World Vision

# 2021

## ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

## LIVELIHOODS SECTOR REPORT

Read our full 2021 Annual Results Report online at worldvision.ca/ourwork

World Vision

# OUR MISSION + 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 Christian global relief, development and advocacy organization. Our focus is helping the world's most vulnerable girls and boys overcome poverty and experience fullness of life.

## WHAT WE DO

Grounded in more than 70 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 afflicted 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 to change 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 that are full of promise: nutritious food, healthcare, education, protection from harm, clean water and economic opportunities.

## WHY WE DO IT

Simply put, 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 great things result. Lives are changed, and whole life stories transformed.

World Vision serves all people—without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, sexual orientation, gender identity or other status*—and we collaborate with those from other faiths (and none) who share our common values of compassion, love, justice and mercy.

### Our Credentials

- World Vision has over 70 years of experience working in partnership to create better futures for vulnerable girls and boys.
- We are part of the World Vision Partnership that reaches around the globe, with more than 37,000 employees in nearly 100 countries spanning six continents.
- Together, we've supported more than 200 million children by tackling the root causes of poverty.

* Universal Declaration of Human Rights 2014 second resolution on "human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity"

# LIVELIHOODS

## GLOBAL CHALLENGES

### Food security

Our world is in the midst of a global hunger crisis. With conflict, climate change and the enduring economic impacts of COVID-19, families are struggling to access enough safe, nutritious food for basic human health and development.

In 2021, 41 million[1] people—approximately half of them girls and boys—were at risk of starvation in 43 countries, with 584,000 people enduring famine-like conditions in Ethiopia, Madagascar, South Sudan and Yemen.[2] This is a crisis that often goes unnoticed, because much of the worsening hunger is concentrated in the world's hardest to reach, most dangerous places where humanitarian access is difficult.

We know from past emergencies, such as the 2011 Somalia famine in which 258,000 people are estimated to have died, that approximately half had already perished by the time a declaration of famine was made,[3] and that half of all those who died were children younger than five years old.

The vulnerability of agriculture to natural hazards and disasters is a major driver of hunger and food insecurity. Between 2008 and 2018, approximately $108.5 billion US was lost because of declines in crop and livestock production in both least developed and lower- and middle-income countries following disasters.[4] Over that period, Asia was the hardest hit region, followed by Africa, then Latin America and the Caribbean.

Women continue to be the face of food insecurity, with moderate or severe food insecurity being 10% higher among women than men in 2020, a 4% increase from 2019. With high levels of income inequality and food costs, consuming a healthy diet was out of reach for approximately 3 billion people in 2019, particularly the poor. That number is now expected to have increased—according to FAO's Food Price Index,[5] global food prices were 31.4% higher in October 2021 compared to October 2020.

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 all support human rights, peaceful resolutions to conflict and the transformation of food systems to become inclusive, sustainable and more resilient.

## Economic empowerment

The world has seen a decline in global poverty, especially since 1998. However, the rate of that decline has been slowing, driven largely by armed conflicts and climate change.[6]

In June 2021, the World Bank noted that growth in 90% of advanced economies was expected to regain pre-pandemic per capita income levels by 2022—yet only a third of emerging markets and developing economies would make the same recovery.[7] The pandemic's severe outbreaks and increasingly transmissible virus strains is hurting economic growth, especially in low-income countries where vaccine access remains low. In sub-Saharan Africa, per capita income growth is forecast to remain subdued, averaging 0.4% a year in 2021 and 2022, following a 5% decline in 2020. Meanwhile, income inequality continues to increase, worsened by COVID-19.

Financial services are a tool that can help people rise out of poverty, providing access to credit and savings, the ability to invest in education or businesses, and safety nets to weather financial emergencies. However, many living in poverty lack services like bank accounts that can help in these ways. As of 2017,[8] 1.7 billion adults were "unbanked" around the world, most of them from developing economies. Women are over-represented, accounting for 56% of all unbanked adults, and 30% are young adults with lower education levels.

