

Country Profiles

2025



**ACTION
AGAINST
HUNGER**



ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organisations
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
ICCM+	Integrated Community Case Management Plus <i>A community-based strategy that empowers community health workers (CHWs) to treat acute malnutrition alongside common child diseases like pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhoea.</i>
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification <i>See below</i>
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions <i>A standardized method used to assess food security, nutrition, and mortality, especially in humanitarian or crisis settings.</i>
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

IPC CLASSIFICATIONS

Phase 1 None /Minimal	Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.
Phase 2 Stressed	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.
Phase 3 Crisis	Households either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or • Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.
Phase 4 Emergency	Households either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or • Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.
Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, an area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)

Africa



Burkina Faso

Total people assisted in 2025	699,202
Number of staff	277

By the end of 2025, 4.4 million people, including 2.1 million internally displaced people, were in need of assistance in Burkina Faso due to humanitarian, political, and climate crises. Restricted access to land, crop losses, and rising grain prices (especially in conflict zones) left more than 2.2 million people living with crisis-level food insecurity, while over 425,000 children under the age of 5 years were at risk of acute malnutrition, including more than 110,000 severe cases.

Action Against Hunger delivered humanitarian and development assistance across the country, especially in hard to reach areas, including five mobile clinics that provided malnutrition screening, MHPSS services, and vaccination campaigns for people without access to health facilities. Meanwhile, health agents and community representatives were trained in malnutrition screening, which strengthened health centre staffing.

Meanwhile, the FRONTLINE-Rapid Response Mechanism, which has been implemented by Action Against Hunger since 2019, provided 247,140 households with food assistance, non-food item kits, and nutritional products for malnourished children. The RESAN project (France's Programmed Food Aid) supported FSL nutrition, and income generating activities, while the VITA project (Sahel Regional Fund) was launched at the end of 2025 with neighbouring Sahelian countries to address deteriorating livelihoods, and social cohesion.

Action Against Hunger also built resilience through the Yèrètali programme (a joint venture between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire), improving living conditions and promoting sustainable livelihoods for host communities and returnees. This year also marked the final year of the Right 2 Grow programme, which strengthened community advocacy, social accountability, and citizen monitoring of local government commitments to nutrition and WASH, leading several municipalities to include dedicated budgets for these sectors in their 2026 plans.

Cameroon

Total people assisted in 2025 205,020

Number of staff 185

Cameroon faced multiple conflict-related crises in 2025, compounded by climate shocks, structural challenges, and chronic underfunding. One of the world's most forgotten crises, an estimated 3.1 million people experienced acute food and nutrition insecurity, including almost 250,000 at IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 2.87 million in Phase 3 (Crisis). More than 3.3 million left their homes in search of humanitarian assistance, fueling displacement and refugee influxes.

One of the main challenges was the reduction in humanitarian funding seen worldwide, which had a significant impact on Cameroon through the restructuring or withdrawal of humanitarian actors working in the country. Action Against Hunger continued to implement emergency and resilience projects across much of the country, using an integrated approach combining nutrition, health, mental health, FSL, and WASH.

Action Against Hunger also supported the health system through mobile clinics and the Mental Health Gap Action Programme, and promoted community-based management of childhood illnesses including malnutrition, including acute malnutrition (using ICCM+) alongside obstetric and neonatal care.

In FSL, Action Against Hunger also promoted agroecology, supported cooperatives and the socio-professional integration of young people, and helped municipalities facilitate migration corridors for nomadic herders in Gazawa, Ndoukoula, and Tokombere.

In WASH, Action Against Hunger continued to improve water supply systems in vulnerable communities and health centres, while reinforcing sanitation and medical waste management.

Central African Republic

Total people assisted in 2025 121,515

Number of staff 209

During 2025, the Central African Republic (CAR) faced a critical humanitarian situation characterised by persistent insecurity, deteriorating public infrastructure and a resulting decline in access to basic services. This contributed to an alarming situation in which 470,000 children under the age of 5 years required nutritional assistance because of a lack of capacity to avert malnutrition. Moreover, the sharp drop in humanitarian funding globally raised fears that progress made by humanitarian programmes in CAR over the past decade may be eroded.

In this context, Action Against Hunger implemented both an emergency and a long-term multisectoral response to improve access to essential services, strengthen community resilience, and reduce mortality associated with malnutrition and waterborne diseases. In the capital, Bangui, and in the districts of Nana-Mambéré, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, and Lim-Pendé, our work focused on strengthening nutrition, health, FSL, disaster risk management, WASH, and mental health.

Nutrition and Health programmes expanded access to care for children under 5 years and for pregnant and lactating women, notably through health-worker training, the provision of medical and nutritional supplies, and the rehabilitation of key infrastructure. FSL interventions helped diversify livelihoods and support agricultural recovery, thereby strengthening the economic capacity of vulnerable households. In addition, MHPSS activities played a crucial role in caring

for children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and in reducing psychological distress within communities. Our WASH interventions improved access to safe drinking water and reduced the risks of waterborne diseases in targeted localities.

Chad

Total people assisted in 2025	541,036
Number of staff	290

Chad continued to face a severe humanitarian crisis marked by conflict, climate shocks, epidemics, and large-scale displacement during 2025. More than 7 million people required assistance, including 1.6 million refugees and 224,000 internally displaced people, including over 884,000 Sudanese refugees who sought refuge in Chad in 2025. At the national level, hunger and malnutrition remained high, with 1.74 million malnourished children under 5 years and 3.3 million people facing food insecurity.

To address these urgent needs, Action Against Hunger implemented emergency, resilience, and development interventions to support the most vulnerable communities. This included quality primary Health and Nutrition services for children under 5 years; sexual and reproductive health services; promotion of essential family practices; and strengthened infant and young-child feeding and breastfeeding support. In addition, we improved epidemiological and nutritional surveillance, trained health personnel, and supplied essential medicines, therapeutic foods, and medical equipment.

The wellbeing and resilience of displaced and host communities was strengthened by our community-based MHPSS services. We set up community listening points, raised awareness among local leaders on protection and mental health risks, and organised psychosocial activities for women and children. We also trained health staff to integrate these services into primary Health and Nutrition services.

To reduce hunger and mitigate food insecurity, Action Against Hunger targeted the most vulnerable households with cash-based assistance. This helped to preserve and restore livelihoods by providing agricultural inputs and tools for rainfed farming and market gardening, and supported livestock keepers with improved access to animal health services.

We also constructed and rehabilitated water infrastructure, transported clean water by truck, promoted hygiene best practices, improved solid waste management, supported a cholera outbreak response, and strengthened infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Côte d'Ivoire

Total people assisted in 2025	408,990
Number of staff	84

Though Côte d'Ivoire's economy improved in 2025, the country faced major social, security, and nutrition challenges, especially in the north. Forced displacement from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Ghana placed increased pressure on local resources and services, while the Tchologo and Bounkani regions experienced food insecurity, water stress, and restricted essential services. Acute child malnutrition, waterborne diseases, and insufficient safe drinking water remained serious issues.

Despite these challenges, joint efforts by national authorities and partners including Action Against Hunger gradually improved the coverage and quality of essential services through an integrated multisectoral response to strengthen communities' long-term resilience. This included supporting health, nutrition, WASH, and mental health services, as well as gender equality and food security, and reaching host households and refugees through targeted distributions, community capacity-building, and local coordination mechanisms.

Our projects helped empower women and adolescent girls and improved Health and Nutrition services in Tchologo, while our Yèrètali project helped strengthen household resilience in Bounkani through helping young people integrate socially and economically, listening points, and direct support to communities hosting refugees from Ghana and Burkina Faso. In Abidjan, we helped reinforce priority sanitation infrastructure.

Overall, Action Against Hunger supported more than 20,000 children through nutritional assessments, provided several thousand women with sexual and reproductive healthcare, and strengthened the livelihoods of households through savings groups, income-generating activities, and community initiatives.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Total people assisted in 2025	598,165
Number of staff	281

The Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to face one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises in 2025, characterised by ongoing violence and mass displacement and the second-most serious food crisis in the world. Approximately 27.7 million people faced high acute food insecurity, including 3.9 million in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions. By October the country was host to over 4.9 million internally displaced people (IDPs), with poor WASH conditions (particularly at IDP sites) fuelling waterborne disease, while recurring epidemics – cholera, measles, malaria, and Ebola – remained a major concern.

Against the backdrop of global humanitarian funding cuts and suspension, the response was only a quarter funded, with UN and NGO programmes, including those of Action Against Hunger, downsized in the face of worsening crises.

Action Against Hunger provided emergency Health and Nutrition assistance for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years at IDPs sites in North Kivu and Ituri. We also built emergency sanitation facilities and distributed hygiene kits to reduce the spread of disease and protect nutritional status. Across all targeted health zones, we strengthened health facilities with medical and technical equipment, in-service training, and supervision.

In Drodro and Mweso health zones, Action Against Hunger delivered emergency MHPSS support services for conflict-affected and displaced populations, strengthening both individual and community resilience. In Bambo and Mweso, multisectoral responses improved access to sexual and reproductive health services, complementing our health-nutrition and psychosocial interventions. In Kasai Oriental, we boosted food security by supporting agricultural recovery through production support and promoting income-generating activities.

