabwe.
- 181,332 people received support in the form of agricultural resources, including large and small livestock, tools, and seeds: 5,080 in Bangladesh, 525 in Bolivia, 1,954 in Burundi, 16,261 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 120,093 in Ethiopia, 2,493 in Haiti, 7,220 in Honduras, 3,098 in Mauritania, 1,394 in Nepal, 7,317 in Nicaragua, 100 in Niger, 1,125 in Peru, 11,174 in Rwanda, 595 in Senegal, 2,735 in Somalia, 168 in Tanzania.
- 133,097 people were actively involved in savings groups, providing them with financial literacy training and access to small loans: 300 in Bangladesh, 12 in Bolivia, 117 in Cambodia, 27,407 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 10,513 in Ethiopia, 603 in Guatemala, 357 in Haiti, 1,450 in Honduras, 351 in Indonesia, 2,434 in Kenya, 1,194 in Laos, 1,200 in Malawi, 9,054 in Mali, 2,028 in Mauritania, 1,900 in Mozambique, 2,184 in Niger, 6,960 in Philippines, 34,316 in Rwanda, 16,985 in Senegal, 55 in Sierra Leone, 3,678 in Sri Lanka, 2,797 in Tanzania, 6,246 in Uganda, 956 in Zimbabwe.
- 620 groups have a disaster preparedness strategy in place to support institutions and communities during emergencies: 294 in Bangladesh, 5 in Cambodia, 2 in Dominican Republic, 10 in El Salvador, 32 in Ethiopia, 1 in Haiti, 8 in Indonesia, 26 in Laos, 11 in Mali, 16 in Mozambique, 22 in Nepal, 47 in Peru, 38 in Sri Lanka, 102 in Uganda, 6 in Zimbabwe.
- 6,829 emergency kits, including non-food items, shelter, and basic resources, were distributed in times of need: 990 in Brazil, 1,080 in Haiti, 2,106 in Mali, 2,653 in Yemen.
- 65,949 metric tons of food was distributed to meet families' immediate survival needs: 88 in Afghanistan, 335 in Bangladesh, 1,016 in Burundi, 455 in Central African Republic, 399 in Chad, 7,746 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 26,467 in Ethiopia, 85 in Haiti, 6,193 in Kenya, 879 in Lebanon, 521 in Mali, 2 in Niger, 214 in Somalia, 3,700 in South Sudan, 1,839 in Sudan, 11,612 in Tanzania, 3,894 in Uganda, 504 in Zimbabwe.
- 24,595 large and small livestock were distributed as sources of income for families: 18 in Bolivia, 1,776 in Haiti, 19,865 in Nicaragua, 2,936 in Somalia.
- 61,344 community members, including children, were trained in disaster risk reduction strategies: 1,025 in Bangladesh, 2,564 in Cambodia, 252 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 86 in El Salvador, 81 in Ethiopia, 7,737 in Guatemala, 18,770 in Honduras, 954 in Indonesia, 1,605 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 561 in Laos, 55 in Mauritania, 98 in Nepal, 15 in Niger, 8 in Nicaragua, 813 in Philippines, 100 in Sierra Leone, 19,074 in South Sudan, 740 in Sri Lanka, 11,612 in Tanzania, 5,056 in Uganda, 718 in Zimbabwe.
- 2,279 producer groups were operational, with members working together to create or sell products: 10 in Bangladesh, 4 in Cambodia, 24 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 3 in Ethiopia, 252 in Laos, 3 in Mauritania, 51 in Nepal, 84 in Rwanda, 573 in Senegal, 53 in Sri Lanka, 18 in Tanzania, 1,204 in Uganda.
- 29,703 people applied sustainable agricultural practices, including the farmer-managed natural regeneration approach to restore and improve pasture, forest, and agricultural land: 166 in Haiti, 734 in Honduras, 62 in Senegal, 200 in South Sudan, 214 in Tanzania, 28,327 in Uganda.
- 9,014 savings groups were active, allowing members to gain financial skills, save money collectively, and access small loans: 485 in Burundi, 22 in Chad, 1,435 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 53 in Ethiopia, 2,184 in Ghana, 10 in Haiti, 245 in Honduras, 186 in Indonesia, 123 in Kenya, 32 in Laos, 168 in Malawi, 233 in Mali, 81 in Mauritania, 101 in Mozambique, 15 in Niger, 24 in Guatemala, 298 in Philippines, 1,524 in Rwanda, 1,050 in Senegal, 121 in Sierra Leone, 156 in Tanzania, 397 in Uganda, 60 in Zimbabwe.
- 206 farm demonstration schools and sites were established for farmers to learn new techniques: 11 in Malawi, 25 in Nepal, 12 in Senegal, 33 in Sri Lanka, 125 in Uganda.