Education is an important factor in future economic success, yet there were 267 million young people not involved in employment, education or training even before the pandemic,[9] with young women three times more likely than their male counterparts to be unemployed or out of school. In 2020, UNESCO estimated that 24 million children and youth were at risk of dropping out of school for financial reasons because of the pandemic.[10]

## Disaster risk reduction

Between climate change, urbanization and an overall lack of disaster preparedness worldwide, natural hazards like earthquakes and tsunamis are becoming increasingly catastrophic, causing death and economic losses. Children are often disproportionately affected in these events, and the risk of disasters caused by natural hazards is rising.[11]

The year 2020 rivalled 2016 as the world's hottest year on record. It was dominated by climate-related disasters that were largely responsible for 389 recorded events, resulting in more than 15,000 deaths and $171.3 million US in economic losses.[12] In 2020 there were 26% more storms and 23% more floods than previous annual averages. In Africa, floods affected seven million people and droughts were most heavily experienced in the Sahel region, affecting 13.4 million people in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

The practice of "disaster risk reduction" reduces vulnerability to disasters by identifying risks and making community-based and systemic changes that mitigate them. This work is vital to prevent needless deaths and to ensure the development work of organizations like World Vision 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 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through reducing vulnerability among the poor and building resilient infrastructure.[13]

APPROACH + STRATEGY
Equip families and individuals with resources and training, focusing on women's economic empowerment
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

**World Vision's livelihoods work is founded on our deep commitment to the world's most vulnerable girls and boys. Using holistic, evidence-based approaches, we help families in dire need to 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 through savings groups and adapted practices for livestock and agriculture, families can both increase and diversify their incomes. This strengthens their resilience to disasters so that their lives and livelihoods are less disrupted by future shocks and stresses. During emergencies and hunger crisis situations, providing food assistance to families is a critical, life-saving part of our response. In settings that are politically and environmentally precarious and exposed to disasters and climate risks, we focus where the need is greatest, building resilience and adaptability through temporary provisions of food and cash. This gives families a safety net and helps them manage without slipping further into extreme poverty.

**At the community level**, we work with local groups and organizations to become more economically productive, with access to markets and financial services like savings, credit and cash where appropriate and needed. 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 sustainable employment opportunities, inclusive market systems and positive social and gender norms, creating pathways for women's economic empowerment. In hazard-prone areas, we support the development of early warning systems and action plans for times of crisis, so that authorities are equipped with knowledge, skills and resources for effective disaster management.

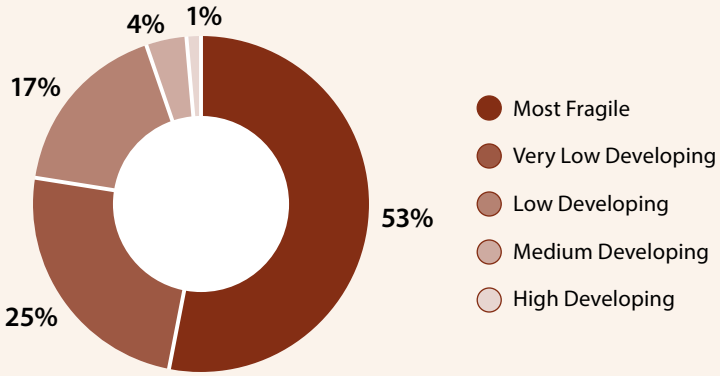
### How we've adapted in the face of COVID-19

- Cash and voucher programming have helped to protect people's livelihoods and decrease their reliance on harmful coping mechanisms—especially for women, girls and people with disabilities.
- Savings groups have received support to continue functioning while prioritizing members' health and safety. Now, long-term measures are being instituted to digitize savings group ledgers, enabling mobile money linkages and minimizing handling of cash.

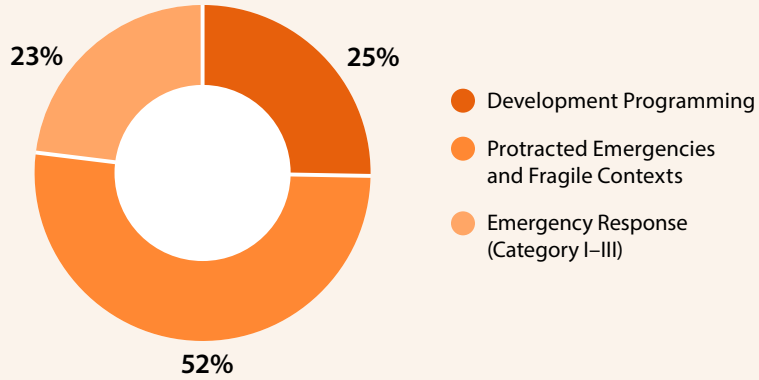
# RESULTS*

In 2021, $226 million was invested in 192 projects that focused primarily on livelihoods approaches, reaching 1,212,499 girls, 1,162,914 boys, 966,675 women and 793,249 men. These investments went largely toward projects in **most fragile** countries (53%), followed by **very low developing** countries (25%). The vast majority of our livelihoods portfolio (77%) involves humanitarian relief work in small to large-scale emergencies, protracted emergencies and fragile contexts—this is largely because people in unstable and dire situations have pressing, large-scale food security needs. Our economic empowerment work, most concentrated in long-term development settings, is an important step in breaking cycles of poverty and seeing sustainable economic improvements.