Ethiopia

Total people assisted in 2025	2,902,267
Number of staff	450

Ethiopia faced conflict, drought, and rising living costs in 2025. Action Against Hunger continued to support communities in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Somali region.

Our Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus programme strengthened food security, climate resilience, livelihoods, social cohesion, and gender-sensitive disaster management. The French government, through the Crisis and Support Centre recovery project with Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA), rehabilitated health facilities, expanded healthcare access, and supported livelihoods through irrigation restoration, climate-smart seeds, savings groups, and businesses.

Meanwhile, the Global Emergency Nutrition Response Programme II, funded by Global Affairs Canada, treated malnutrition cases, screened women for cervical cancer, and provided solar power for a water system.

In addition, we provided support to other projects such as nutrition, health, WASH, protection, and cash assistance.

Kenya

Total people assisted in 2025 488,545

Number of staff 53

Food security in Kenya had deteriorated significantly by the end of 2025, leaving an estimated 3.3 million people (18 per cent of the population) facing acute food insecurity – an increase from 2.1 million in February 2025. More than 810,000 children under 5 and nearly 117,000 pregnant and lactating women required urgent treatment for acute malnutrition.

The ‘short rains’ rainy season from October-December was among the driest on record in parts of eastern Kenya, compounding consecutive poor rainfall seasons and reversing drought-recovery gains. Livestock deaths increased, milk production halved, and prices more than doubled in some northern counties. Funding shortfalls limited operational reach, leaving many severe acute malnutrition cases untreated.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger operated in five counties, delivering lifesaving, recovery, resilience and system strengthening interventions. Over 75,000 children were screened for acute malnutrition, with over 13,000 admitted for treatment and over 70,000 receiving vitamin A supplements. Integrated outreach expanded access to essential services in hard-to-reach areas.

With support from the United States Government - Office of Foreign Assistance, our work strengthened county and community systems in nutrition, water, and agriculture by building the capacity of frontline workers and supporting data-driven decision-making through IPC analysis and SMART surveys. It also supported policy development and review at both county and national levels, contributing to Kenya’s National Nutrition Action Plan and its Food and Nutrition Security Policy.

Our UBS-supported rehabilitation of climate-resilient water infrastructure improved access to safe water for over 114,500 people. Shelter initiatives supported by Sisters of Charity provided dignified emergency shelter to flood-affected communities, alongside MHPSS. Additionally, the programme enhanced livelihoods, promoted climate-smart agriculture and financial inclusion, and integrated gender, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence interventions. Overall, the project reached 415,000 people across the five counties.

Liberia

Total people assisted in 2025 102,002

Number of staff 36

Liberian households continued to face significant vulnerability to food insecurity, shaped by poverty, weak markets, and limited livelihood diversification. Structural risks remained most acute in rural areas where deprivation, large household sizes, and high rates of female-headed homes heightened the strain.

Persistent undernutrition remained a concern, with 26.3 per cent of children stunted and 8.5 per cent wasted, reflecting inadequate diets, recurring illness, and poor market access driven by long travel distances and seasonal transport cost spikes. Smallholder farmers – the predominant workforce – faced persistent constraints including lack of improved seeds, limited mechanisation, and high post-harvest losses, despite a 38 per cent increase in rice production in 2025.

Against this backdrop, in 2025 Action Against Hunger deployed an integrated, multisectoral approach, strengthening health systems across 25 facilities in Nimba, Margibi, and Montserrado, through infrastructure upgrades, health worker training, community health system support, and thematic studies on medical waste management, gender, protection, and mental health.

Simultaneously, the ASPIRE project, funded by Irish Aid, expanded multisectoral nutrition, WASH, FSL, and climate-resilient agriculture interventions in Rural Montserrado and Margibi. Building on earlier gains from the Liberia WASH Consortium, ASPIRE focused on improving child nutrition, strengthening market links, enhancing climate-adapted food production, and supporting community governance structures.

Across both programmes, Action Against Hunger played an active role in national food security and nutrition coordination platforms, contributing to improved communication, evidence generation, and advocacy to strengthen outcomes for mothers and children, particularly in high-vulnerability counties.

Madagascar

Total people assisted in 2025 343,309

Number of staff 203

Madagascar continued to face a prolonged food and nutrition crisis driven by drought, cyclones, rising food prices and widespread poverty. The Grand South region was the hardest hit, with nearly one million people estimated to be experiencing severe food insecurity, and accounting for more than half of all severe acute malnutrition cases in the country. Moreover, the global decline in humanitarian funding meant only 30 per cent of requirements were met, reducing the availability of mobile Health and Nutrition services and putting treatment supplies at risk.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger supported over 20 districts in the Grand South (Androy, Anosy, Atsimo, Andrefana) and in the vulnerable neighborhoods of Antananarivo, as well as in Fitovinany, targeting children under 5 years, women, and vulnerable households.

We treated acute malnutrition with high recovery rates (90–99 per cent), helped over 34,000 people access safe water, provided cash assistance to more than 213,000 people, supported over 28,000 households to grow their own food, and delivered psychosocial and protection services to thousands more. We also delivered the Mifampibaby project, funded by the European Union and focused on the first 1,000 days of a child's life, improving feeding practices, supporting local food production, and women's empowerment.

As part of our emergency response and in partnership with Doctors of the World and our long-standing national partner ASOS, we provided lifesaving nutrition, healthcare, and cash support to help families buy food and avoid harmful coping strategies. We also implemented a multisectoral emergency response to the severe drought crisis in Southern and Southeastern Madagascar, to restore access to water and agricultural production for over 195,000 people.

Mali

Total people assisted in 2025 1,527,170

Number of staff 139

In 2025, Mali continued to face long-term insecurity, displacement, and worsening living conditions. Violence in central and northern areas limited access for humanitarian actors and disrupted essential services such as nutrition, healthcare and food assistance. By June 2025, around 402,000 people had fled their homes and were in urgent need. The economic situation remained difficult, with inflation driving high food prices, making it harder for families to afford basic necessities.

Food insecurity remained severe. Between June and August 2025, about 1.47 million people faced IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) hunger or worse. This included nearly 97,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Crisis) conditions and around 3,500 facing IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophic) levels of food shortage, mainly in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. Malnutrition levels were also concerning, particularly among children and pregnant and lactating women, with illnesses such as malaria, respiratory infections, and diarrhoea further affecting their health.

Action Against Hunger reached over 1.5 million people across Mali in 2025. We prioritised preventive, community-based approaches in response to prolonged crises and limited access. Most support was provided in Health and Nutrition, reaching 943,060 people. WASH activities reached 327,620 people, while FSL support reached 254,058 people.

Efforts focused on promoting behaviour change and strengthening Health and Nutrition services, including mobile clinics. Actions were integrated to support infant feeding in emergencies at community-level, promoting safe infant and young child feeding practices in emergencies, providing cash or food assistance to vulnerable families, and introducing MHPSS support services.

In 2025, 83 per cent of supported households reported better food consumption and less reliance on harmful coping strategies, like skipping meals or selling assets. Women's diets also improved, with 80 per cent indicating a substantial improvement in dietary diversity. Despite the difficult circumstances, recovery rates among severe acute malnutrition remained high, at 84.7 per cent.

Mauritania

Total people assisted in 2025 345,675

Number of staff 194

Mauritania continued to face a difficult humanitarian situation during 2025, with insecurity in the Sahel region (especially in neighbouring Mali), climate shocks, and economic pressures making living conditions difficult for many communities. The eastern Hodh Chargui region was particularly affected because of its proximity to Mali and the arrival of large numbers of Malian refugees. By June 2025, Mauritania was hosting over 300,000 refugees and asylum seekers, with nearly 293,000 living in Hodh Chargui.

The situation worsened at the end of October 2025 as new waves of people arrived in Bassiknou – mostly women and children. Many families arrived after several days of travel with little food, water, or shelter, putting additional pressure on already vulnerable communities.

Food and nutrition conditions also deteriorated. Humanitarian analysis estimated that more than 35,000 people in Bassiknou could face serious food shortages, while a nutrition survey revealed worrying levels of acute child malnutrition, indicating a nutrition emergency in the area.

In response, Action Against Hunger continued to support vulnerable communities through programmes combining emergency assistance with longer-term development work. In Hodh Chargui, activities focused on FSL, nutrition, health services, WASH, protection, and support to livestock and agriculture. These actions aimed to strengthen essential services and support peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

In other regions such as Guidimakha and Gorgol, Action Against Hunger supported community health, nutrition services, farming and livestock activities, and women's economic empowerment through training, equipment, and support to cooperatives. In Nouakchott and other areas, we helped women and young people develop income-generating activities and improve their access to economic opportunities.

Mozambique

Total people assisted in 2025 175,558

Number of staff 90

The humanitarian crisis in Mozambique remained critical in 2025, with an estimated 2 million people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity due to climatic shocks, high food prices, and conflict, especially in the Cabo Delgado region, where displacement undermined household production.

In this volatile context, Action Against Hunger's programming was emergency focused, providing immediate lifesaving assistance to people affected in Cabo Delgado, and systematically integrating food assistance, WASH, shelter, and Health and Nutrition into all of our work as one of the Rapid Response Mechanism partners. In addition to this first-line assistance, we addressed acute needs and prevented severe food insecurity and malnutrition at household level through our integrated multisectoral programming.

