



Ending Global Hunger: Strategic Pathways for Canada to Build Resilient Food Systems

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The world produces enough food to feed everyone. Yet, hunger and malnutrition are on the rise. In September 2023, World Vision launched ENOUGH, a global advocacy campaign to end child hunger and malnutrition. As a child focused organization, World Vision says ENOUGH is ENOUGH - no child should have to go to bed hungry. 148 million children are at risk of not reaching their full potential for physical and cognitive development, face increased susceptibility to diseases and earn less in their adult years¹.

Guaranteeing the right to food is an international problem, requiring a collective effort. World Vision offices around the globe are urging their governments to take practical steps to tackle global hunger.

Based on insights gleaned from key informant interviews with Canadian experts working on international and domestic food security issues in the non-profit, governmental, academic and private sectors, this policy paper identifies strategic areas where Canada can have a sustained impact on global food security.

Since 2019 there has been an increase of approximately 150 million hungry people. This spike has been felt unevenly across the globe and more acutely by women. Canada has a duty to work to reverse this terrible trend. This paper provides a high-level overview of the latest thinking on adopting a food systems approach and what it means to build resilience in the face of shocks to food systems.

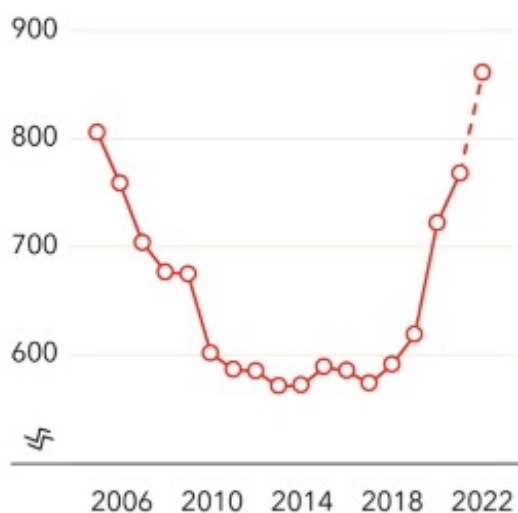
This paper identifies strategic areas where Canada can make a sustained impact on global food security. A literature review and key informant interviews determined five policy pathways to achieve this outcome: 1) Targeted International Assistance Investment; 2) Aid Accountability and Effectiveness; 3) International Collaborations and Diplomacy; 4) Equitable and Diverse Supply Chains; and 5) Nexus Programming. Each one of these pathways is accompanied by specific recommendations.



THE GLOBAL HUNGER CRISIS

As 2030 approaches, the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: “Zero Hunger” slips further out of reach. In 2023, approximately 733 million people faced hunger worldwide, representing an increase of approximately 150 million people since 2019. Very little progress has been made in addressing this mounting global hunger crisis, with the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity remaining unchanged over the past three yearsⁱ.

Global food insecurity
(millions of undernourished people)

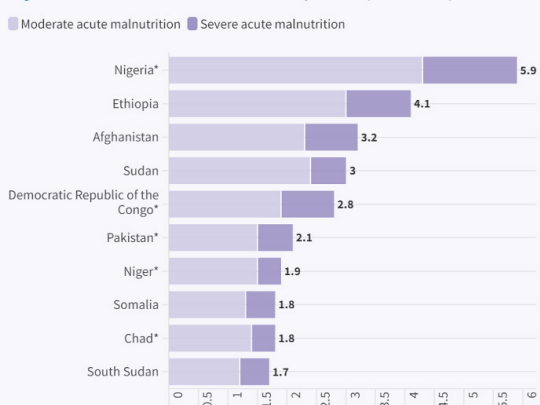


Source: [Global Food Crisis Demands Support for People, Open Trade, Bigger Local Harvests \(imf.org\)](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Global-Food-Crisis-Demands-Support-for-People-Open-Trade-Bigger-Local-Harvests)

Hunger is felt more acutely in certain countries, with women and children hardest hit. According to a 2022 report from UNICEF: “At least two-thirds — or more than a billion adolescent girls and women suffer from undernutrition (underweight and short height), micronutrient deficiencies, and anemia”ⁱⁱⁱ.