**LIVELIHOODS EXPENDITURES BY LEVEL OF FRAGILITY**




**LIVELIHOODS EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMMING TYPE**




Going forward, we expect our focus on food security to continue as a main driver in the livelihoods sector, led by our partnership with the United Nations World Food Programme. Complementing this work, we anticipate World Vision's agricultural training and distribution of farming and livestock resources will continue to strengthen food systems and increase family food security across our project areas.

* This accounts for World Vision Canada's program work completed in fiscal year 2021, from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021.

## PROGRESS

**Here are some key results from our 2021 progress in the livelihoods sector.**

### Food security

- 87,019 metric tons of food and $67 million in cash-based programming was provided in partnership with the World Food Programme, reaching 3,320,279 people with support for their immediate survival needs.
- 82,404 people were trained in agriculture and livestock techniques including food production, livestock handling, climate-smart techniques and post-harvest storage methods.
- 114,086 people received support with agricultural resources, including seeds and the provision of 2,119 large and small livestock.
- 106 farm demonstration schools and sites were established for farmers to learn new techniques.
- 9,533 people applied the farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) approach to restore and improve pasture, forest and agricultural land.
- 1,755 producer groups were in operation, with members working together to create or sell products.

### Economic empowerment

- 48,424 people, including 24,801 women, were active members in 2,951 savings groups, providing them with opportunities to learn financial skills, save money collectively and gain access to small loans.
- 8,468 people, including 3,769 women, were trained in business and entrepreneurial skills, including financial literacy and income-generating activities outside of livestock-rearing and agriculture.

### Disaster risk reduction

- 15,175 community members, including 1,629 children, received training in disaster risk reduction.
- 600 communities updated their disaster preparedness plans to provide guidance during emergency situations.
- 514,705 trees were planted by volunteers and community organizations through reforestation efforts that prevent erosion and make environments more resilient to weather events.

| LIFE ESSENTIALS PROVIDED, 2018–2021 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metric tons of food distributed | 136,527 | 124,744 | 108,723 | 87,019* |
| Yards of fabric shipped to support income-generating work in trades like sewing | 490,961 | 352,980 | 76,782 | 16,299 |

* Metric tons of food distributed in FY21 decreased as we simultaneously increased our cash programming.

## CHANGE

**Efforts put in by families and communities over the past several years have contributed to measurable positive change. Here are some livelihoods examples we gathered in 2021.**

**In Buwatun, Mali** from 2013 to 2021, households having enough food for their families throughout the year increased from 16.9% to 66.2% and households with access to credit increased from 24.2% to 89.6%.

**In Chingeltei, Mongolia** from 2013 to 2021, households with enough food year-round for their family needs increased from 52.6% to 74.4%, while parents and caregivers using effective disaster risk reduction strategies increased from 72.8% to 94.4%.

**In Elegeyo Marakawit county, Kenya**, farmers with knowledge about the benefits of biofortified crops increased from 40% to 84% between 2017 and 2021.

**In Seno, Mali**, households managing to meet their basic needs—including food, health and education—increased from 44% in 2013 to 67% in 2021.

**In Khan Uul, Mongolia**, the percentage of parents and caregivers who had been affected by disaster but were able to maintain their standard of living increased from 46% in 2013 to 55% in 2021.

**In the Thakurgaon district of Bangladesh**, 26.1% of women reported they have a say in household spending in 2021, up from only 8.4% in 2016.

# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT: PARTNERING WITH THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

One of World Vision's most vital partners is the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)—the leading humanitarian organization fighting hunger worldwide. The global World Vision Partnership is WFP's largest non-governmental partner and has been for 16 years, delivering food assistance to people most in need. In cooperation with WFP, we provide food assistance, particularly in fragile contexts, and work with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

In fiscal year 2021, we provided $140 million in food and cash-based programming. In partnership with WFP*:

- We delivered 87,019 metric tons of food to 2,129,307 people.
- We distributed $67 million through cash-based programming, reaching another 1,190,972 people.

*In 2022, we anticipate providing $135 million in food and cash-based programming to meet the basic needs of vulnerable families.*

**2,129,307** *people reached through in-kind food programming*

**1,190,972** *people reached through cash-based programming*

**3,320,279** *people benefitted*

*While WFP conducts their work using several different food assistance approaches, World Vision partners with them through **five main programming types**. On the pages that follow, learn more about these approaches and the number of people World Vision reached through them in 2021.*

* Because we work with WFP through our World Vision Partnership, the values presented are proportionate to World Vision Canada's contribution.