- 64,012 people were trained in agriculture and livestock techniques including food production, livestock handling, climate-smart techniques, and post-harvest storage methods: 398 in Angola, 7,354 in Bangladesh, 241 in Bolivia, 2,628 in Burundi, 462 in Cambodia, 17,671 in Central African Republic, 2,179 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 50 in Ecuador, 132 in El Salvador, 623 in Ethiopia, 267 in Guatemala, 1,558 in Haiti, 12,332 in Honduras, 685 in Indonesia, 43 in Kenya, 321 in Laos, 600 in Malawi, 115 in Mali, 181 in Mauritania, 3,115 in Mozambique, 1,280 in Nepal, 44 in Nicaragua, 71 in Niger, 314 in Peru, 399 in Senegal, 18,346 in South Sudan, 252 in Sri Lanka, 1,289 in Tanzania, 8,242 in Uganda, 432 in Zimbabwe.
- 1,992,415 people benefitted from the provision of in-kind food assistance: 14,162 in Afghanistan, 3,264 in Angola, 29,154 in Bangladesh, 141,915 in Burundi, 17,671 in Central African Republic, 22,901 in Chad, 332,590 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 66 in El Salvador, 581,783 in Ethiopia, 2,345 in Haiti, 77,259 in Kenya, 22,746 in Lebanon, 32,622 in Mali, 30,241 in Mexico, 395 in Niger, 71,602 in Somalia, 252,948 in South Sudan, 72,652 in Sudan, 1,902 in Syria, 226,079 in Tanzania, 49,720 in Uganda, 8,398 in Zimbabwe.
- 99,520 community members have access to formal or informal financial and business development services: 180 in Bangladesh, 100 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 240 in Malawi, 36,462 in Rwanda, 760 in Senegal, 61,274 in South Sudan, 504 in Uganda.