In 2023, in the 59 countries profiled in the 2024 Global Report on Food Crises, 36.4 million children were acutely malnourished and 26.6 million experienced moderate malnutrition; an additional 9.8 million faced severe malnutrition. Before their fifth birthday, poor nutrition is a leading cause of death in children^{iv}. 148 million stunted children worldwide risk not reaching their full potential for physical and cognitive development, face increased susceptibility to diseases and earn less in their adult years^v.

The ten food crises with highest number of children under 5 years with acute malnutrition, 2023 (millions)



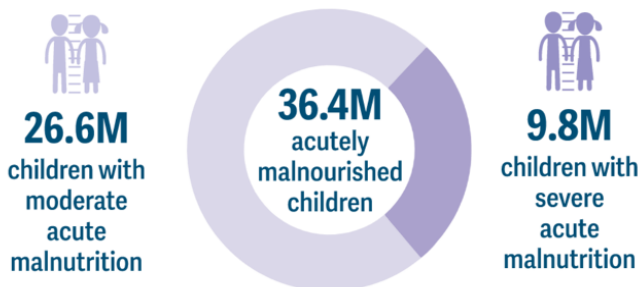
Source: IPC TWGs; HRP/HNO (Ethiopia, Sudan).
*These figures are not based on country-wide analyses

Source: [Global Report on Food Crises \(GRFC\) 2024 \(fsinplatform.org\)](https://www.fsinplatform.org/)

The rapid escalation of global food insecurity numbers marks a stark contrast to our recent history. The four Cs: COVID-19, Conflict, Climate, and the rising Cost of Living crises have reversed previous positive trends and had devastating impacts on food security.

Nutrition overview

Acute malnutrition among children and women in food-crisis countries continued to worsen particularly among displaced populations and those affected by conflicts.



COVID-19

A clear spike in food insecurity occurred following COVID-19. Disruptions to global supply chains interrupted food supply routes. Labour markets were critically impaired by widespread lockdowns. Millions of people were deprived of their daily wages. Even if food was available, economic insufficiency restricted people's access. In the pandemic's wake, more than one-third of people in the world – about 2.8 billion – could not afford a healthy diet^{vi}. The impacts on financial reserves, small businesses, markets, and supply chains have had devastating and persistent consequences in many countries.

Number (millions) of displaced persons in 59 food-crisis countries/territories, 2013–2023



The data in this figure refer to the 59 food crises with data meeting GRFC technical requirements for 2023. Sources: 2013-2022, UNHCR, IDMC, UNWRA; 2023, UNHCR nowcasted estimates December 2023, IOM, UNWRA.

Conflict

Armed conflicts have more than doubled since 2010ⁱ. Conflicts between non-state armed groups are the most prevalent, complicating the achievement of peace or resolutions (ANNEX D). Due to their destabilizing nature, conflict areas are the hardest hit by food insecurity. According to the 2024 Global Report on Food Crises, conflict is the primary driver of food insecurity worldwide^{vii}, and 70% of global hunger is experienced by people living in conflict areas^{viii}. Children are severely impacted. Conflicts cause displacement

and migration. In the 59 most affected countries, 90.2 million were displaced of the 281.6 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity,

Climate change

Instances of climate related disasters and displacement more than doubled between 2000 and 2020^x (See ANNEX E). Weather-related events were responsible for nearly 94% of all disaster displacements recorded over the last decade. Climate-related disasters devastate essential crops and food production, wiping out billions of dollars of investment. For smallholder and subsistence farmers, mostly women,² this is more than economic loss, and results in an inability to feed their families.

The Food Crisis at Home in Canada

According to Statistics Canada, nearly 23% of the Canadian population reported being food insecure in 2022, an increase of approximately 1.8 million people in one year¹ⁱ. In March 2023, Canadian Food Banks set record highs with 2 million people accessing help. Even though the cascading conflict and climate “policrisis” may seem like distant foreign issues, their impact on food production and supply have caused domestic food insecurity levels to increase at alarming rates. Reverberations of these shocks have been felt even in high income countries such as Canada, a telling indicator of the severity of the global hunger crisis.