## PROGRAMMING TYPES

### 1 General food distribution

General food distribution has been the historic cornerstone of WFP's approach and remains a fundamental aspect, particularly in fragile contexts or humanitarian crises.

In-kind food assistance helps families to continue eating in the wake of disasters, displacement, during lean seasons or when food supplies are cut off. The foods we distribute are chosen for their ability to prevent malnutrition and provide energy. Distributions may happen across geographical areas or be given to specific groups that are particularly vulnerable.

This approach phases out when communities can meet their needs in other ways.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **People reached by World Vision** | **444,259 girls** | **409,343 boys** | **323,488 women** | **263,281 men** |

### 2 Cash and voucher-based programming

Cash and voucher-based programming is an effective way to improve food security and nutrition in settings where the local market and financial sector is functioning.

Cash transfers—provided in forms ranging from physical bank notes to mobile money or vouchers—empower people to prioritize their needs and make purchases accordingly in their own local markets. This upholds their dignity and respects the fact that not all families have the same food needs.

Findings show that when vulnerable households are empowered to choose, they make decisions that improve their food security and wellbeing—as seen in Lebanon, where 91% of families receiving multipurpose cash in 2018 prioritized food, followed by rent and medical fees.

Because they permit people to purchase their needs locally, cash transfers help to maintain existing supply chains and strengthen local markets. Between 2009 and 2019, WFP cash transfers injected approximately $6.8 billion US into national economies.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **People reached by World Vision** | **318,716 girls** | **316,566 boys** | **294,070 women** | **261,620 men** |

## 3 Food or cash for assets

The food or cash for assets approach considers the fact that the world's most vulnerable, food-insecure people often live in fragile contexts prone to disaster, where resources are scarce, and infrastructure or environments may be compromised.

People are provided with cash or food-based transfers that help them to cover their immediate food needs while they work on projects that develop or restore their local assets—this might include constructing roads, rehabilitating land or participating in skills training to manage and maintain the assets.

The goal is improving communities' long-term food security and resilience through healthier environments and increased agricultural productivity.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **People reached by World Vision** | **43,223 girls** | **42,011 boys** | **38,601 women** | **34,568 men** |

## 4 Targeted vulnerable group feeding

Through targeted vulnerable group feeding programs, we go beyond the undernutrition addressed through other interventions and focus on all forms of malnutrition.

This approach integrates projects that treat and prevent direct causes of malnutrition—inadequate and insufficient diets—with projects that address root issues—like knowledge gaps in feeding practices or unsafe drinking water.

Targeted feeding programs focus on the most vulnerable people, particularly young girls and boys, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and those living with HIV.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **People reached by World Vision** | **112,276 girls** | **100,050 boys** | **85,046 women** | **18,656 men** |

## 5 Integrated school feeding

Integrated school feeding programs form an important safety net for girls and boys, improving their access to education, health and nutrition.

The barriers to a complete education are many—but a daily meal at school combats malnutrition while supporting students' development and cognitive abilities, allowing them to focus on learning. Feeding programs also lessen the burden of vulnerable families.

When out of school, girls become more susceptible to early and forced marriage, early pregnancy and gender-based violence, but the assurance of a meal during the school day provides an incentive for families to keep their children, especially their girls, attending—studies have shown that feeding programs can increase enrolment by an average of 9%.

Improvements in children's education provide significant advantages for society. Homegrown feeding programs support local economies, with food purchased directly from local farmers and traders. More broadly, WFP cites that every $1 US invested in school feeding yields up to $9 in economic return, because of the health, education and productivity benefits.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **People reached by World Vision** | **98,269 girls** | **109,115 boys** | **3,733 women** | **3,388 men** |

# FOOD THAT FUELS THE FUTURE

*Because of World Vision's partnership with the World Food Programme, Sara and her family have support to purchase necessities like food.*

Sara has lived as a refugee for as long as she can remember. "Home" is a camp in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. She was carried here as a baby, as her family fled their war-torn region of Syria. Eight birthdays have come and gone for Sara in this refugee camp.

Her mother yearns for more for her four children than this crowded, makeshift community. "I want them to live in a nice place," she says. "Wherever they go will be better for them." But for that, the family must wait.

Her whole life, Sara's family has been waiting. Waiting for the conflict in Syria to end. Waiting for peace and prosperity. Waiting for medical care for her sister, who struggles to walk without pain.