Health

- 2,678 community health workers and volunteers were trained in topics equipping them to provide good care for children and families: 44 in Bangladesh, 65 in Bolivia, 96 in Burundi, 182 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 87 in Guatemala, 328 in Indonesia, 557 in Kenya, 20 in Laos, 303 in Malawi, 22 in Mauritania, 381 in Sierra Leone, 14 in Somalia, 67 in Sri Lanka, 434 in Tanzania, 78 in Zimbabwe.
- 73,277 children received micronutrient supplementation such as vitamin A, zinc, and micronutrient powders: 11,985 in Mali, 23,892 in Somalia, 14,942 in Sudan, 22,458 in Tanzania.
- 236,761 people participated in training, counseling, or activities that teach healthy nutrition and feeding practices: 60,765 in Angola, 27,770 in Bangladesh, 1,190 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 10,852 in Ethiopia, 1,872 in Kenya, 2,400 in Nepal, 5,875 in Sierra Leone, 31,669 in Somalia, 42,600 in South Sudan, 401 in Sri Lanka, 11,453 in Sudan, 34,446 in Tanzania, 5,468 in Yemen
- 43,487 malnourished children aged six months to five years old were admitted to therapeutic nutrition programs: 2,166 in Afghanistan, 3,600 in Angola, 2,033 in Bangladesh, 2,718 in Burundi, 3,859 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,800 in Ethiopia, 216 in Guatemala, 112 in Haiti, 117 in Indonesia, 39 in Malawi, 10,987 in Mali, 1,025 in Mauritania, 1,192 in Mozambique, 184 in Niger, 838 in Senegal, 1,800 in Sierra Leone, 2,882 in Somalia, 1,809 in Sri Lanka, 2,068 in Sudan, 13 in Tanzania, 4,029 in Yemen.
- 22,834 children received appropriate and timely care for serious childhood illnesses: 52 in Laos, 2,688 in Mali, 9 in Mauritania, 20,085 in South Sudan.
- 963,800 patient consultations were provided by community health workers: 9,275 in Afghanistan, 179,568 in Bangladesh, 27,179 in Burundi, 3,281 in Cambodia, 99,090 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,055 in Ethiopia, 6,405 in Guatemala, 1,930 in Haiti, 2,809 in Indonesia, 17,281 in Kenya, 1,934 in Laos, 15,060 in Malawi, 771 in Mali, 82 in Mauritania, 6,604 in Mozambique, 24,449 in Nepal, 928 in Niger, 34,239 in Rwanda, 4,569 in Senegal, 15,711 in Sierra Leone, 66,775 in Somalia, 297,012 in South Sudan, 79,976 in Tanzania, 19,023 in Yemen, 8,131 in Zimbabwe.
- 7,946 women are using at least one method of family planning to space out their pregnancies: 252 in Burundi, 1,933 in Mozambique, 1,138 in Senegal, 4,623 in South Sudan.
- 20 health facilities had their infrastructure improved (including new maternity wards and water points) to better support quality service: 2 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 9 in Guatemala, 3 in Mauritania, 2 in Rwanda, 4 in Tanzania.
- 85 health facilities were equipped with materials or infrastructure (including new maternity wards, water points, and medical/equipment supplies) to support the delivery of quality service: 10 in Guatemala, 2 in Mauritania, 3 in Senegal, 32 in Sierra Leone, 5 in Somalia, 32 in Tanzania, 1 in Zimbabwe.
- 5,861 cases of malnourished children recovering their health because of nutrition treatment: 1,046 in Bangladesh, 307 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 64 in Ethiopia, 4 in Haiti, 28 in Indonesia, 1,205 in Mali, 22 in Mauritania, 188 in Niger, 542 in Somalia, 492 in Sri Lanka, 32 in Sudan, 1,931 in Rwanda.
- 2,750 clean birthing kits were distributed to help with safe and healthy deliveries: 2,750 in South Sudan.
- 32,306 children received age-appropriate immunizations to protect them against childhood illness: 5,597 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 157 in Haiti, 3,520 in Kenya, 9,318 in Mali, 4,532 in Senegal, 7,403 in South Sudan, 1,779 in Zimbabwe.
- 11,501 pregnant or lactating women received maternal health and nutrition services: 5,260 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 3,798 in Somalia, 200 in South Sudan, 534 in Tanzania, 790 in Zimbabwe, 919 in Yemen.
- 7,645 mothers received antenatal and/or post-natal care services following their last pregnancy: 2,930 in Afghanistan, 335 in Burundi, 2,550 in South Sudan, 1,830 in Sudan.
- 62,398 patient consultations were provided by health professionals: 4 in Bangladesh, 270 in Kenya, 55,058 in Somalia, 6,933 in South Sudan, 133 in Tanzania.
- 109 health staff received training in topics relevant to their roles, such as gender-responsive care, waste management, or COVID-19: 39 in Somalia, 10 in South Sudan, 60 in Sudan.
- 17,924 items of protective equipment were provided, including medical masks, gloves, surgical gowns, and eye protection: 17,800 in El Salvador, 124 in Mali.
- 25,828 individuals slept under long-lasting insecticidal nets for at least one previous night: 12,584 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,884 in Malawi, 11,360 in Mali.
- 8,834 births were attended by a skilled birth attendant: 877 in Bangladesh, 7,957 in South Sudan.
- 300,072 children received deworming treatment to support their health and development: 20,974 in Bolivia, 148,500 in Burundi, 28,666 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4,267 in Haiti, 57,099 in Mali, 19,678 in Senegal, 20,888 in Somalia.
- 63,606 people participated in training, counseling, or activities on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health: 247 in Afghanistan, 34 in Burundi, 4,172 in Bolivia, 1,035 in Ecuador, 27 in Malawi, 4,177 in Mali, 42,002 in South Sudan, 16 in Tanzania, 11,896 in Zimbabwe.
- 70,962 people participated in training, counseling, or activities on preventing and responding to infectious diseases, such as COVID-19: 9,777 in Bangladesh, 439 in Bolivia, 34,117 in Democratic

Republic of the Congo, 1,542 in Ecuador, 124 in Guatemala, 531 in Indonesia, 8,770 in Mali, 9,940 in Mozambique, 2,240 in Senegal, 2,289 in South Sudan, 190 in Sri Lanka, 1,003 in Zimbabwe.

- 157 people can now recognize danger signs for mothers and babies during pregnancy, postpartum, or neonatal stages: 157 in Guatemala.
- 28,315 caregivers have improved knowledge of key messages on infant and young child feeding: 1,444 in Mali, 604 in Sierra Leone, 26,267 in Somalia.
- 2,565,000 ready-to-use therapeutic food packets were distributed, providing a source of emergency nutrition for malnourished children: 405,000 in Afghanistan, 540,000 in Angola, 270,000 in Burundi, 540,000 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 270,000 in Ethiopia, 540,000 in Sierra Leone.
- 35 people received personal protective equipment such as masks, gloves, and eye protection to prevent illnesses like COVID-19: 35 in El Salvador.