1 There were 84 in 2010 to an unprecedented high of 182 in 2022 - Latest data from Uppsala Conflict Data Program, including one-sided violence, extrasystemic, non-state, intrastate and interstate conflicts

2 <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1634537/>

3 Consider Inflation >5% as per the World Bank.

Cost of Living

Economic hardship is often a direct consequence of conflict and climate disasters. The confluence of these factors is reflected in the ongoing high inflation¹ of international food prices. The effects of this cost-of-living crisis disproportionately affects low and middle-income countries. As of July 2024, 59% of low-income countries and 63% of lower-middle income countries are experiencing high inflation, with only 36% of upper-middle-income countries and 10% of high-income countries impacted. Inequalities in inflation are highly correlated with the distribution of food insecurity "...with low-income countries having the largest percentage of the population that is unable to afford a healthy diet (71.5 percent) compared with lower-middle-income countries (52.6 percent), upper-middle-income countries (21.5 percent) and high-income countries (6.3 percent)"

WORLDWIDE FAO FOOD PRICE INDEX, 1961–2022
INDEX SET TO 100 FOR THE AVERAGE 2014–2016 VALUES



[FAO Food Price Index](#) | [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)



FIXING THE BROKEN FOOD SYSTEM

As noted in the 2024 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report, by 2030, it is projected that 582 million people will be chronically undernourished, with over half in Africa. There is an urgent need to “accelerate the transformation of agrifood systems, enhancing their resilience to major challenges while addressing inequalities to ensure that healthy diets are accessible and affordable for everyone.”

There is increasing recognition that the lasting achievement of consistent food security is dependent on the functioning of broader food systems . Approaches which maintain a narrow focus a “siloed” outlook , fail to address the multidimensional, root causes of hunger .

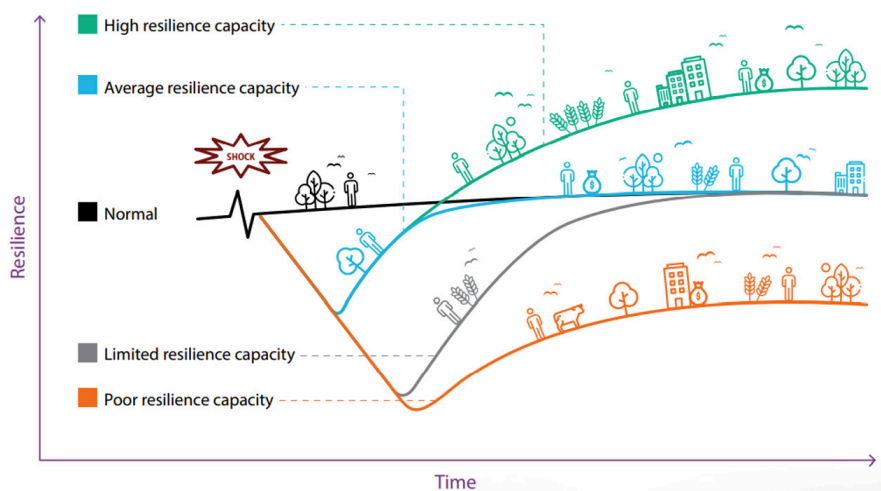
Ensuring the reliable functioning of food systems, especially their capacity to withstand the systemic shocks inflicted by the 4 Cs, encompasses a broad range of complex networks that influence how food reaches those that need it most. The application of an integrated approach harnessing these interactions is crucial to achieving long-term food security. This shift is a transition towards food systems resilience.

Building Resilience

Food systems resilience is the “...capacity over time of a food system and its units at multiple levels, to provide sufficient, appropriate and accessible food to all, in the face of various and even unforeseen disturbances” . Why are some food systems more resilient to shocks? Why does a spike in food prices plunge thousands into hunger in Uganda, with fewer people affected in Kenya? Food systems resilience capacity is the ability to maintain high levels of food security in the face of crisis.