In 2025, following the destruction caused by Cyclone Chido, we supported 48,114 people in Mecufi and Metuge – two of the worst-affected districts – with food, non-food items, shelter and hygiene kits, emergency water supplies, and construction or rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure. We also reached 28 conflict-affected communities in Macomia, Quissanga and Meluco through our mobile brigades and mobile clinics, providing comprehensive primary healthcare services to underserved communities.

Through the Nexus project, Action Against Hunger also supported 810 households in Mueda and Metuge districts through agricultural and livestock inputs to promote nutritious food cultivation systems and good agricultural practices. Three local markets were also under construction to improve access to basic items and food commodities, benefitting over 45,000 people.

Niger

Total people assisted in 2025 367,235

Number of staff 126

In 2025, Niger's prolonged humanitarian crisis continued, driven by insecurity, displacement, and climate-related shocks. In several regions, particularly Tillabéri, Diffa, Maradi and Tahoua, many people were forced to leave their homes and faced disrupted access to essential services. More than 938,000 people were displaced, adding pressure to already vulnerable communities and host populations. The economic situation remained difficult. High inflation and rising prices for basic goods reduced household purchasing power, while limited livelihood opportunities made it harder for families to meet their basic needs.

Food insecurity remained widespread. Around 2.22 million people faced IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) food insecurity, a situation aggravated by conflict and climate shocks. Flooding affected more than 542,000 people, damaging homes, crops and infrastructure in several areas. In addition, irregular rainfall and localised droughts disrupted agricultural production, reduced pasture availability and restricted access to water. Malnutrition levels also remained alarming. An estimated 1.6 million children aged 6 to 59 months suffered from acute malnutrition, including nearly 410,000 with severe acute malnutrition.

Despite these challenges, Action Against Hunger maintained a multisectoral response in the most affected regions. This included nutrition and health services, WASH support and programmes to strengthen FSL and community resilience.

Mobile clinics played a key role in bringing essential healthcare and nutrition services to remote and hard-to-reach communities. Cash transfers helped vulnerable households meet their most urgent needs and stabilise their food consumption in a context of rising prices and market shortages. WASH activities also supported communities in reducing health risks and improving access to safe water.

In total, 367,235 people received support through Action Against Hunger programmes in Niger in 2025, helping communities to better cope with ongoing shocks and maintain access to essential services, while strengthening their capacity to recover and adapt to future crises.

Nigeria

Total people assisted in 2025 1,310,007

Number of staff 222

In Nigeria, over 27.2 million people nationwide faced severe food insecurity in 2025, a number projected to grow to 34.7 million in 2026. Driven by insecurity, climate shocks, and high cost of living, the nutrition crisis in northern Nigeria in particular was at its most severe in 15 years, with nearly 6.4 million children under 5 years suffering from acute malnutrition.

Against a backdrop of global funding cuts and suspensions of UN and NGO projects, Action Against Hunger delivered emergency, recovery, and development programmes in Borno, Yobe, Sokoto, Adamawa and Jigawa states and continued to support the prevention and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition in health facilities and communities.

Caregivers were reached with skilled maternal, infant, and young child nutrition counselling and MHPSS support, while our buffer stock programme for ready-to-use therapeutic food expanded to reach more partners in northeast and northwest Nigeria with lifesaving nutrition.

We supported 83 health facilities with essential health services, safe deliveries, deployment of health workers, empowering community volunteers, psychological first aid, peer-to-peer support, awareness, and counselling. We also provided food and multipurpose cash assistance, training, and start-up grants, and social protection to vulnerable households.

WASH was another continued focus; we constructed and rehabilitated water points and sanitation facilities and promoted improved hygiene practices.

Our rapid response mechanism enabled provision of emergency shelter, non-food items, hygiene kits and WASH services among newly displaced and disaster-affected people, in addition to responding to numerous disease outbreaks like measles and acute watery diarrhoea. Through deliberate and coordinated international and national advocacy efforts, we met the needs of vulnerable communities in Nigeria, and ensured that the worsening food and nutrition crisis remained high on donor and policy agendas.

Senegal

Total people assisted in 2025	58,426
Number of staff	31

In 2025, Senegal continued to face significant pressures, especially in the northern and eastern Sahel areas, due to climate crises, rising food prices and declining agricultural incomes. In addition, seasonal migration and youth unemployment continued to increase many families' vulnerability.

Nationally, the food situation was relatively stable but fragile. Of nearly 19.6 million people analysed, 504,386 were acutely food insecure or worse, and in need of immediate assistance. Rural areas in the north and east showed worsening signs of food insecurity, with the situation potentially deepening during the lean season due to reduced food stocks and rising prices.

Nutritional indicators remained worrying, with the latest available data showing that 10 per cent of children under 5 years were suffering from acute malnutrition and 18 per cent were stunted. Anaemia was also very common, affecting 71 per cent of children and 54 per cent of women. In addition, infant feeding practices remained limited, with only 27 per cent of children aged 6 to 23 months receiving a minimally diversified diet.

In this context, Action Against Hunger assisted 58,426 people in Senegal through various programmes in 2025. More than 18,000 people participated in malnutrition-prevention activities, focused on infant feeding and early detection of children at risk. Through WASH programmes, more than 1,100 people had improved their access to water and adopted better hygiene practices, helping to prevent disease and improve food nutritional usage. In terms of food security, more than 36,000 people received support to improve their access to food through cash assistance and income-generating activities.

These actions have contributed to improving access to food for households, reducing the use of negative coping strategies and strengthening the early detection of children at risk of malnutrition, facilitating their referral to health services.

Sierra Leone

Total people assisted in 2025	66,426
Number of staff	34

Sierra Leone remained vulnerable in 2025 due to the long-term effects of conflict, economic instability, weak health systems, climate change, poverty, and governance challenges. Nearly 60 per cent of the population was living in poverty, facing significant challenges to health, education, and living standards. Climate change exacerbated these problems through intensified floods, droughts, sea-level rise, and coastal erosion, which affected food production, access to clean water, and community resilience. The Global Hunger Index ranked Sierra Leone 108th of 123 nations due to widespread undernourishment and child malnutrition.

Food insecurity worsened during 2025, leaving an estimated 1.6 million people facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) level hunger or worse during the lean season. Child under-nutrition remained high, with stunting and wasting rates standing at 26.3 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively. High maternal mortality rates persisted, while access to essential WASH services remained critically low.

In Sierra Leone, Action Against Hunger worked to sustainably reduce hunger, under-nutrition, and preventable mortality by strengthening shock-responsive systems, climate-resilient livelihoods, and integrated basic services, in alignment with national development priorities.

Supported by the Embassy of Ireland, we delivered nutrition-sensitive climate projects in Bonthe and Moyamba districts, and expanded activities to the remote Falaba district. In 2025, a grant from Latter-day Saints Charities enabled us to provide medical supplies and to roll out Emergency Triage, Assessment and Treatment training.

To promote climate-smart agriculture we provided 150 farmers' groups across the Bonthe, Moyamba and Falaba districts with agricultural inputs, including seeds and vegetable cuttings, and with support from the Welthungerhilfe Anticipatory Humanitarian Action Facility we launched a flash-flood anticipatory action programme targeting vulnerable communities in Freetown. Through awareness-raising activities, these communities developed their own anticipatory and evacuation plans for the rainy season.

Somalia

Total people assisted in 2025 3,373,089

Number of staff 118

Somalia's protracted humanitarian crisis continued during 2025, driven by recurrent drought, conflict, disease outbreaks and reduced aid. Global funding cuts caused a 70 per cent drop in food assistance, closure of about 150 health facilities and 300 nutrition centres, and a 39 per cent decline in nutrition services compared to 2024. The country faced its driest year since 1981, with rainfall 60 per cent below average.

Reliant on pastoralism and agriculture, Somalia ranked as the world's hungriest nation in the 2025 Global Hunger Index. By year end, the government had made a national drought declaration and an estimated 1.85 million children under 5 years were suffering acute malnutrition – 421,000 of whom were severely malnourished, a 16 per cent increase on 2024.

Action Against Hunger provided critical assistance in 29 districts through direct operations and local partners, reaching 3.3 million people via programmes in health, nutrition, WASH, and FSL and protection. Over 100,000 children were treated for acute malnutrition

The Caafimaad Plus Consortium pioneered community-enabled access to four restricted-access districts, delivering gains for humanitarian programming for Somalia as a whole. For example, vaccine hesitancy was resolved in non-vaccinating communities through peer influence, while access for humanitarian supplies was negotiated, more than halving the usual cost of air transport.

We also took part in the Boosting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change programme. The livelihoods component supported 12 farmer cooperatives with training, food production and market engagement, generating 35 per cent yield increases, while post-harvest losses were reduced from 25 per cent to below 10 per cent. Income from crop and fodder sales reached US\$58,900, while 17 climate-resilient water systems were constructed or rehabilitated, providing safe water to over 32,000 displaced community members.

South Sudan

Total people assisted in 2025 569,736

Number of staff 96

South Sudan's severe hunger crisis continued in 2025, with about 5.97 million people (42 per cent of the population) experiencing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above of hunger. And an estimated 2.1 million children under 5 years and 1.15 million pregnant and lactating women suffered acute malnutrition, underscoring the urgent need for sustained humanitarian action in the face of conflict, displacement, flooding, economic decline, and rising food prices.