Education

- 3,855 teachers received curriculum training, equipping them to better support children's learning: 203 in Bolivia, 269 in Burundi, 185 in Cambodia, 39 in Colombia, 773 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 20 in Ecuador, 13 in El Salvador, 143 in Ethiopia, 171 in Guatemala, 37 in Haiti, 423 in Honduras, 151 in Indonesia, 18 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 46 in Kenya, 21 in Lebanon, 341 in Malawi, 113 in Mali, 14 in Nepal, 6 in Nicaragua, 99 in Niger, 35 in Peru, 76 in Rwanda, 335 in Senegal, 31 in Sudan, 120 in Tanzania, 96 in Uganda, 77 in Zimbabwe.
- 18,550 community members were reached through awareness sessions and information about the importance of education: 3 in Dominican Republic, 18,401 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 18 in Indonesia, 128 in Senegal.
- 12,831 caregivers were trained to support young children's early development, reading, and numeracy skills through play: 450 in Bangladesh, 484 in Bolivia, 1,958 in Cambodia, 810 in Ecuador, 19 in Ethiopia, 1,056 in Haiti, 476 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 1,595 in Kenya, 578 in Malawi, 941 in Nepal, 4,054 in Rwanda, 410 in Tanzania.
- 21,386 caregivers were trained in methods of supporting their children's reading skills: 2,327 in Burundi, 1,520 in Cambodia, 378 in Chad, 2,836 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 261 in Ethiopia, 184 in Guatemala, 338 in Haiti, 657 in Honduras, 3,396 in Malawi, 238 in Mali, 45 in Nepal, 101 in Niger, 32 in Philippines, 3,033 in Senegal, 998 in Tanzania, 1,565 in Uganda, 418 in Zimbabwe.
- 62,035 youth participated in life-skills training: 4,344 in Bangladesh, 707 in Burundi, 3,016 in Cambodia, 77 in China, 632 in Colombia, 1,830 in Ecuador, 4,977 in El Salvador, 12,818 in Ethiopia, 1,280 in Guatemala, 878 in Honduras, 1,703 in Indonesia, 5,394 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 3,648 in Kenya, 4,387 in Malawi, 900 in Mali, 80 in Mauritania, 619 in Nepal, 42 in Nicaragua, 5,856 in Peru, 41 in Sudan, 271 in Tanzania, 1,487 in Uganda, 250 in Zimbabwe.
- 763,324 reading materials were provided to schools and communities in support of children's education: 18,414 in Burundi, 536 in Cambodia, 3,360 in Chad, 624,759 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 18,414 in El Salvador, 140 in Haiti, 10,717 in Honduras, 5 in Indonesia, 92 in Guatemala, 31,000 in Malawi, 2,273 in Mali, 45 in Nepal, 6 in Peru, 465 in Philippines, 12,880 in Senegal, 6,524 in Niger, 26,500 in Tanzania, 4,184 in Uganda, 3,010 in Zimbabwe.
- 4,929 parents and caregivers are actively participating in and supporting their children's lifetime education: 100 in Bangladesh, 1,351 in Cambodia, 149 in Ethiopia, 899 in Indonesia, 354 in Mauritania, 229 in Mozambique, 388 in Niger, 892 in Sierra Leone, 567 in Tanzania.
- 3,963 teachers, school committee members, and government staff were trained to support children's literacy: 64 in Cambodia, 152 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 698 in Ethiopia, 10 in Guatemala, 114 in Haiti, 824 in Honduras, 60 in Kenya, 607 in Malawi, 59 in Mali, 684 in Mozambique, 142 in Nepal, 23 in Niger, 8 in Peru, 137 in Senegal, 11 in Sudan, 46 in Syria, 138 in Tanzania, 18 in Uganda, 168 in Zimbabwe.
- 65 educational facilities, such as schools and early childhood development centers, are meeting quality standards: 21 in Cambodia, 44 in Senegal.
- 358 teachers who received training are using their new skills to teach reading: 91 in Kenya, 79 in Tanzania, 154 in Uganda, 34 in Zimbabwe.
- 22 schools and early childhood development centers received infrastructure improvements, supporting student learning environments: 10 in Ethiopia, 1 in Malawi, 10 in Mali, 1 in Nepal.
- 2,074 people have undertaken vocational or technical training education: 1,173 in Bangladesh, 228 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 80 in Guatemala, 54 in Nepal, 85 in Peru, 388 in Philippines, 66 in Rwanda.
- 192,132 children attended in- or after-school literacy activities: 2,840 in Bolivia, 3,489 in Burundi, 13,247 in Cambodia, 47,395 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 7,740 in Ethiopia, 1,745 in Ecuador, 11,911 in Guatemala, 1,375 in Haiti, 8,600 in Honduras, 12,542 in Indonesia, 2,145 in Kenya, 641 in Lebanon, 17,541 in Malawi, 4,692 in Mali, 678 in Nicaragua, 896 in Philippines, 14,464 in Rwanda, 5,883 in Sudan, 5,679 in Tanzania, 17,229 in Uganda, 6,238 in Zimbabwe.
- 379,033 children received school supplies and resources for their education, including books, backpacks, uniforms, and bicycles: 110,484 in Burundi, 110,484 in El Salvador, 51,258 in Ethiopia, 569 in Guatemala, 547 in Haiti, 54,351 in Honduras, 2,558 in Kenya, 6,460 in Nicaragua, 166 in Niger, 6,352 in Philippines, 3,478 in Senegal, 8,507 in South Sudan, 1,530 in Sudan, 1,743 in Syria, 17 in Uganda, 19,224 in Zambia, 1,305 in Zimbabwe.
- 102,221 school supplies were made available to schools and communities: 40 in Burundi, 17,000 in El Salvador, 111 in Niger, 85,070 in South Sudan.
- 123 educational institutions (such as early childhood development centers and schools) received resources to support learning: 40 in Ethiopia, 75 in Mozambique, 5 in Sudan, 3 in Syria.
- 3,190 children who had dropped out of school have re-enrolled or are currently attending after-school literacy activities: 2,803 in Ethiopia, 208 in Guatemala, 179 in Philippines.
- 425 new early childhood development centers were established: 408 in Rwanda, 8 in Tanzania, 9 in Uganda.
- 34,360 children attended early childhood development centers: 99 in Ethiopia, 7,134 in Kenya, 11,251 in Malawi, 9,214 in Rwanda, 2,651 in Tanzania, 4,011 in Zimbabwe.