The graphic below depicts several distinct scenarios of food systems impacted by the same shock.

Resilience in the face of shocks leads to the sustainability of long-term food security. While immediate food assistance in cases of humanitarian emergencies is needed, the growing number of shocks experienced around the world necessitates a longer-term approach to solving global hunger. Smart investments that build food resilience capacity are needed, including working within the parameters of national food systems to increase redundancies in supply chains, building robust market systems, ensuring proper access to credit and upholding food security levels through social safety nets.



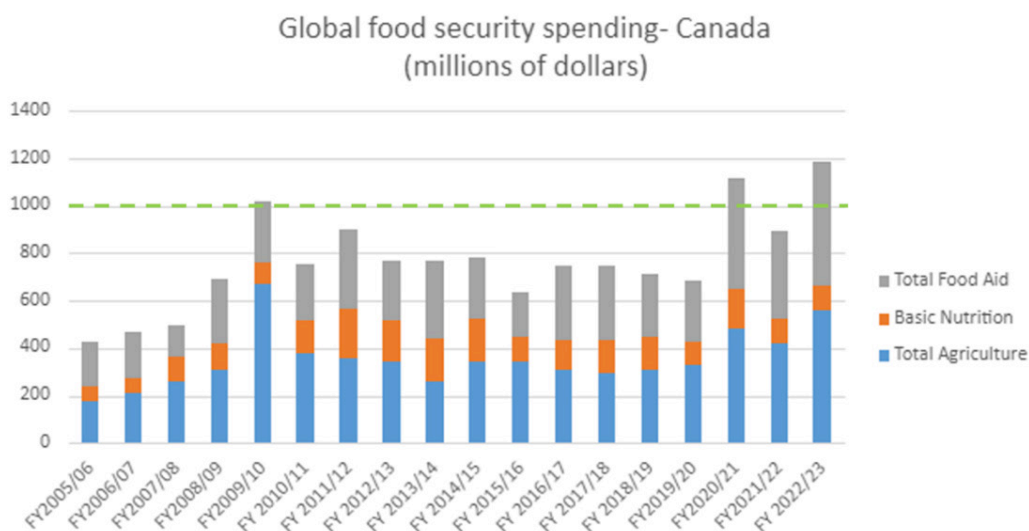
POLICY PATHWAYS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As 2030 approaches, the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: “Zero Hunger” slips further out of reach. In 2023, approximately 733 million people faced hunger worldwide, representing an increase of approximately 150 million people since 2019. Very little progress has been made in addressing this mounting global hunger crisis, with the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity remaining unchanged over the past three yearsⁱ.

POLICY PATHWAY 1: Targeted International Assistance Investments

International assistance budgets are often subject to the “short term world” in which we live. Most international assistance projects have brief durations, with humanitarian projects usually active for one or two years and – with some exceptions – development projects a maximum of three to five years. Resilience programming requires a longer-term horizon.

In 2023, Canada supported international assistance projects in over 150 countries - nearly 80% of all nations in the world . This widespread dispersion of Canada’s modest international assistance budget dilutes Canada’s ability to generate lasting change in any one place.



As stated in Policy Pathway 2, it is critical that Canada’s investments demonstrate the clear impact of aid dollars. It is also key to demonstrating to Canadians how tax dollars invested ‘elsewhere’ are impacting their lives positively. The message to Canadians must be clear: food aid is the right thing and a smart investment.

⁴Food systems encompass “all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation consumption [and waste management] of food, and the output of these activities, including socioeconomic and environmental outcomes

⁵What is meant by adopting a “siloeed” approach? For example, in designing international development programming that addresses food security, the World Bank is likely to adopt an economic perspective, whereas an NGO supporting smallholder farmers may emphasize social considerations such as their organizational capacity. Adopting a food systems approach would encourage these organizations to weigh multiple and sometimes divergent perspectives in the balance.



Recommendation 1: The Government of Canada should adopt a longer-term, geopolitical approach to international food assistance.