In response, this year Action Against Hunger's integrated programmes assisted nearly 570,000 people in the states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, and Central Equatoria, addressing immediate needs such as clean water, sanitation, lifesaving nutrition treatment, essential healthcare, food security support, and targeted assistance for returning refugees.

As part of this, our Health and Nutrition services reached over 370,000 people with malnutrition treatment, primary healthcare consultations, immunisation, antenatal care, and mental health support, while our FSL initiatives assisted almost 50,000 people with agricultural production kits. We provided multipurpose cash assistance to 53,000 people and engaged 3,000 people in cash-for-work activities that built community resilience. WASH programmes improved access to safe water and sanitation for 115,000 people through building or rehabilitating water points.

Beyond direct service delivery, Action Against Hunger led evidence-based advocacy, partnering with the government on budget and policy reforms, supporting the development of the First National Nutrition Policy, leading the SUN Civil Society Alliance, and contributing to national food security analyses. These interventions have been made possible through the generous support of WFP, UNICEF, Global Affairs Canada (GAC), SIDA, ECHO, R2G, the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), and KellyDeli.

Sudan

Total people assisted in 2025	647,228
Number of staff	140

Sudan continued to face one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises following the outbreak of armed conflict in April 2023. The widespread displacement, economic collapse, and breakdown of basic services across large parts of the country that ensued meant that, by 2025, nearly 30.4 million people required humanitarian assistance, and around 13 million people were displaced.

Food insecurity reached critical levels, with 24.6 million people facing acute hunger, and famine conditions (IPC Phase 5) were confirmed in parts of Darfur and Kordofan. Children were particularly vulnerable, with hundreds of thousands affected by severe acute malnutrition, while approximately 70 per cent of health facilities were out of service, further weakening the country's ability to respond.

Action Against Hunger continued to deliver integrated, lifesaving assistance across Blue Nile, White Nile, South Kordofan, Central Darfur, North Darfur, and Red Sea regions. In 2025, we reached 615,790 people, including Health and Nutrition support for 388,587 people, including primary healthcare, maternal and child health services, and treatment of acute malnutrition; and improved access to safe WASH services to reduce disease outbreaks for 195,772 people. Our food security and livelihoods activities supported 22,294 people through cash assistance and livelihood-protection initiatives to strengthen household resilience, and a further 8,792 people benefited from protection services, helping reduce vulnerability and strengthen community support mechanisms.

Across all sectors, our programming in 2025 prioritised those worst affected by food insecurity, combining emergency response with early recovery and resilience-building. Working with local authorities, partners, and community structures, we helped maintain essential services, strengthen local capacities, and support crisis-affected populations, including Internally Displaced People, returnees, and vulnerable host communities.

Tanzania

Total people assisted in 2025	112,135
Number of staff	17

Tanzania continued to face significant hunger and chronic malnutrition challenges during 2025, including stunting of around 2.8 million children under 5 years, and more than 1.1 million underweight children. Poverty and limited access to nutritious food compounded this, with an estimated 59 per cent of households unable to afford a healthy diet. Droughts and floods disrupted food production, leaving approximately 900,000 people facing acute food insecurity.

Action Against Hunger implemented integrated, multi-sectoral programmes to address the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition while strengthening community resilience. This included the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, strengthening maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services, promoting climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods, and improving access to safe WASH services. We also integrated gender equality and protection into our work to ensure women, men, girls, and boys – and particularly vulnerable populations – were safe, empowered, and able to equitably access essential services and opportunities.

Our Gender Transformative Nutrition project improved nutrition in Bahi and Itigi, strengthening community health systems while promoting equitable decision-making, and better access to nutrition services. Since it began, the project has directly reached almost 215,000 people, and over 92,000 indirectly.

Our Equip for In-School Nutrition Services project improved school nutrition and household diets in Dodoma and Singida by promoting agroecology-based feeding, climate-smart farming and nutrition education. It strengthens local food systems and increases access to nutritious school meals. Additionally, our Supporting Maternal and Child Health in Tanzania initiative (Brian Woolf Project) improved child nutrition and maternal health in Dodoma by providing micronutrient services, vitamin A supplements, and caregiver education on nutrition, contributing to improved child Health and Nutrition.

Uganda

Total people assisted in 2025	376,400
Number of staff	111

Uganda has serious level of hunger, with 22 per cent of the population undernourished, 23.5 per cent of children under 5 years stunted, and 3.2 per cent of children under 5 years wasted. Overall, 3.9 per cent of children die before their fifth birthday. Approximately 712,000 people (37 per cent of the analysed population) have experienced high levels of acute food insecurity between August 2025 and February 2026. This includes 16,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 696,000 people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

The IPC analysis also found that approximately 56,681 children aged 6–59 months and 6,827 pregnant and lactating women are suffering or projected to suffer from acute malnutrition between April 2025 and March 2026. The situation between April and September 2025 was significantly worse compared to the same period in 2024.

Action Against Hunger focused on preventing malnutrition, improving WASH, supporting livelihoods with climate-smart farmer trainings, supporting mental health, and improving equity with gender-focused initiatives. These activities took place across sixteen food-insecure districts (Isingiro, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Adjumani, Lamwo, Yumbe, Obongi, Madi Okollo, Koboko, Terego, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Nabilatuk, Moroto, Kasese) and seven refugee settlements (Kiryandongo, Adjumani, Kyangwali, Nakivale, Bidi Bidi, Palorinya, and Lobule). Teams also engaged in advocacy to support evidence-based nutrition policy.

A 15-month project funded by the Italian development cooperation ended in August 2025. The project aimed to strengthen refugee and host community resilience to humanitarian and climate shocks through Youth vocational skills training, income-generating activity grants, Optimized Land Use Model, poultry support, and integrated WASH. Notable outcomes included garbage recycling increasing from 58 per cent to 80 per cent, led by refugee women in Obongi; access to arable land for refugees increased from 39 per cent to 81 per cent; food surplus availability rising from 13 per cent to 43 per cent, and Village Savings and Loans Association participation doubling from 19 per cent to 37 per cent.

Zambia

Total people assisted in 2025	2,147
Number of staff	19

Zambia continued to face significant food insecurity, driven by the lingering impacts of the 2023–2024 El Niño-induced drought, climate variability, high food prices and structural poverty. Approximately 1.7 million people were in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse during 2025, despite some improvement from the peak of the drought emergency in 2024. Food access remained fragile, with chronic malnutrition persisting: around 32–35 per cent of children under 5 years were stunted, reflecting long-term dietary deficiencies and vulnerability. Zambia’s heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture continued to heighten exposure to climate shocks.

Action Against Hunger continued its work to address both immediate food insecurity and longer-term drivers of hunger in six districts, including Western, Southern, Central and Eastern Provinces, where extreme hunger and climate vulnerabilities are most acute. Our focus remained on climate-smart agriculture, biodiversity and conservation, climate resilience and community-led savings (through Village Savings and Loan Associations), with a strong emphasis on community-based approaches, government collaboration, and evidence-driven programming.

One of our flagship initiatives was the Seeds of Hope climate-resilience programme, under which more than 1,600 farmers in drought-prone regions were trained to cultivate drought-resilient crops like black-eyed peas, enhancing both food security and income generation while reducing post-harvest losses.

Another major project was the Climate Resilient Agri-Food Systems (CREATE) programme, implemented with funding and partnership through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture. CREATE supported around 4,000 smallholder farmers in Southern Province (Pemba, Monze, Mazabuka) by rehabilitating and constructing irrigation infrastructure, promoting climate-smart farming, expanding water access, and strengthening capacity to mitigate climate shocks and undernutrition. These programmes combined climate adaptation with livelihood support to shift communities from survival to sustainable resilience.

Zimbabwe

Total people assisted in 2025	102,521
Number of staff	5

Though improved weather conditions boosted agricultural activity in Zimbabwe in 2025, food insecurity grew during the lean season at the end of the year, as an increasing number of households started experiencing food consumption gaps. The first half of the year was also marked by a cholera outbreak across 23 districts in 8 provinces.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger implemented multi-sector emergency preparedness, response, and mid-to-long-term programmes focusing on Nutrition, FSL, WASH, and Disaster Risk Reduction through anticipatory action. We provided food commodity vouchers to 32,400 individuals to help them meet basic food needs as the El Niño-induced drought led to low food stocks at the end of 2024. We also implemented a rapid response to cholera and malaria outbreaks, reaching over 11,000 people with WASH and case-management support.

To improve food consumption scores, Action Against Hunger carried out three cycles of food distribution that enabled 39,383 individuals to access nutritious food in Mberengwa district. In Chiredzi district, we also provided 3,000 individuals with food assistance from May to July 2025 following a drought alert activated through the WAHFA initiative led by Welthungerhilfe. As part of our disaster risk reduction approach, we enhanced community preparedness and readiness in Mwenezi district by supporting the creation of plans, processes and institutional arrangements for rapid implementation of early responses to crises.





Bangladesh

Total people assisted in 2025	223,748
Number of staff	72

Bangladesh faced escalating humanitarian challenges in 2025, including rapid economic decline, climate shocks, and rising population displacement. Extreme poverty rates nearly doubled in the three years to 2025 (from 5.6 per cent to 9.3 per cent), while overall poverty rose to 28 per cent, largely due to factory closures and job losses, especially among women.