Child Protection and Participation

- 110,000 people know about key child protection risks and how to properly respond or find support: 845 in Bangladesh, 338 in Cambodia, 69 in China, 819 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 103 in Dominican Republic, 1,520 in Ecuador, 55 in El Salvador, 280 in Guatemala, 4,469 in Honduras, 220 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 1,232 in Kenya, 386 in Malawi, 73,268 in Mali, 310 in Mauritania, 406 in Mozambique, 821 in Nicaragua, 252 in Niger, 337 in Peru, 121 in Philippines, 640 in Sierra Leone, 5,610 in Sri Lanka, 287 in South Sudan, 923 in Tanzania, 15,061 in Uganda, 747 in Zimbabwe.
- 486,328 children and adults were trained in child protection, including positive parenting, children's rights, and early marriage: 46 in Afghanistan, 4,735 in Bangladesh, 971 in Bolivia, 3,543 in Burundi, 515 in Cambodia, 58,565 in Central African Republic, 102 in China, 2,424 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 511 in Dominican Republic, 2,003 in Ecuador, 1,028 in El Salvador, 10,042 in Ethiopia, 2,889 in Guatemala, 19,401 in Haiti, 1,431 in Honduras, 692 in Indonesia, 3,146 in Kenya, 15,533 in Malawi, 11,272 in Mali, 64 in Mauritania, 2,427 in Nepal, 1,538 in Niger, 19,281 in Nicaragua, 908 in Peru, 132 in Philippines, 4,070 in Rwanda, 502 in Senegal, 690 in Sierra Leone, 287,222 in South Sudan, 4,035 in Sri Lanka, 772 in Sudan, 359 in Tanzania, 7,911 in Uganda, 12,825 in Zimbabwe.
- 1,653 children's clubs are bringing girls and boys together around topics including peace, advocacy, and good water, sanitation, and hygiene habits: 304 in Bangladesh, 42 in Burundi, 99 in Cambodia, 95 in Chad, 10 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 11 in El Salvador, 29 in Ethiopia, 2 in Haiti, 114 in Indonesia, 70 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 1 in Lebanon, 55 in Nepal, 88 in Malawi, 91 in Mali, 52 in Nicaragua, 196 in Niger, 87 in Philippines, 97 in Senegal, 2 in Sudan, 49 in Tanzania, 122 in Uganda.
- 168 child-friendly spaces were established, renovated, or refurbished: 157 in Armenia, 8 in Malawi, 2 in South Sudan, 1 in Sudan.
- 6,679 faith leaders and representatives of faith-based organizations were engaged in addressing the root causes of child vulnerability: 240 in Bangladesh, 152 in Bolivia, 18 in Cambodia, 351 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 59 in Dominican Republic, 107 in Ecuador, 484 in Guatemala, 81 in Haiti, 2,763 in Honduras, 57 in Indonesia, 249 in Kenya, 340 in Malawi, 100 in Mali, 168 in Mauritania, 163 in Mozambique, 50 in Niger, 77 in Peru, 164 in Senegal, 110 in Sierra Leone, 87 in Sri Lanka, 48 in Tanzania, 291 in Uganda, 370 in Zimbabwe.
- 52,311 people received psychosocial support services: 2,491 in Afghanistan, 737 in Armenia, 8,708 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 25,348 in Ethiopia, 4,226 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 50 in Kenya, 911 in Malawi, 238 in Philippines, 107 in Somalia, 4,810 in South Sudan, 2,641 in Sudan, 2,044 in Syria.
- 187,356 people participated in activities aimed at supporting child protection and ending violence against children: 4,514 in Bangladesh, 1,041 in Burundi, 510 in Cambodia, 50 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2,468 in Ecuador, 110 in Ethiopia, 197 in Haiti, 97,790 in Honduras, 619 in Indonesia, 3,639 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 5,829 in Kenya, 4,790 in Malawi, 160 in Mozambique, 1,715 in Nepal, 3,608 in Nicaragua, 590 in Niger, 2,576 in Philippines, 3,315 in Senegal, 321 in Sierra Leone, 1,012 in Tanzania, 6,390 in Uganda, 5,932 in Zimbabwe.
- 34,774 children and youth participated in groups and clubs, gathering with peers to develop new skills and positive values: 299 in Bangladesh, 5,619 in Burundi, 3,097 in Cambodia, 13 in China, 763 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 513 in Ethiopia, 525 in Guatemala, 41 in El Salvador, 50 in Kenya, 6,787 in Malawi, 3,028 in Mali, 1 in Mauritania, 889 in Mozambique, 56 in Sierra Leone, 336 in South Sudan, 6,461 in Sri Lanka, 1,227 in Tanzania, 4,508 in Uganda.