1. Canada should target international food assistance in geographic areas where need is highest and lasting changes can be made. Canada should develop a criterion upon which to direct longer term investments.
 - a. This criterion should be needs based, considering Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) levels highlighting where acute food insecurity is highest.
 - b. When identifying areas where genuine food systems resilience building is possible, Canada should consider the potential of regional trade networks, and market systems development. Demand driven investments can be made in sustainable agricultural production, in cooperation with nonprofit and private sector actors, with participatory approaches to national and community engagement.
 - c. Greater attention should also be paid to alignment with Canada's foreign policy objectives and interests, particularly as it relates our place within the global food system. Rising hunger levels cause instability and conflict. Investment in food security abroad contributes to a more stable world. The Government of Canada should demonstrate to Canadians how investments in international development assistance for agriculture benefit Canadians, including the reduction of domestic food prices.

POLICY PATHWAY 2: Aid Accountability & Effectiveness

It is crucial to clearly define these policy goals, so they can be monitored for effective delivery. Canada's Food Policy is an appropriate medium to help define Canada's place in the world. Further refinement of Canadian international food assistance priorities by Global Affairs Canada is needed to discover where Canada has a comparative advantage in aid delivery.

Recommendation 2: Global Affairs Canada (GAC) should streamline resilience into all food security interventions, focusing on areas of comparative advantage.

2. Canada should target international food assistance in geographic areas where need is highest and lasting changes can be made. Canada should develop a criterion upon which to direct longer term investments.
 - a. GAC should streamline resilience through all food security interventions, building off groundwork laid in Canada's Agri-Food Systems Resilience Framework . Indicators being developed for this framework can support transparent reporting and include metrics for assessing effectiveness of diplomatic efforts in shaping food policy.
 - b. GAC should leverage existing investments such as the upcoming renewal of the Climate Finance Envelope to accelerate targeted food security interventions, increasing the allocations toward the Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) and food systems pillar.
 - c. GAC should identify target areas of focus, to guide investments in global food security considering the following areas identified by participants in this research study:
 - Sustainable Agricultural Development: balancing environmental outcomes (e.g. biodiversity conservation) with food security needs and leveraging Canadian expertise in the agricultural sector, Canada can contribute internationally by sharing expertise in innovative technologies to support "leapfrogging" in developing countries (especially in AI, mobile banking, market/ climate information systems, cold chain, self-driving tractors etc.), soil health and biodiversity and CSA, Post Harvest Loss (PHL) and food waste prevention.
 - Nutrition: well-implemented nutrition initiatives can support communities in anticipating and responding to shocks, particularly to prevent child wasting. Canada can lead through investments in the 1000 Days, nutritious School Meals and advocating for the application of the Gender Transformative Framework for Nutrition and the realization/extension of WHO nutrition targets (including on anemia.)
 - Women and Youth: Women and girls remain 1.3% more likely to be moderately or severely food insecure than men . Children are disproportionately affected by hunger and malnutrition, with nearly half of all deaths in children under 5 attributable to undernutrition . Through decades of work on Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and the Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) gender transformative programming, Canada is positioned to lead on projects making the crucial connections between gender, nutrition and food security.

FEED II

FEED II is the second in a series of projects in South Sudan that use farming as a platform to reduce gender inequalities. Despite the incredible labour contribution that women make to agriculture, very few women in South Sudan feel informed, equipped or empowered to control agricultural tools, make decisions about crops or manage profits. Many don't feel safe or confident to be leaders in the sector.

Climate change and various forms of violence threaten women's success as farmers and businesspeople, so FEED II works in three pillars to help support women, men and their families:

- Helping farmers get information about weather patterns to have the best farms and nutrition so women and children don't eat the least, the last or the worst food.
- Using female-friendly agricultural and business practices that save time and increase production.
- Supporting women to become leaders, decision-makers as well as addressing gender-based violence.

⁶ <https://capi-icpa.ca/explore/resources/canadian-agri-food-resilience-a-toolbox-for-managing-crises/>

POLICY PATHWAY 3: International Collaborations & Diplomacy

Canada can also influence global food systems through diplomatic channels and collaborations and hold international sway over decisions impacting global food systems.