An estimated 16 million people were classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, with the worst-affected being Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar. Acute malnutrition also rose, with 1.6 million children under the age of 5 suffering from wasting, including 143,850 cases of severe acute malnutrition across 18 districts. In Cox's Bazar, poor access to safe water and sanitation, both in camps and host communities, further increased health and hygiene risks.

Action Against Hunger supports refugees and vulnerable populations in climate change affected districts including Cox's Bazar, Kurigram, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Satkhira, and Barguna. Our work focuses on nutrition; primary healthcare (including sexual and reproductive health); WASH; FSL; climate-resilient agriculture; MHPSS; and emergency response. It also supports local disaster management committees, strengthens locally led anticipatory action systems using artificial intelligence, and promotes the rights of women and girls by making local services responsive to their needs.

In Cox's Bazar, Action Against Hunger delivered lifesaving nutrition and WASH services for Rohingya refugees and host communities, alongside maternal, infant, and adolescent healthcare. In Satkhira and Barguna, our climate-adaptive livelihood

programmes helped households enhance food production, diversify income sources, and strengthen resilience to recurrent cyclones and tidal flooding.

We also led innovative initiatives such as SURF-IT: a surge forecasting model using artificial intelligence combined with local knowledge to provide early weather warnings and prompt timely action. Collectively, these interventions worked to protect the most vulnerable while reinforcing long-term resilience to hunger, climate impacts, and economic shocks.

India

Total people assisted in 2025 59,528

Number of staff 137

In 2025, 37 per cent of children under 5 in India were stunted, 19.5 per cent wasted, and 34 per cent underweight, highlighting the urgent need for comprehensive nutrition interventions.

Action Against Hunger is one of the few NGOs in India focusing specifically on maternal and child health through a combination of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific approaches. Working closely with communities in remote and hard-to-reach areas, our teams identify nutritional vulnerabilities, provide timely care, and empower families with knowledge to ensure healthier futures.

As well as Health and Nutrition, Action Against Hunger works on WASH and FSL, with programmes in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Gujarat. In 2025–26, we reached 59,528 people across 163 villages. We screened 30,954 children under 5 for malnutrition, of whom 2,168 were identified and treated, while 19,568 pregnant and lactating women were supported through 18,094 home visits.

In 2025, addressing anaemia emerged as a major focus across new and expanded projects – particularly among adolescent girls and boys, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. Through community screening, nutrition counselling, supplementation support, and behaviour change communication, our interventions worked to break the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition and poor maternal health.

Our Kangaroo Mother Care unit at HBT Medical College and Dr. R. N. Cooper Municipal General Hospital, Mumbai has supported over 500 preterm and low-birth-weight babies since 2023, improving survival and recovery outcomes through a family-centred approach. We also expanded into Chhattisgarh, refurbishing the Navpura Anganwadi Centre into a safe, engaging space for early childhood education, Health and Nutrition in Gariaband district, strengthening early childhood development in Dhar and Baran, and continuing to support migrant families in Gujarat – reinforcing our commitment to holistic, community-led nutrition solutions.

Myanmar

Total people assisted in 2025 236,917

Number of staff 241

In 2025, Myanmar continued to face one of the most severe and complex humanitarian crises in the world, with years of conflict, mass displacement, collapsing basic services, and widespread food insecurity leaving millions in need.

Conditions dramatically worsened when the second-most deadly earthquake in the country's history struck the Sagaing region, exposing over 9 million people to the strongest tremors and killing more than 5,400 people. Thousands more were injured or missing, with homes, hospitals, water systems, and critical infrastructure destroyed. Villages were cut off and already vulnerable communities were pushed further into extreme hardship, with an estimated 17 million people living in the affected areas.

Conflict affected states such as Rakhine, Kayah, Sagaing, and Bago continued to face displacement, destruction of agricultural systems, and severe food insecurity, with some areas reaching IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) hunger levels.

Following the earthquake, Action Against Hunger launched an immediate emergency response, distributing food baskets, hygiene kits, and supporting health services with essential medicines and supplies, particularly in Sagaing where health facilities had been severely damaged. We also maintained a strong presence in Rakhine, Kayah and Bago, delivering multisectoral assistance through local partners. Our core focus was nutrition services for children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women, MHPSS support, WASH, and FSL support for vulnerable households.

Key initiatives included conflict-adapted, shortcycle crops, and home-based microplots; mobile, low-capital livelihood activities for repeatedly displaced families; and community-driven rehabilitation of local markets and small infrastructure to restore access to food and essential services. In parallel, we continued to strengthen local MHPSS support systems, training health staff and expanding trauma-focused support for communities facing extreme psychological distress because of conflict and the earthquake's aftermath.

Nepal

Total people assisted in 2025	13,675
Number of staff	12

Nepal remained one of Asia's most climate-vulnerable countries, with recurrent floods, landslides, droughts, and soil degradation severely affecting rural populations, deepening food insecurity, disrupting livelihoods, and damaging essential infrastructure. With over 20 per cent of the population living below the national poverty line and acute malnutrition particularly high in provinces like Lumbini and Madhesh, hunger and undernutrition remained major national challenges. Limited access to safely managed sanitation and rising climate pressures further compounded these vulnerabilities.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger focused on strengthening local systems and expanding equitable access to nutrition and wasting care, primary healthcare (including MHPSS support), climate-resilient WASH services, and sustainable livelihoods – all implemented through strong local partnerships and aligned with national priorities.

Across Nepal, we supported communities through work on FSL, climate resilience, and inclusive nutrition governance. Our livelihood initiatives helped households adapt to climate change through resilient agricultural practices, crop diversification, and the development of sustainable value chains that boost income, especially for women.

We also invested in evidence generation to strengthen prevention, early detection, and treatment of wasting, and worked to strengthen the capacity of CSOs and municipalities to coordinate and improve nutrition services – long-term initiatives that were complemented by rapid emergency responses delivering essential support to populations affected by recurrent climate-related shocks.

Pakistan

Total people assisted in 2025	304,208
Number of staff	31

Pakistan experienced significant humanitarian stress in 2025, driven by deteriorating security conditions, climatic disasters, and sharp increases in food insecurity. Armed violence expanded in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, contributing to widespread displacement, restricted movement, and reduced access to essential services. Floods and droughts affected over 6 million people and damaged nearly 230,000 houses, while 2.9 million acres of farmland were submerged, further undermining food production and household resilience.

Levels of acute food insecurity remained alarming, with 8.6 million people in Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, and 2.14 million children suffering from acute malnutrition across the country. Afghan refugees faced additional protection risks due to deportations, loss of livelihoods, and reduced access to Health and Nutrition services.

Action Against Hunger continued to operate across Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, working closely with local partners to deliver multisectoral humanitarian assistance. Our core focus included nutrition and primary healthcare, WASH, MHPSS support, FSL, and emergency response.

In Balochistan, our refugee response delivered free medical care, hygiene kits (including menstrual hygiene), and rehabilitation of health facilities, while also supporting livelihood recovery through vocational training in solar installation, motorbike repair, digital skills, and poultry rearing.

Specific programmes in 2025 included emergency response to floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and to drought in Thatta, providing livestock fodder, hygiene kits, and menstrual hygiene materials to affected communities, reaching more than 3,300 people. Our integrated approach prioritised lifesaving assistance while strengthening community resilience to climate shocks, economic pressures, and displacement-related vulnerabilities.

Philippines

Total people assisted in 2025	145,555
Number of staff	73

During 2025, overlapping climate-related disasters, natural hazards and conflict created severe humanitarian challenges in the Philippines. Around 30 million people were affected, with about three million displaced and nearly one million homes damaged. Between July and November, tropical storms and typhoons caused widespread flooding and damage. In September and October, two strong earthquakes struck, while volcanic activity from Mount Kanlaon on Negros Island continued to disrupt families and farming.

Communities in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) also faced insecurity and political uncertainty, with over 900 conflict-related incidents recorded in 2025, displacing over 120,000 people. Data revealed that 31.4 per cent of households were food insecure, while stunting and wasting among children under 5 years stood at 23.6 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively.

Action Against Hunger responded with humanitarian and resilience support, helping communities recover and prepare for future crises. In 2025, we supported more than 106,000 people through WASH, FSL, Nutrition and Health, Shelter and Protection programming. We provided safe water and hygiene services to more than 66,000 people, restored livelihoods, delivered cash assistance, and supported displaced families in evacuation centres and remote communities.

We also worked with communities and local authorities to build climate-resilient livelihoods, develop sustainable waste management, restore mangroves, and improve local Health and Nutrition services.

In Barangay Mapayag, long-standing gaps in water supply, electricity, and essential health equipment severely constrained maternal and child health services. In 2025, UNICEF and Action Against Hunger, in partnership with the BARMM Ministry of Health and funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency, introduced a piped rainwater catchment system, handwashing facilities, solar power, proper drainage, essential hygiene materials, and updated anthropometric tools.

Capacity-building and training for local health workers strengthened service delivery, and improved immunisation coverage and consultations. This demonstrated how targeted support for infrastructure, equipment, and workforce development can transform health service access, strengthen community resilience, and reduce the risks associated with inadequate WASH and health systems in disaster-prone areas.