- 17,892 children attended child-friendly spaces where they could participate in positive and nurturing age-appropriate activities: 17,892 in Ethiopia.
- 3,328 local partners, including community and faith-based organizations, were engaged in programs to support stronger communities: 309 in Bangladesh, 41 in Bolivia, 40 in Cambodia, 240 in Chad, 1 in China, 212 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 10 in El Salvador, 66 in Guatemala, 94 in Haiti, 524 in Honduras, 7 in Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza, 678 in Kenya, 265 in Malawi, 68 in Mali, 26 in Mauritania, 104 in Mozambique, 166 in Niger, 22 in Peru, 24 in Philippines, 34 in Sierra Leone, 93 in Sri Lanka, 58 in Tanzania, 11 in Zimbabwe.
- 7,527 children under age 18 received birth certificates in the past year: 445 in Ethiopia, 7,082 in Mozambique.
- 13,811 children reported that their views are sought and incorporated into decision-making: 12 in Burundi, 11,693 in Honduras, 1,843 in Kenya, 113 in Uganda, 150 in Zimbabwe.
- 759 children had parents trained in positive parenting: 424 in Bangladesh, 335 in El Salvador.
- 5,136 child protection units and committees were established and operational: 379 in Bangladesh, 9 in Bolivia, 358 in Burundi, 11 in Cambodia, 6 in Central African Republic, 254 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 25 in Dominican Republic, 4 in Ecuador, 49 in El Salvador, 100 in Ethiopia, 461 in Guatemala, 1,446 in Honduras, 5 in Indonesia, 18 in Kenya, 18 in Laos, 10 in Malawi, 12 in Mali, 20 in Mauritania, 450 in Mozambique, 7 in Nepal, 44 in Nicaragua, 84 in Niger, 32 in Peru, 18 in Philippines, 20 in Rwanda, 4 in South Sudan, 4 in Tanzania, 735 in Uganda, 543 in Zimbabwe.
- 22,712 child protection cases, including situations of abuse or neglect, were identified, followed up, and referred as needed: 4 in Afghanistan, 8 in Bangladesh, 278 in Bolivia, 205 in Central African Republic, 2,473 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2,175 in Dominican Republic, 2,720 in Ethiopia, 2 in Haiti, 1,587 in Honduras, 22 in Indonesia, 5,295 in Malawi, 161 in Mali, 5,550 in Mozambique, 42 in Nicaragua, 209 in Peru, 73 in Philippines, 1,069 in Sudan, 255 in Uganda.
- 3,200 people now feel their community is a safe place: 3,200 in Kenya.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- 366 institutions received improved WASH services, such as water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities, resources, and services: 1 in Burundi, 15 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2 in El Salvador, 4 in Ethiopia, 19 in Guatemala, 3 in Honduras, 3 in Kenya, 14 in Mali, 2 in Nicaragua, 42 in Niger, 5 in Rwanda, 207 in Senegal, 2 in Sudan, 18 in Tanzania, 29 in Zimbabwe.
- 503 communities were certified as open-defecation-free, meaning they now use toilets rather than defecating in the open: 3 in Cambodia, 1 in Ethiopia, 14 in Haiti, 6 in Indonesia, 16 in Kenya, 456 in Malawi, 1 in Senegal, 6 in Zimbabwe.
- 7,161 water sources were constructed, rehabilitated, or improved, providing safe water for children and families to drink: 2 in Angola, 6,613 in Bangladesh, 3 in Burkina Faso, 205 in Cambodia, 21 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 8 in Ethiopia, 20 in Haiti, 6 in Laos, 11 in Malawi, 14 in Mali, 5 in Mozambique, 2 in Nicaragua, 7 in Niger, 59 in Senegal, 11 in Somalia, 8 in South Sudan, 4 in Sri Lanka, 4 in Sudan, 73 in Tanzania, 5 in Yemen, 80 in Zimbabwe.
- 328,491 people had access at home or school to sanitation facilities such as toilets: 86,616 in Bangladesh, 3,289 in Bolivia, 532 in Burkina Faso, 3,339 in Burundi, 57,999 in Cambodia, 4,474 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 59 in El Salvador, 711 in Ethiopia, 204 in Guatemala, 8,396 in Haiti, 3,220 in Honduras, 100 in Jordan, 5,980 in Kenya, 3,496 in Laos, 12,240 in Lebanon, 25,973 in Malawi, 1,806 in Mali, 273 in Nepal, 2,300 in Nicaragua, 20,077 in Niger, 1,797 in Senegal, 750 in Somalia, 6,410 in South Sudan, 2,173 in Sri Lanka, 203 in Sudan, 35,594 in Tanzania, 1,166 in Uganda, 2,304 in Yemen, 10,100 in Zimbabwe.