Canada's objectives in the global food security arena could be refined to consolidate approaches to all international engagements. This could be guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, or determined based on a defined set of principles, such as the FIAP. Canada's voice can be unified and clear on issues such as the weaponization of food, the regulation of international price volatility, support for protectionist tariffs in developing countries, or any other issues within Canada's interest that help reduce poverty.

Importance of Youth Inclusion

The voices of children and youth are vital in shaping sustainable global food systems. Their fresh perspectives, innovative ideas, energy and creativity can drive meaningful change. We can ensure their voices are heard and foster a more inclusive approach to food security that prioritizes future generations' well-being.

Recommendation 3: The Government of Canada should revise its Food Policy to include a global perspective with consideration of Canada's impact on and contributions to global food systems, including an emphasis on fair trade. In 2019, Canada's first ever Food Policy received \$139 million in initial investments. There is few or no mentions of international considerations within the policy, and no recognition of Canada's impact or contributions to global food security.

1. The Government of Canada is currently developing an indicator framework to measure the effectiveness of the food policy. This effort should include a revision of the food policy to include Canada's place within the global food system as a nation contributing to sustainable, global food security through overseas development assistance. This revision should clarify Canada's position on food related issues, outlining a clear set of priorities for Canada to focus on with international bodies.
2. The Government of Canada should include multiple government branches including Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Global Affairs Canada (with representatives from humanitarian, development and trade functions), and Environment and Climate Change Canada, to ensure alignment with internal government priorities. Consultations with Canadian actors from both the nonprofit and private sector, including youth and Indigenous advocates should be held.
3. The Government of Canada should outline concrete actions, not only for governmental actors, but also engagements with the nonprofit and private sectors to unify Canada's position and enable a more focused contribution to addressing the hunger crisis.

POLICY PATHWAY 4: Equitable & Diversified Food Supply Chains

The Canadian agricultural sector is the world's 8th largest exporter of agri-food, fish and seafood products, with comparative advantage in meat, cereals, fats and oils. For certain agri-food products, we remain net importers, including vegetables, fruits and nuts, fish, and coffee and tea. Canada remains the 6th largest food importer in the world. Our import dependency on the United States accounts for about 60% of all our agri-food imports. Research and interviews suggest Canada is well placed to influence global food supply chains by "voting with its wallet." Alternate supply sources help importers maintain inventory in case their regular supplier is faced with shortages or other challenges.

Diversification through building redundancies in supply chains is central to food systems resilience. A reduction in dependency on American imports through expanding Canada's trade network would benefit consumers and producers in Canada and the developing world.

Simply increasing the number of Canada's trade partners is not the answer, as this could be detrimental to food insecure nations if not done fairly. Some informants noted how Western countries historically give developing nations "the short end of the stick" in trade negotiations. There is a risk of undermining food security further by increasing the export of essential food products from developing nations. A more intricately woven global food systems fabric should be based on principles of fairness, and trade agreements or policies around imported food should include sustainability standards and fair labour practices.

Guatemala Banana Example

The average Canadian consumes 15 kg or 33 lbs of bananas, with 40% of Canada's bananas imported from Guatemala and about 85% from non-unionized, often exploitative, plantations. If banana prices increased by just 30cents/lb, Guatemalan workers could earn a living wage. We'd have to pay just \$10 more per year to ensure a more just supply chain and a life of dignity for Guatemalan farmers.

Recommendation 4: The Government of Canada should increase agri-food trade with low and lower-middle income countries. Canada has great potential and sway to support the global food system. Canada should promote the scale up of tariff free importation of food products from developing countries in line with the Least Developed Country Tariff (LDCT). Through greater promotion and dissemination of its "Market Access Initiative", Canada can provide duty free, quota free status for most products coming from least developed countries. This could also support a more competitive market and lower food prices domestically.