But there are some things Sara hasn't had to wait for—including nutritious food. She and her family benefit from a food assistance project thanks to donors in Canada, World Vision and the World Food Programme.

The program helps parents purchase necessities for their children—like sustaining ingredients for meals that bring the family together. This food is helping Sara and others in the camp to grow and develop in healthy ways. Well-nourished children are better able to focus on their lessons, more likely to succeed in school. This lays a strong foundation for future opportunities. Because there will be life after this refugee camp.

Today, Sara attends Grade 4 at a local primary school and her favorite subject is Kurdish. She yearns to become a teacher. She believes that education is important for all children, so she's happy that her two brothers will be joining her at school within the year.

Even in a place where so much has been lost, there is reason to hope. Whether Sara's family returns to Syria, remains in Iraq or emigrates elsewhere, she and her peers stand to form the next generation of leaders, creators and problem-solvers.

With sustaining food, World Vision is helping keep children on track for the futures they were born to live.

# LEARNING

## GENDER EQUALITY

### *Five key pillars for effective programming*

**Ten-year review on World Vision's gender equality work**

In 2021, World Vision conducted a review of our global programming over the past ten years, in order to 1) see how we are addressing a series of gender equality barriers previously identified in 2019, and 2) glean lessons that we can apply to future programming.

We found the majority of projects that effectively address both gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls contained five elements or "pillars"—applied in combination—as the foundation of their theory of change. Beyond those elements, the projects also simultaneously addressed *agency, relationships* and *structures* to achieve gender equality. This process has confirmed that our new Gender Equality, Empowerment & Human Rights Framework is grounded in approaches and strategies that work.

Here are the **five key pillars** we identified that have made World Vision's programming gender transformative.

1. **Address gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as both a core objective and a key contributor to change**

   World Vision approaches our Canadian grant projects first and foremost as gender equality projects. We believe that unless gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a core project objective, the achievement of all other project goals—food security, education, health, sexual and reproductive health and rights, child protection and more—are severely compromised.

2. **Partner with women and girls**

   In both our development and humanitarian programs, we help women and girls build knowledge, confidence, participation, negotiation and leadership skills. We encourage them to find their voice and their power, to define and act on personal and collective goals, to make important life decisions and to participate in the economy and public life.

   We support women and girls to exercise agency in different ways, both as individuals and collectively, at individual, household, community and institutional levels. An important part of empowering women and girls is working with their husbands or partners—along with other power-holders and gatekeepers—to accept women and girls' equal participation in decision making.

3. **Foster enabling environments**

   We situate our gender equality projects within the local set of interrelated, interdependent structures and practices, including policies, laws, institutional mechanisms, resources, norms, beliefs, attitudes and practices that impact gender equality. Our work seeks to bring about sustainable and lasting changes by empowering women and girls as informed advocates for change, supported and enabled by their social and economic advancement.

**4. Elevate the social value and position of women and girls**

World Vision promotes equitable gender relations and the increased social value of women and girls by challenging the prevailing gender relations. The established norms often result in gender power imbalances that disadvantage women and girls. Our work involves promoting an appreciation among power-holders—and women and girls themselves—of the value of women's knowledge, capabilities and contributions at all levels of society. We help them to understand the benefits experienced by everyone when gender-based barriers are dismantled.

**5. Engage men and boys and leverage the influence of multi-faith and traditional leaders**

World Vision provides a platform for community members and leaders to address the root causes of inequality and foster an environment that encourages transformative change, in both individuals and the broader community. We actively encourage and support men and boys; community, faith-based and traditional leaders; teachers; health care providers and other key stakeholders to critically reflect on and challenge the broadly held norms and power dynamics that perpetuate gender inequality. This work helps facilitate a process of transformation toward positive, equitable and inclusive values and practices that promote gender justice and equality.

## Case Study: *Born on Time* Program

Between 2016 and 2021, we teamed up with Plan International Canada and Save the Children Canada as implementing partners, and the Government of Canada and Johnson & Johnson as funding partners, to implement *Born on Time*, the first public-private partnership dedicated to the prevention of preterm births. This $30 million initiative was implemented over five years in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Mali—three countries that together account for more than one million preterm births annually.

*Born on Time* was a gender-transformative program that worked to address the key risk factors for premature birth. By implementing all five gender equality pillars as a part of its strategy, the program made significant strides in the project areas.