- 45,193 water, sanitation, and hygiene products were distributed for family health, such as hygiene kits and water filters: 24,803 in Burundi, 16,260 in El Salvador, 1,710 in Mozambique, 1,000 in Somalia, 1,420 in South Sudan.
- 1,266 people, including vendors, received training to manage and maintain water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure: 12 in Angola, 347 in Ethiopia, 13 in Honduras, 2 in Mali, 7 in Mauritania, 36 in Somalia, 9 in Sudan, 840 in Tanzania.
- 238,438 people gained access at home or school to handwashing facilities: 131 in Bolivia, 1,189 in Burundi, 710 in Cambodia, 86,720 in Chad, 16,503 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 734 in Ethiopia, 2,922 in Haiti, 1,755 in Indonesia, 728 in Kenya, 11,841 in Laos, 31,198 in Malawi, 2,550 in Mali, 6,358 in Mauritania, 26,867 in Niger, 41,161 in Rwanda, 1,936 in Senegal, 2,679 in Tanzania, 1,273 in Uganda, 1,183 in Zimbabwe.
- 444,868 people had access to safe drinking water: 14,157 in Angola, 6,613 in Bangladesh, 4,833 in Bolivia, 738 in Burkina Faso, 606 in Cambodia, 5,880 in Chad, 549 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 149,000 in Dominican Republic, 659 in El Salvador, 7,201 in Ethiopia, 5,072 in Haiti, 87,457 in Honduras, 3,695 in Indonesia, 100 in Jordan, 1,622 in Laos, 12,240 in Lebanon, 13,437 in Malawi, 6,549 in Mali, 4,415 in Mauritania, 1,727 in Niger, 1,010 in Nicaragua, 2,514 in Senegal, 19,600 in Somalia, 37,000 in South Sudan, 1,382 in Sri Lanka, 1,729 in Sudan, 10,832 in Tanzania, 710 in Uganda, 19,876 in Yemen, 5,744 in Zimbabwe.
- 678 water, sanitation, and hygiene committees were established or reactivated: 195 in Bangladesh, 6 in Bolivia, 10 in Burundi, 6 in Cambodia, 9 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 9 in Ethiopia, 8 in Guatemala, 10 in Haiti, 7 in Indonesia, 90 in Mali, 11 in Malawi, 2 in Mauritania, 25 in Niger, 208 in Rwanda, 23 in Senegal, 4 in South Sudan, 7 in Sri Lanka, 2 in Sudan, 19 in Tanzania, 27 in Zimbabwe.
- 61,434 people are using water, sanitation, and handwashing behaviors that protect against illness: 1,231 in Cambodia, 570 in El Salvador, 4,685 in Haiti, 1,820 in Kenya, 17,430 in Mali, 29,944 in Tanzania, 5,754 in Zimbabwe.
- 19,116 women and girls have improved access to menstrual hygiene management either through the distribution of products or the availability of adequate infrastructure: 8,627 in Burundi, 40 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2,125 in El Salvador, 7,354 in Ethiopia, 970 in South Sudan.
- 11,741 sanitation facilities, including latrines and handwashing stations, were constructed or updated: 3 in Bangladesh, 9 in Burkina Faso, 1 in Burundi, 23 in Chad, 193 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 17 in Ethiopia, 536 in Haiti, 9,938 in Kenya, 2 in Mali, 3 in Mozambique, 3 in Nicaragua, 8 in Niger, 39 in Rwanda, 23 in Senegal, 11 in Somalia, 6 in South Sudan, 920 in Sudan, 1 in Tanzania, 5 in Zimbabwe.
- 44 schools had adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities in place: 30 in Mali, 3 in Nicaragua, 6 in Senegal, 1 in Tanzania, 4 in Zimbabwe.
- 281,513 people were trained or involved in community water, sanitation, or hygiene initiatives: 2,294 in Bangladesh, 21,420 in Burkina Faso, 10,303 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 22 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 860 in El Salvador, 168 in Ethiopia, 1,427 in Haiti, 6,290 in Indonesia, 3,843 in Kenya, 27,436 in Mali, 69,013 in Mozambique, 566 in Nicaragua, 1,613 in Senegal, 67,874 in Sudan, 47,094 in Yemen, 16,119 in Zimbabwe.
- 17,477 people received emergency or water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) kits to support their health and well-being during times of need: 990 in Brazil, 3,217 in Burkina Faso, 2,141 in Cambodia, 2,380 in Dominican Republic, 1,080 in Haiti, 2,106 in Mali, 5,205 in South Sudan, 358 in Sudan.