1. Canada should diversify trade by exploring fair and equitable trade agreements that promote respect for fundamental labour principles and rights with low- and middle-income countries and incentivizing the private sector to invest in inclusive blended finance initiatives in targeted developing nations. As highlighted in the SOFI report, "Fostering collaborative financing partnerships following a blended finance approach is essential, as the level of financial risk can make other sources of financing too expensive."

POLICY PATHWAY 5: Nexus Programming

Ending global hunger and malnutrition requires an integrated approach that meets short-term needs while building long-term resilience. The line between international development and humanitarian programming is increasingly blurred, with emergency responses often needing to go beyond the traditional six-12-month time frame and development work increasingly supporting communities to recover and prepare for future crises. This in-between space is often referred to as the “humanitarian-development nexus,” sometimes extended to a triple nexus approach, known as the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus. Conflict-sensitive approaches should become standard.

When communities lose access to reliable food sources due to shocks, holistic responses that extend beyond food aid and span technical silos must be supported, including food aid, cash programming, seed and tools for climate-smart agriculture, income diversification, and support for savings groups. Nexus programming provides children with immediate access to food, healthcare, and shelter during crises, while focusing on long-term solutions like educational opportunities and sustainable nutrition programs. Food and emergency aid distribution needs to follow an Empowered Aid model to directly address and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse in delivery mechanisms. As described in the G7 2022 Elmau Progress Report , since 2019, Canada is the only G7 country not to have a multi-sectoral strategy in place on how to bridge the humanitarian and development nexus . Efforts were made between 2020-2022, as GAC established the multi branch “Nexus Core Group”, which led to the financing of several pilot projects and the development of a guidance document titled the Quick Start Guide: Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. In 2022, the Nexus Core Group was discontinued, with all nexus work folded into the Grants and Contributions Transformation Process.

Multiple interviewees noted how artificial divisions between humanitarian and development work have been reinforced through structural divisions within Global Affairs Canada between the IHA and Partnership Branches. As noted in ongoing research from the Canadian Food Security Policy Group (FSPG) Civil Society Organization (CSP) Nexus Working Group, the August 2024 restructuring effort within GAC “moved Peace and Security Programming Bureau closer to humanitarian and development programming within one overarching Branch,” however longer-term international development work remains separate.



⁷Note: efforts have been made by Global Affairs to extend the maximum timeline of funding agreements for humanitarian aid from one to two years

⁸<https://empoweredaid.gwu.edu/>

⁹Better linkages between humanitarian and development actors can strengthen the short-, medium and long-term success of food security and nutrition initiatives. To improve the interaction between these stakeholders, G7 members committed to developing multi-sectoral strategies that enhance the transition from relief to development. Almost all members had such a strategy in place following the release of the Financial Report in 2017. Germany and Italy were still developing their multi-sectoral strategy, leaving only Canada without a strategic approach on how to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus in 2019”

Recommendation 5: Global Affairs Canada should develop a clear approach to delivering on Nexus, building on the implementation of key Grand Bargain recommendations and continue to bridge the gap between short-term aid and long-term development by designing and improving mechanisms for the efficient delivery of nexus programming.

1. GAC should appoint dedicated Nexus staff within the department, responsible for the management of a multi-branch, Nexus programming coordination mechanism. This team should first fulfil Canada's commitment to the G7, drafting a strategic plan to guide Canada's approach to nexus programming.
2. GAC should review current pilot projects in collaboration with a multi-stakeholder advisory group including NGOs, to develop an evidence-based framework upon which future nexus project funding should be awarded.
3. GAC should further increase flexibility regarding eligible types of programming to include, for example, savings groups and disaster risk reduction.
4. GAC should establish dedicated annual innovative fund for food security and nutrition nexus programming to continue to build an evidence base and develop its acumen in a burgeoning programmatic space.

CONCLUSIONS

World Vision International's ENOUGH campaign addresses the urgent challenge of child hunger and malnutrition. Intertwined crises — including COVID-19, conflict, climate change, and the rising cost of living — have significantly impacted access to food with the number of people experiencing hunger increasing by 150 million since 2019.