*After participating in Born on Time programs, Ehitnesh and her husband Ayelign both started challenging long-held ideas about their roles at home.*

*During Ehitnesh's first three pregnancies, she had been stressed and isolated, maintaining heavy workloads without support. Born on Time set the couple on a new trajectory, and the change was notable when Ehitnesh became pregnant with their fourth child.*

*"Ayelign took care of me. He encouraged me to eat healthy foods. … he accompanied us to health centre visits, where we got vaccines. Ayelign didn't used to do laundry, but now he helps," Ehitnesh reports.*

## Five pillars of gender equality addressed in *Born on Time*

*Born on Time* was conceptualized as a gender equality program, understanding that to address the key risk factors of premature birth, it would be necessary to address gender equality issues related to maternal, newborn and reproductive health care. With this foundation, the program ***addressed gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as a core objective and key contributor to the outcomes of the project***.

*Born on Time* also ***partnered with women and girls***, empowering them by investing in their health and nutrition-related knowledge, leadership and decision-making power. Women and girls were supported to apply their knowledge as members and leaders of community health committees and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) clubs for youth. Through this, the ***social value and position of women and girls was elevated***, as women and girls claimed their voice and gained social visibility as important contributors to household and community decision making.

*Born on Time* also aimed to ***foster an enabling environment***, working within the health care systems in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Mali to promote institutionalized gender-responsive and adolescent-friendly health care services. This was done by building the capacity of health care providers, refurbishing health facilities and providing supportive supervision and mentoring.

Of particular significance, the program also ***engaged men and boys as active partners for change***. Men and boys in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Mali were involved in social and behaviour change activities, including fathers' clubs, husbands' schools, male dialogue groups and adolescent boys' peer groups. World Vision, with our partners, also engaged key influencers including community and religious leaders and mothers-in-law to help transform harmful gender norms and address gender-based discrimination that has negative and long-lasting effects on maternal and newborn health.

The implementation of all five gender equality pillars in *Born on Time* resulted not only in positive changes with gender equality—it also contributed to success in addressing the key risk factors of premature birth. Comparison between baseline analysis in 2016 and end-line analysis in 2020 revealed:

- In Bangladesh, women reporting equitable decision making within their households related to seeking health care information and services for themselves or their newborns jumped from 11.2% to 30.8%.
- In Ethiopia, male partners who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife decreased from 67.4% to 46.8% over the life of the program.
- In Mali, the percentage of community health centres that have action plans for healthy pregnancy, delivery and care for newborns that adhere to gender-responsive and adolescent-friendly standards increased from 0 to 91%.

# 2021 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

# FINANCIALS

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

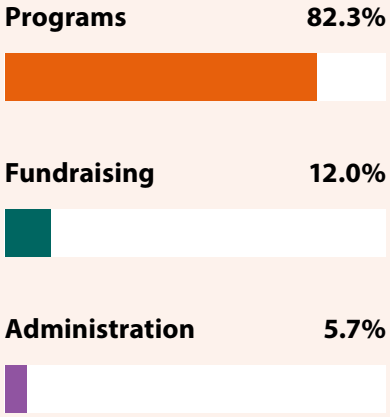
Inviting accountability through financial transparency is an important part of our stewardship. We follow best practices by sharing our financial statements and donation breakdowns below. For external reviews of World Vision, visit Imagine Canada, Charity Intelligence Canada and the Canadian Centre for Christian Charities.

## SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES

Year ended September 30, 2021, with comparative figures for 2020
*(in thousands of dollars)*

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | |
| Cash Donations | $226,267 | $217,603 |
| Gifts-in-Kind | $140,951 | $116,222 |
| Grants | $71,885 | $59,766 |
| Investment & Other Income | $1,729 | $780 |
| **Total Revenue** | **$440,832** | **$394,371** |
| **EXPENDITURES** | | |
| **Programs** | | |
| International Relief, Development & Advocacy | $382,455 | $324,182 |
| Public Awareness & Education | $2,026 | $2,809 |
| **Fundraising** | $35,343 | $43,672 |
| **Administration** | | |
| Domestic | $15,517 | $19,636 |
| International | $4,212 | $4,560 |
| **Total Expenditures** | **$439,553** | **$394,859** |
| **Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures** | **$1,279** | **($488)** |