Social Accountability | Advocacy

- 50 advocacy groups are functional, improving social accountability of local government and community leaders: 6 in Bolivia, 5 in Honduras, 39 in Mali.
- 32 evidence-based policy recommendations were presented to government decision-makers: 2 in Chad, 15 in Honduras, 4 in Mali, 11 in Senegal.
- 53,492 people participated in community-level advocacy and social accountability initiatives, including Citizens Voice and Action groups: 90 in Bangladesh, 845 in Cambodia, 17 in Chad, 363 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,350 in Ecuador, 39 in El Salvador, 178 in Ethiopia, 181 in Guatemala, 623 in Haiti, 36,869 in Honduras, 44 in Indonesia, 5,071 in Kenya, 4 in Laos, 166 in Malawi, 658 in Mali, 51 in Mauritania, 300 in Mozambique, 404 in Nicaragua, 835 in Niger, 172 in Peru, 15 in Philippines, 2,369 in Rwanda, 182 in Senegal, 50 in Sierra Leone, 470 in Sri Lanka, 903 in Tanzania, 1,243 in Zimbabwe.

Faith and Development

- 222,344 people are participating in activities that provide spiritual nurture and encouragement for children: 2,762 in Cambodia, 7,999 in Bolivia, 7,959 in Burundi, 30,487 in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,143 in Dominican Republic, 4,333 in Ecuador, 7,602 in El Salvador, 51 in Ethiopia, 11,383 in Guatemala, 21,414 in Honduras, 3,125 in Indonesia, 16,762 in Kenya, 23,233 in Malawi, 8,363 in Mali, 310 in Mauritania, 10,490 in Mozambique, 553 in Nicaragua, 1,594 in Niger, 1,339 in Peru, 5,033 in Philippines, 27,953 in Rwanda, 2,456 in Sierra Leone, 3,177 in Sri Lanka, 4,110 in Tanzania, 2,011 in Uganda, 16,702 in Zimbabwe.

In this year's Annual Results Report, we have revised and improved our calculation methodologies to ensure greater accuracy and consistency. As a result, some figures from fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023 have been updated and may differ from those previously published. These adjustments reflect our ongoing commitment to delivering reliable and transparent reporting. If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to us [here](#).

Some targets are smaller than the current year's achievements due to our conservative calculations. As this is our first year implementing this approach, we have opted for a cautious strategy.

Although the information is believed to be accurate and reliable at the time of publishing, it is important to note that changes in circumstances subsequent to the date of publication may impact the precision and completeness of the information presented in this report.

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Deborah Holbrook".

Deborah Holbrook

Chair, World Vision Canada Board of Directors

“World Vision Canada’s independent Board of Directors unreservedly approves the summarized financial statements in this annual report. As careful stewards of your gifts, our goal is to ensure that your donation helps transform the lives of the most vulnerable children around the world. We are deeply grateful for your support.”





WORLD VISION CANADA is federally incorporated and located in Mississauga, Ontario.

For more information, or for a copy of our latest audited financial statements, please visit our website at www.worldvision.ca.

You may also send an email to info@worldvision.ca or contact the Director, Operational Excellence at [1-800-268-4888](tel:1-800-268-4888).



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World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organization working to create lasting change in the lives of children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. Inspired by our Christian values, World Vision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, World Vision Canada anticipates raising \$377.5 million in total revenue for its community development, emergency relief and advocacy work, of which approximately 14.3 per cent will be used for necessary fundraising. In cases where donations exceed what is needed or where local conditions prevent program implementation, World Vision Canada will redirect funds to similar activities to help people in need.