This policy paper's conclusions stem from interviews with Canadian food security experts to identify where Canada can contribute meaningfully to global food security through targeted strategies. Adapting the ENOUGH campaign to the Canadian context, this paper explores the imperative for collective action to engage our government in finding sustainable solutions to this global crisis.

The paper outlines five actionable policy pathways including: promoting equitable supply chains, enhancing nexus programming, fostering international collaborations, ensuring aid accountability, and directing targeted assistance spending to the right places.

The 5 policy recommendations are focused on:

1. Adopting a longer-term, geopolitical approach to international food assistance.
2. Streamlining resilience into all food security interventions.
3. Revising Canada's Food Policy.
4. Increasing agri-food trade with low and lower-middle income countries.
5. Developing a clear Nexus approach.

These recommendations could be explored by the government or serve as advocacy strategies for non-governmental organizations.

Spurred by the global ENOUGH campaign, World Vision Canada welcomes new collaborations with like-minded organizations to advance the goal of Zero Hunger, especially for the most vulnerable children. Interested stakeholders can join in this effort by signing the pledge at www.worldvision.ca/enough.

NEXUS ACCELERATOR-FUND (NAF)

By combining World Vision's expertise in responding to emergencies and history of community development work, we are now working in fragile contexts – the countries or communities where political and social pressure make them vulnerable to conflict and have fractured the institutions that should protect children. While the situations are usually protracted, things can change for the better or worse quickly in fragile contexts. Our work needs to be adaptive, agile and flexible to respond to urgent needs, help communities deal with new realities and address root causes of problems through peacebuilding.

In October 2024, World Vision Canada launched the Nexus Accelerator Fund to expand our work to 11 additional countries over the next 3 years (2024-2027). Some of the best practices used came from the Northern Ethiopia Response & Recovery Nexus Project (a \$5 million pilot funded by Global Affairs Canada) that addresses the needs of internally displaced populations in Afar and Tigray regions. Through the new Nexus Accelerator Fund, in 2025 alone, over USD 6.5 million will be rolled out in DRC, Somalia, Lebanon, CAR, Mali, South Sudan, Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and Venezuela.

¹ [9789240073791-eng.pdf \(who.int\)](#)

² <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/the-state-of-food-security-and-nutrition-in-the-world-2024>

³ [Wasting child alert.pdf \(unicef.org\)](#)

⁴ [9789240073791-eng.pdf \(who.int\)](#)

⁵ SOFI 2024

⁶ [Global Report on Food Crises \(GRFC\) 2024 \(fsinplatform.org\)](#)

⁷ <https://www.wfp.org/global-hunger-crisis>

⁸ [UN Warns Climate Disasters Doubled in the Last 20 Years – Watts Up With That?](#)

⁹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update>

¹⁰ SOFI 2024

¹¹ Béné, 2020, p. 806

¹² Nguyen 2018, 2

¹³ Blay-Palmer 2010; Chaudhary et al. 2018

¹⁴ Tendall et al. 2015, 19

¹⁵ PETERS, B. DE S. (2022, July 19). Food system resilience: Towards a joint understanding and implications for policy. Food security.

¹⁶ <https://weblog.wur.eu/fnh-ri/food-system-resilience-towards-a-joint-understanding-and-implications-for-policy/>

¹⁷ [DevData dashboard \(international.gc.ca\)](#)

¹⁸ [2.1 Food security indicators – latest updates and progress towards ending hunger and ensuring food security \(fao.org\)](#)

¹⁹ [Malnutrition in Children - UNICEF DATA](#)

²⁰ [\(25\) Canada strengthening its position as a net food exporter | LinkedIn](#)

²¹ [Canada's food security dependencies - agriculture.canada.ca](#)

²² [An introduction guide to the Market Access Initiative for the least developed country and the least developed country tariff : Rv4-14/2003E-PDF - Government of Canada Publications - Canada.ca](#)

²³ [2022-07-01-elmau-progress-report-2022.pdf \(utoronto.ca\) pg. 129](#)



World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities to reach their full potential by tackling the root causes of poverty and injustice. World Vision serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.