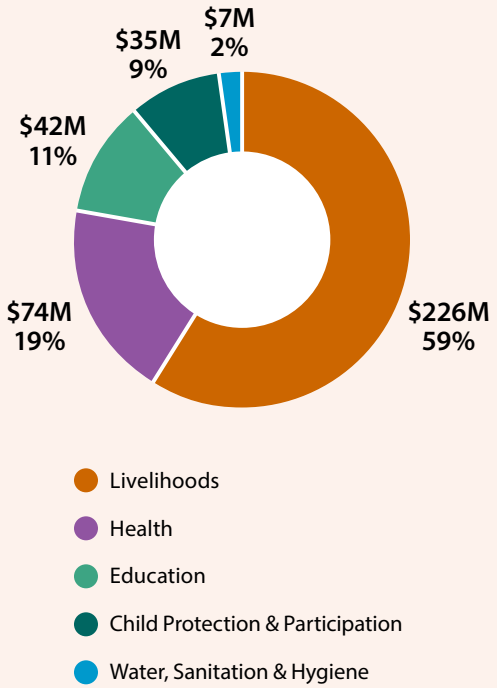
### $ EXPENDITURES



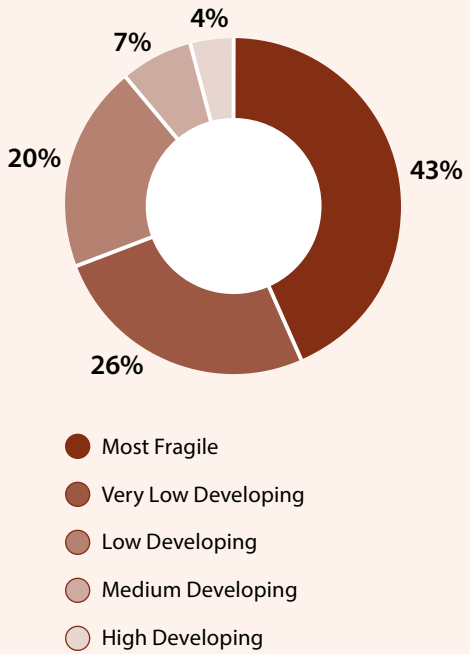

This chart is based on a five-year average of World Vision Canada's annual statement of total expenditures.

# HOW DONATIONS WERE INVESTED IN 2021

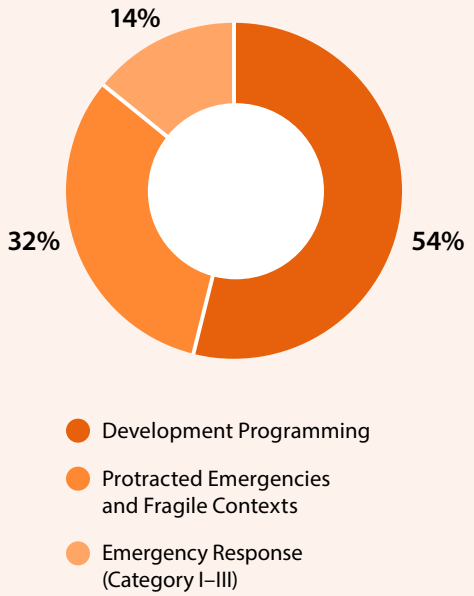
## PROGRAMS EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR