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Europe



France

Total people assisted in 2025	5,325
Number of staff	376

More than 11 million people live below the poverty line in France, with household food budgets often the first to be cut. Institutional responses to this issue are generally limited to emergency aid and fail to address structural causes. Mobilisation and coordination of public policy to guarantee the right to food for all is largely insufficient.

Action Against Hunger works actively in France to advance the right to food, promoting dignified, sufficient, healthy and sustainable access for all. In 2025, we maintained our status as a key player in the fight against food insecurity, playing a central role in numerous multi-stakeholder forums and delivering strong advocacy messages to public authorities and their partners. We also contributed to improving the coverage and efficiency of aid funding, by sharing our experience and expertise with institutional and civil society partners.

This year we implemented several learning and innovation initiatives in Île-de-France and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, providing direct assistance to thousands of people while fostering public debate. Next year, lessons learned through these different initiatives will be disseminated, including pilot projects proposing alternative responses to food distribution through cash transfers (our Passerelle and Vit'alim projects).

Italy

Total people assisted in 2025	201
Number of staff	29

Food insecurity and poverty affect millions in Italy. In 2025, over 5.7 million people (8.4 per cent of the population), including 1.3 million children, are living in absolute poverty. Nearly 6 million regularly lacked adequate nutrition, while 4.2 million households experienced food deprivation. Rising food prices, stagnant wages, and fragmented welfare systems hit single-parent families, large households, and low-income workers hardest, often forcing them to compromise nutrition and long-term stability.

Since 2022, Action Against Hunger has addressed this crisis through the “No More Hunger: from emergency to self-sufficiency” programme in Milan and Naples. The programme combines immediate food assistance with long-term empowerment, integrating nutritional education, personalised guidance and pathways to employment to help families achieve self-sufficiency.

In 2025, 100 families in Milan received pre-paid food cards and nutrition workshops, along with more than 650 hours of group and one-to-one support sessions. Reported outcomes included healthier diets, increased water consumption, reduced sugar intake, improved food-labelling awareness, and greater levels of physical activity. Employment pathways supported 72 participants to access formal employment, education and informal job opportunities.

In Naples, 101 families received similar support, with almost 600 hours of support sessions leading to improvements in dietary diversity, reduced sugar intake, and greater awareness of food labelling. The employment pathways supported 40 people.

Through these initiatives, Action Against Hunger combines immediate relief with long-term solutions, supporting vulnerable families in regaining control over their nutrition, health and livelihoods, while advocating for structural policies to tackle poverty and food insecurity nationwide.

South Caucasus

Total people assisted in 2025	13,410
Number of staff	33

The South Caucasus faced ongoing conflict, displacement, and socio-economic inequality during 2025, limiting access to jobs, services, and stability. Despite this, the region holds significant potential for recovery and a dynamic local economy, through private sector engagement, regional market access, human capital development, stronger local governance and increased social cohesion.

In 2025, our work in the South Caucasus reached a total of 13,410 people across Georgia, Abkhazia, and Armenia. Georgia continued to face widespread food insecurity, with over half the population reporting difficulty affording adequate food. Vulnerability was highest among ethnic minorities, rural residents, and households with children. Armenia faced elevated food insecurity risks, driven by inflation, climate factors, and external shocks.

Action Against Hunger continued to strengthen civil society through inclusion work in Georgia, with a strong focus on youth. We provided expertise to the Georgian Youth Agency, and Armenian and Ukrainian CSOs to integrate job skills, as well as healthy lifestyle habits, into youth work. Together with civil society partners we implemented initiatives to increase gender equality and counter gender-based violence.

In Georgia and the breakaway region of Abkhazia, our community-led local development work focused on environmental initiatives, women’s empowerment and leadership, and youth participation, benefitting 11,953 individuals. This also resulted in improved infrastructure, access to basic services and job creation in the target communities.

In Abkhazia, support for vulnerable families through cold winter conditions was provided, while vocational training in different professions improved the skills and employability of young people. Our multi-year WASH in schools project reached 4,379 people, mostly children, providing access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities. Diverse capacity building training was delivered to 26 CSOs, resulting in six securing additional funding to provide services in their communities.

In Armenia we focused on enhancing business and job opportunities for refugees through socio-economic inclusion and grants. We continued with community support projects and shelter activities through rehabilitation services, targeting the most vulnerable populations from Nagorno-Karabakh, benefitting 7,862 people.

Spain

Total people assisted in 2025	9,635
Number of staff	432

In 2025, Spain's strong economic performance stood out in a period of global economic turbulence, yet the country continued to face significant inequality and inequity, with poverty and social exclusion affecting an estimated quarter of the population. This material and social deprivation left around 8 per cent of the population having "great difficulty" making ends meet. It is important to note that while some indicators suggest poverty rates are going down, children are at particularly high risk of poverty and/or social exclusion, at 34 per cent.

To address these challenges, Action Against Hunger focused on defining, measuring, preventing and reducing the drivers of food security for vulnerable populations. We implemented employability and food security programmes, combining access to income with improvements in nutrition and the well-being of the most vulnerable households.

Throughout the year, the organisation supported more than 8,000 people (mainly women) through some 160 employability projects in 11 communities. As a result, more than a third of participants secured employment, with many others improving their work skills.

These programmes used cross-cutting strategies such as digitalisation, green jobs promotion, health promotion, business networking, and job placement services. In tandem with this, our food security and social inclusion initiatives helped to strengthen the economic autonomy and capacity of vulnerable families to access adequate and healthy food, highlighting the value of a holistic approach that uses employment, income and access to food as key components for breaking the cycle of poverty in Spain.

United Kingdom

Total people assisted in 2025	137
Number of staff	71

Food poverty in the UK remained a critical issue in 2025. According to The Food Foundation, more than one in ten people across the country experienced food insecurity, rising to one in ten for households with children. For many, the cost-of-living crisis continued to present a significant barrier to accessing healthy, affordable food.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger partnered with two community pantries in London (in the boroughs of Lewisham and Greenwich), which supported 137 people throughout the year. Community pantries are grassroots projects where food insecure households can access a variety of foods such as fresh produce and other pantry essentials for a small fee.

During the year we supported the community pantries with essential food and critical assistance to sustain their operations, at a time when funding cuts placed significant strain on local organisations and the communities they serve. We also delivered a series of corporate volunteering sessions with several partners, raising awareness of food insecurity in the local area, and helping to quality check and prepare surplus fresh produce for distribution in the community.

Ukraine

Total people assisted in 2025	22,813
Number of staff	49

Ukraine's humanitarian crisis remained severe in 2025, driven by nearly four years of conflict. Continued attacks on civilian areas and repeated strikes against key energy and public infrastructure deepened vulnerabilities, disrupted essential services and limited people's ability to meet basic needs, particularly those living in frontline areas.

Action Against Hunger operated mainly in the Kharkiv and Dnipro, adopting a multi-sectoral approach to support vulnerable populations near the frontline and in hard-to-reach areas, with a particular focus on internally displaced people. Across Ukraine we delivered a comprehensive emergency response, providing medical support, cash-for-health assistance, mobile services, nutrition support, community awareness and essential training. In partnership with the Ukrainian Red Cross, we provided basic life-support and first-aid training, strengthening emergency preparedness nationwide. We also integrated MHPSS support into our health programming, ensuring that such support, stress-management guidance and protection referrals were embedded in medical services.

We also worked to ensure that food-insecure households could meet their basic needs while strengthening sustainable livelihoods, providing cash assistance, food vouchers and hot meals to help vulnerable groups cover daily needs. In rural areas, Action Against Hunger supported agricultural livelihoods by strengthening small-scale production, improving access to quality inputs and promoting agroecological practices. We also rehabilitated sanitation, insulated social facilities for winter, and installed sustainable heating systems to protect vulnerable people in temporary or institutional housing. Working closely with local NGOs, we promoted knowledge-sharing, capacity building and

a strong, collaborative partner network to reinforce local leadership.

In Kharkiv and Sumy, we ran mobile clinics offering gynaecology, general medicine and psychological services to restore healthcare access for isolated populations.



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Middle East

Afghanistan

Total people assisted in 2025	438,313
Number of staff	859

Afghanistan's continued hunger and nutrition crisis is one of the most severe in the world. Shaped by social, economic, and climate stressors such as unemployment, limited access to food, and floods and drought, the crisis has left almost 23 million people - over half the population - in need of humanitarian assistance.

Acute malnutrition affects 3.7 million children nationwide (a 5 per cent increase on last year) and has reached emergency levels in Ghor, Daykundi, Helmand, and Badakhshan provinces, where global acute malnutrition stands at 12-23 per cent and severe acute malnutrition at 5-7 per cent. Recurrent earthquakes, floods, and droughts have further destroyed infrastructure, damaged water systems, and reduced agricultural output, leaving 14.8 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above in 2025.

Action Against Hunger has worked in Afghanistan since 1995 and now operates in six provinces - Kabul, Helmand, Ghor, Daykundi, Badakhshan, and Uruzgan (via a partner) - with staff delivering multisectoral humanitarian assistance. Rooted in strong partnerships with local organisations and communities, our core focus is the treatment and prevention of malnutrition; primary healthcare; mental health and psycho-social support; WASH; FSL; and emergency response.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger supported communities through a range of programmes, with a focus on women and girls, including seven therapeutic feeding units providing inpatient care for severely malnourished children with complications. In partnership with local organisations, Action Against Hunger supported 54 health facilities, while our WASH interventions improved access to safe water and hygiene for some of the most vulnerable people.