## PROGRAMS EXPENDITURE BY LEVEL OF FRAGILITY



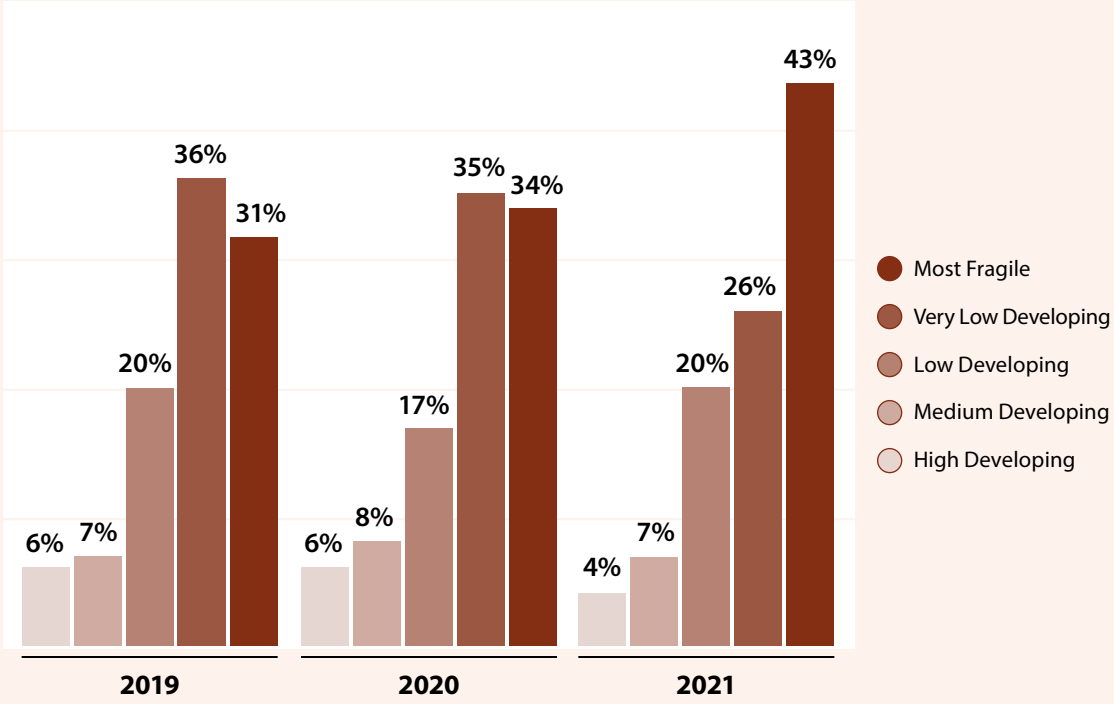

## PROGRAMS EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMMING TYPE




Programs Expenditure = International Relief, Development & Advocacy + Public Awareness & Education.

World Vision Canada is shifting our priority toward work in fragile contexts. This graph shows the ongoing change, with a steady increase in funding for **most fragile** across the past three years.

## HOW OUR INVESTMENTS ARE SHIFTING TO PRIORITIZE THE WORLD'S MOST FRAGILE CONTEXTS



## REFERENCES


1 World Vision uses a matrix to capture overall numbers, which may differ from total numbers issued by other organisations.

2 Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) and Food Security Information Network (FSIN). (2021). "Global report on food crises: September 2021 update." http://www.fightfoodcrises.net/fileadmin/user_upload/fightfoodcrises/doc/resources/FINAl_GRFC2021_Sept_Update.pdf

3 BBC News. (2013). "Somalia famine 'killed 260,000 people.'" Accessed 3 December 2021. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-22380352

4 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). (2021). "The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security." https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3673en

5 FAO. "World food situation." Accessed 2 December 2021. https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/

6 World Bank. (2020). "Poverty and shared prosperity 2020: Reversals of fortune." https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34496/9781464816024.pdf

7 World Bank. (2021). "Global economic prospects, June 2021." https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/600223300a3685fe68016a484ee867fb-0350012021/original/Global-Economic-Prospects-June-2021.pdf

8 World Bank. (2017). "The global Findex database 2017." https://globalfindex.worldbank.org

9 International Labour Organization (ILO). (2021). Decent Jobs for Youth Impact Report 2019-2021. https://www.decentjobsforyouth.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/DJY-Impact-Report-2019-2021.pdf

10 UNESCO. (5 August 2020). "UN Secretary-General warns of education catastrophe, pointing to UNESCO estimate of 24 million learners at risk of dropping out." Accessed 2 December 2021. https://en.unesco.org/news/secretary-general-warns-education-catastrophe-pointing-unesco-estimate-24-million-learners-risk

11 UNESCO. "Disaster risk reduction." Accessed 3 December 2021. https://en.unesco.org/disaster-risk-reduction

12 Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) & United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). (2021). "2020: The non-COVID year in disasters." https://reliefweb.int/report/world/2020-non-covid-year-disasters-global-trends-and-perspectives

13 United Nations (UN). "Disaster risk reduction." Accessed 3 December 2021. https://sdgs.un.org/topics/disaster-risk-reduction

***Drew Fitch***
Chair, World Vision Canada Board of Directors

"World Vision Canada's independent Board of Directors unreservedly approves the 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."

## ON THE COVER

Maimuna, 12, lives in a Rohingya refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh with her parents and five siblings. When her school closed because of COVID19-, hygiene education sessions run by World Vision became a bright spot for her and the other children who joined. Through games and laughter, they learned to wash their hands and practice safe hygiene—and they took that knowledge back to their families and neighbours. *"People are safe and happy to learn it,"* Maimuna says. *"They also appreciate me."*

**Cover photo:** Md. Shabir Hussain

World Vision

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.

member of the HUMANITARIAN COALITION | IMAGINE CANADA | Canadian Centre for Christian Charities ACCREDITED MEMBER | BBB ACCREDITED CHARITY bbb.org | GREATER TORONTO'S TOP 2022 EMPLOYERS

Imagine Canada accreditation logo is a mark of Imagine Canada used under license by World Vision Canada.

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 this fiscal year, World Vision Canada anticipates raising $384 million in total revenue for its community development, emergency relief and advocacy work, of which approximately 11.8% 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.