Our integrated mental health and psycho-social support services included a national hotline, counselling, and family-friendly spaces across the country. To strengthen food security Action Against Hunger delivered agricultural inputs, poultry and livestock packages, greenhouses, and cash-for-work schemes, helping people regain their income, protect their assets, and build resilience in climate change affected areas.

Iraq

Total people assisted in 2025	2,423
Number of staff	18

In 2025, Iraq remained in a fragile post-crisis recovery phase, marked by political uncertainty, economic pressures and the growing impact of climate change. Prolonged drought and severe water scarcity continued to undermine agricultural production, reduce food availability and raise prices, limiting access to nutritious diets. Persistent displacement further strained already fragile public services and livelihood opportunities. These factors combined to increase the vulnerability of many households struggling to re-establish their livelihoods and meet their basic needs.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger worked in multiple governorates, supporting farmers, small businesses, women and youth to adapt to climate change through climate-resilient agriculture support, improved water management, inclusive economic opportunities and stronger community-led climate governance.

To strengthen community resilience, we helped farmers adopt sustainable, drought-tolerant practices and composting and improved soil fertility methods. Investments in greenhouses, water-efficient irrigation systems, solar pumps and the conversion of open canals into closed systems helped safeguard scarce water resources and stabilised agricultural production. At the same time, we supported the local economy by helping small agrifood businesses grow through financial and technical assistance, strengthening value chains and encouraging the consumption of local products.

A strong emphasis was placed on gender equality and social inclusion. The programme created opportunities for women and young people by providing tailored technical and entrepreneurial training and supporting their economic initiatives. This approach was informed by research on the differing impacts of climate change on women and men, as well as labour market assessments that highlighted gender barriers in rural economies and the need for more equitable access to resources, employment and decision-making.

Finally, the programme reinforced local governance by helping communities establish climate action committees, promoting women's leadership in governance spaces and conducting awareness and advocacy activities on climate resilience and sustainable resource management.

Jordan

Total people assisted in 2025	8,334
Number of staff	36

In 2025, Jordan continued to host more than half a million Syrian refugees, many living in host communities and working informally in the agricultural sector. Despite remarkable social resilience, the country faces a cost-of-living crisis, declining humanitarian funding and regional repercussions, particularly from the conflict in Gaza, which are straining both refugees and host communities. While some Syrians began to return home in late 2024, the pace and sustainability of these returns remain uncertain. In this context, humanitarian needs remain high and national capacities are under pressure.

Action Against Hunger continued implementing programmes in Irbid, Al Mafraq, Zarqa (Azraq Camp) and Madaba governorates, continuing its commitment to support Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians through an integrated, multisectoral approach. Access to safe water and sanitation was improved through the rehabilitation of networks and pumping stations, the upgrading of household and public facilities, and technical assistance to strengthen community-based management systems. Community-led awareness activities at Azraq Camp fostered social cohesion and empowerment, while broader resilience efforts helped vulnerable households build economic, social, and environmental stability.

In the agriculture sector, our GrowEconomy project promoted sustainable and inclusive economic opportunities. Small farmers, cooperatives and agricultural workers received training, coaching, agricultural kits and business support to enhance production, improve post-harvest handling and diversify income sources. Job referrals, career counselling and help with work permits further facilitated access to dignified employment.

Recognising the close link between economic stability and emotional wellbeing, livelihoods support was combined with MHPSS services. Individuals accessed counselling, awareness sessions, psychological support and referrals through trained health workers and community centres. Together, these efforts have reinforced community capacities, fostered social cohesion and contributed to more resilient, food secure futures for all.

Lebanon

Total people assisted in 2025	395,522
Number of staff	196

Lebanon's protracted crisis, driven by economic collapse, political instability, and insecurity, persisted throughout 2025. While many families returned to their homes in the south of the country following the ceasefire announcement, over 60,000 remained displaced at the end of the year. Lebanon continued to host around 1.5 million Syrian refugees amid declining humanitarian funding and rising protection risks.

Recent cross-border movements, including new arrivals and returns, strained already overstretched services and host communities. Poverty and food insecurity affected both host and refugee populations, driven by inflation, income loss, and reduced assistance. In January 2025, 85,000 children were classified as living in food poverty, and stunting among children under 5 years grew rapidly, especially in displacement settings.

Action Against Hunger has operated in Lebanon since 2006, and in 2025 supported people across Baalbek-Hermel, Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, Nabatiyeh, North and South Governates, through bases in Beirut, Tripoli, Tyre and Zahle.

In these areas we provided multipurpose cash assistance, food distributions, and support to community kitchens, as well as cash-for-work opportunities. We helped smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs, infrastructure rehabilitation and training on climate-friendly practices. Post-distribution monitoring showed measurable improvements, such as reduced negative food-based coping strategies among supported households.

This year we also supported primary healthcare centres, deploying mobile medical teams to underserved areas, providing maternal care, treatment of common illnesses, immunisation, and screening for non-communicable diseases. Through partnerships with seven hospitals we supported specialised and lifesaving services, including neonatal and paediatric care. And our nutrition programmes focused on early detection and treatment of malnutrition among children under 5 years and pregnant and breastfeeding women, through screening and referral, nutrition supplements, and infant- and young-child feeding counselling.

Our WASH work included capacity building of water utilities, infrastructure rehabilitation, solarisation of pumping systems, water-quality monitoring, and flood-risk awareness. We provided water, hygiene kits and desludging in emergency settings, installing sanitation facilities in informal settlements and collective shelters.

Occupied Palestinian Territories

Total people assisted in 2025	1,709,494
Number of staff	202

In October 2023, after decades of blockades and recurring cycles of violence, new hostilities erupted across Gaza, unleashing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Almost the entire population was displaced, with infrastructure and essential services such as water, healthcare, and sanitation devastated.

Throughout 2025, Action Against Hunger continued to respond to rapidly evolving humanitarian needs in Gaza despite severe insecurity, operational constraints, and the loss of colleagues. Our teams implemented blanket supplementary feeding programmes and targeted supplementary feeding programmes supporting children under the age of 5 years and pregnant and lactating women with nutritional supplements, breastfeeding support spaces, and hygiene promotion.

Action Against Hunger's teams daily supplied safe drinking water by truck, distributed water cans, and removed solid waste near displacement sites and damaged urban areas. In parallel, we supported community kitchens and hot meal distributions, helping families meet their most urgent needs while preserving dignity amid ongoing displacement and violence.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, over 40,000 people were displaced by military incursions, with an additional 58,000 people at direct risk of forced transfer because of settler violence, military incursions, and home demolitions. Action Against Hunger was one of the main responders in the northern West Bank, delivering thousands of food parcels, hygiene kits, and bottled water to displaced families across Jenin, Tulkarem, and Tubas, alongside dozens of mobile latrines, water storage tanks, electrical heaters, and stoves. Our teams responded to multiple demolitions, providing both short-term emergency support and longer-term material shelter for affected families.

Syria

Total people assisted in 2025 939,522

Number of staff 81

Syria's protracted, multi-layered crisis continued throughout 2025, driven by years of conflict and economic collapse. The political transition since 2024 added further volatility and uncertainty, alongside widespread violence and insecurity. At the same time, household purchasing power remained severely constrained, with the surging cost of living leaving families increasingly unable to meet their basic needs.

The UN estimated that around 16.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2025. Food security and nutrition remained critical concerns, with the World Food Programme reporting that 9.1 million people were food insecure. Nutritional risks for children were also severe: UNICEF reported that over 650,000 children under 5 years were chronically malnourished, with humanitarian actors warning that hundreds of thousands of children were at risk of developing severe malnutrition. Meanwhile, reductions in funding restricted the availability of humanitarian actors to meet these needs.

In 2025, Action Against Hunger strengthened its multisectoral approach to address the deterioration of basic services, mass displacement, and highly variable humanitarian access. We provided essential emergency water supplies and municipal systems-strengthening, reaching 549,686 people. Our primary health interventions (including mobile services) served 352,106 people, while our MHPSS support activities expanded significantly to reach 35,970 people.

Despite operational challenges, we kept key programmes running in vulnerable areas by staying flexible and working closely with local authorities to improve service continuity.

Overall, we delivered an integrated, adaptive, and large-scale response, making Action Against Hunger a key part of sustaining essential services and supporting displaced, returning, and host communities in the most-affected areas of the country.

Yemen

Total people assisted in 2025 843,821

Number of staff 79

Yemen remained in one of the world's most dire humanitarian crises after 10 years of conflict, and continued to face economic shocks, collapsing basic services, climate hazards, regional unrest, and persistent underfunding. As a result, 19.54 million people required humanitarian assistance, and hunger continued to rise. A third of families faced moderate to severe hunger and 18.1 million people were food insecure. More than 100 districts faced critical nutrition emergencies and 12 were in a state of famine. Nearly half of all children under 5 years had chronic malnutrition.

Action Against Hunger continued to deliver a multisectoral response to the many causes of malnutrition in the country. We implemented integrated emergency projects in Al Hudaydah and Hajjah governates in the north, and Al Hudaydah, Lahj and Abyan in the south, including supporting 40 health facilities and mobile clinics, and ensuring access to essential care, prenatal services and treatment for children under 5 years. We also strengthened community level screening and management of acute malnutrition.

This health-nutrition package was reinforced by extensive WASH interventions (rehabilitating water systems, improving healthcare waste management, restoring sanitation facilities and distributing hygiene kits), and by comprehensive MHPSS services delivered both in facilities and through outreach, including awareness sessions and referrals.

Moreover, we supported food security and livelihoods to help households move from emergency to recovery through cash transfers, and strengthened longer-term resilience by providing training and inputs to farmers, beekeepers and livestock breeders. This promoted sustainable agroecological practices and contributed to groundwater monitoring and improved water management, which are critical for Yemen's future stability.

The Americas and the Caribbean

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Canada

Total people assisted in 2025	5,500
Number of staff	29

In 2025 the cost-of-living crisis pushed nearly a quarter of Canadians into food insecurity, leading to reports of food shortages, poorer grocery quality, hunger, and anxiety. Food banks in Canada saw almost 2.2 million visits in March 2025 – a new record and double the monthly usage six years earlier. The scale of the crisis was especially stark in major cities such as Toronto, which declared a food insecurity emergency.

To address the growing crisis, Action Against Hunger Canada worked in partnership with the Fort York Food Bank (FYFB), an agency serving over 5,500 people each week in downtown Toronto to ensure they have consistent access to nutritious food.

Action Against Hunger’s fundraising initiatives helped FYFB provide fresh produce, dairy, pantry staples, and hot meals to low-income households. By supporting FYFB’s choice-based model, which encourages clients to select the foods that best meet their needs, we helped to ensure that dignity and autonomy remain central to users’ experience of food assistance.

Central America: Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

Total people assisted in 2025	70,637
Number of staff	90

During 2025, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua continued to face a complex humanitarian situation caused by poverty, food insecurity, violence, and the impact of climate change on agriculture.

Action Against Hunger reached more than 70,000 people in the three countries with emergency aid and ongoing development programmes. The “Climate Resilience Led by Women” initiative delivered impressive results: multiple cooperatives introduced new internal policies, and agreements were made in Guatemala and Honduras to provide technical assistance and improve market access.

Innovation funds were also created in seven cooperatives focused on coffee, honey, and staple grains. Participants also benefited from training and research exploring agriculture and the connection between migration, remittances, and investment. All together, 3,050 individuals took part in these activities.

In the Dry Corridor, 11,438 people received support during a period of seasonal hunger, helping reduce the rate of households facing moderate or severe food insecurity from 70 per cent to 12 per cent.

In Honduras, stricter regional policies reduced south-to-north migration, but moderate flows persisted, along with an increase in north-to-south returns by land. Despite limited funding, vital services continued—covering health, nutrition, protection, mental health, and WASH—with 42,615 direct interventions provided. Furthermore, 446 households (mostly women at 86 per cent) received cash transfers, and 143 families affected by violence were given direct assistance.

To address shrinking resources for humanitarian operations, Action Against Hunger refined its strategy, focussing efforts on the most vulnerable areas, strengthening local partnerships, and streamlining internal processes to maintain high-quality aid and maximise impact.

Colombia

Total people assisted in 2025	111,326
Number of staff	184

During 2025, Action Against Hunger reached 110,599 people in the departments of Norte de Santander (Catatumbo region), Guajira, Chocó, Nariño, and Bogotá, in partnership with institutional actors and local grassroots organisations. Our response included WASH, nutrition, maternal and child health, FSL, and productivity activities.

In the face of humanitarian emergencies related to Colombia’s armed conflict, we responded to one of the country’s biggest emergencies where at least 65,000 people were displaced and confined in the department of Norte de Santander, during the first two months of the year. We supported approximately 55,000 people across most of the affected municipalities in Catatumbo, and maintained our response in this region throughout the year, ensuring the availability of basic services for populations with the greatest protection needs.

We used our InterSectoral Mechanism for Emergency Response and Early Recovery (MIRE+) to help with around 34 emergencies caused by confinement or forced displacement. Our rapid response teams worked in 46 municipalities nationwide, helping restore dignity and basic services for people most affected by the worsening humanitarian crisis. In 2025 we strengthened our work in Chocó by opening an office in Quibdó, moving towards a local operational model to support communities and increase stability.

We also worked with community councils and Indigenous and Afrodescendant groups in Chocó to improve water access and boost farming. Through the ADN Dignidad programme (with the Danish Refugee Council and the Norwegian Refugee Council, and others), we helped 2,170 migrants, returnees, and members of host communities to find jobs and start businesses by providing training and seed capital. Since 2022, more than \$4 million has been allocated to these efforts, with around \$220,704 of this invested this year alone.

Haiti

Total people assisted in 2025	93,052
Number of staff	68

Hunger remains a serious problem in Haiti, where more than half the population, about 5.7 to 5.9 million people, face high levels of acute food insecurity. Poverty, political instability, gang violence, and economic decline disrupt farming, trade, and food distribution. Natural disasters and rising food prices also worsen the situation. Women, children, and displaced families are the most affected, and child malnutrition has increased in recent years. Overall, Haiti has one of the most alarming levels of hunger in the world, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance.

In Haiti, Action Against Hunger focuses primarily on nutrition, FSL, health, WASH, mental health and protection, targeting the most vulnerable populations such as displaced families, women and young children.

This year we worked in Artibonite, Port-au-Prince, Cité Soleil, and the North-West region to providing World Food Programme-funded emergency food assistance to 20,636 highly vulnerable households in Artibonite through cash and food distributions and nutritional support, as well as a UNICEF-funded cholera response strengthening WASH, hygiene promotion and health facility support in Artibonite and the North-West.

We also improved access to health, nutrition and protection services for displaced populations in Port-au-Prince, Cité Soleil and Artibonite. Our Global Affairs Canada-funded programme focused on preventing and treating malnutrition among women and young children in Port-au-Prince and Cité Soleil. Additional projects included International Organization for Migration-funded psychosocial support for populations affected by Hurricane Melissa in Artibonite, and an ALBORADA-funded initiative reinforcing nutrition and protection activities following the suspension of USAID funding.

Peru

Total people assisted in 2025	24,692
Number of staff	31

Early in 2025, Action Against Hunger experienced a major funding cut for its humanitarian work with migrants and host communities in Lima, Peru, impacting their access to health, nutrition, and protection. Despite this, around 1,581 people received assistance in the first weeks of the year, demonstrating the needs that existed.

Our work on disaster risk management focused on improving preparedness, response, and assistance in emergencies caused by droughts, floods, and oil spills in Amazonia and high Andes, directly reaching 22,173 people in Amazonas, Loreto, and San Martín. Here, we also strengthened the disaster-response capacity of Indigenous communities, regional governments, and institutions. Support was also provided for the development of emergency plans, the preparation and equipping of community brigades, and the implementation of early warning systems.

Interinstitutional coordination for emergency response and the implementation of multihazard drills were also promoted, as well as the design of resilient livelihood responses and the installation of satellite communication centres in isolated and hard to reach communities. As part of this training, 2,862 people were upskilled in capacity transfer and replication of the training within their areas of influence.

Close collaboration was maintained with the Awajún Autonomous Territorial Government, with whom we developed regional Health and Gender Plans, in addition to advocacy actions aimed at national level authorities to ensure compliance with commitments for restoration and support to communities affected by oil spills.

In the department of Ayacucho, with support from the Government of the Province of Navarre (Spain), we strengthened the capacities and participation of community health workers, analysed water access in high-Andean areas, and empowered Quechua feminist women's groups to improve their advocacy with municipal governments, among other topics, allowing us to reach 466 people.

In Cusco and Amazonas, we worked to improve the value chains of cheese, tourism, plantain flour, and honey, among others, both at the organisational level and for integration into more competitive markets. A total of 472 women producers and their families participated, while we launched a new microcredit programme that will involve about 730 people (producers, their families, and collaborators).

Venezuela

Total people assisted in 2025	77,704
Number of staff	126

During 2025, we continued to work in collaboration with local institutions and actors, participating effectively in sectoral roundtables. Along the same lines, we optimised the accountability system to local populations, achieving a better understanding of the prioritised activities.

In terms of outreach, together with local partners, activities have been carried out to improve access to healthcare, healthy food, water and sanitation, with a special focus on women and girls. In addition, hygiene practices to consolidate advances in public health were promoted.

Support was also provided through linking emergency response activities with efforts focused on early recovery, resilience building, and strengthening local and institutional capacities.



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ABOUT ACTION AGAINST HUNGER

We believe that everyone has the right to a life free from hunger, so we lead the fight against it by predicting, treating, and preventing its causes and consequences.

A GLOBAL NETWORK

Action Against Hunger is a global network with head offices in Canada, France, Germany, Italy, India, Spain, the UK, and the USA. Each Action Against Hunger member is legally independent but all members share a common mandate, values, operating principles, quality standards and strategy.

As well as having head offices, we have country offices in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2025, we worked in 54 countries with 7,122 staff around the world. We ran projects in 52 countries and assisted over 21.2 million people.