



কাঁচা মরিচ
Green Chili

GLOBAL IMPACT REPORT

2024

Foreword

Welcome to our Global Impact Report, showcasing the breadth and depth of Action Against Hunger's work in 2024.

There is much to be proud of, especially the tireless work of our 8,527 colleagues, not least those who have bravely worked in the most challenging humanitarian contexts, at great personal risk. To them I say, thank you, you are the heart of our organisation.

At the time of writing in 2025, there is also great change in our sector, and unprecedented challenges lay ahead. It is therefore a time for reflection and determination, as well as of celebration.

Our guiding constant remains: our commitment to a world free from hunger.

We responded to 64 emergencies in 2024, including in locations in extreme crisis like Gaza and Sudan. In environments where armed conflict is the driver of hunger, our humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence remain steadfast, as we work to support the people most in need, without discrimination.

We also continued to focus on efforts to drive localised capacity, with more emergencies being responded to in-country by local colleagues and staff in 2024, than requiring international deployment.

Our work goes beyond responding to emergencies after they happen: we enhance communities' resilience before they strike. Endeavouring to drive progress through innovation, this year we set up revolutionary early warning systems: technology to detect signs of potential crisis, like drought and pandemics, using real-time data. These systems supported over three million people to avoid crisis.

Health and Nutrition remain at the heart of our vision, representing almost 60 per cent of our activities last year. These activities reached more than 15 million people - including supporting over one million children within their communities.

Financially we find ourselves in a strong position, exceeding global revenue targets for the third year in a row. **Crucially, this has translated to reaching 26.5 million people in 57 countries.**

One of my more sombre reflections this year is on the escalating crisis in Gaza. Working in exceptionally challenging conditions, we retained a near constant presence on the Gaza Strip in 2024, with a special focus on clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

Gaza was also a focal point for advocacy work, including digital campaigning. Developing a stronger voice to connect and mobilise the public and our sector peers, we grew our email subscribers and social media following from 1.9 to 3.2 million.

While there is much to be celebrated, I look ahead with a heavier heart as we find ourselves contending with severe cuts to overseas aid.

The drastic reconfiguration of our sector in response to severe aid cuts, including the total collapse of USAID, is happening against the background of unmet humanitarian need, driven by climate change, conflict and chronic poverty.

At Action Against Hunger, we know it will be challenging but remain resolute. We look forward to a time where we are less reliant on traditional sources of funding and are more agile in the face of both acute and protracted crises.

For 45 years we have led a global movement to end hunger and, despite the uncertainty ahead, I still believe we will see this in my lifetime.

Thank you for your efforts, and for being a part of our journey.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ashwini', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ashwini Kakkar
Chairman, Action Against Hunger International Network



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.

Our vision

Our vision is of a world free from hunger.

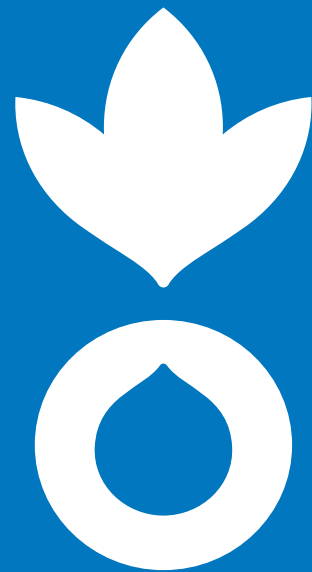
How we work

We lead through action

We work in collaboration

We move and mobilise with determination

We drive progress through innovation



A global network

Action Against Hunger is a global network with head offices in Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Spain, the UK, and the USA. Each Action Against Hunger member is legally independent but all members share a common mandate, values, operating principles 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 2024, we were present in 59 countries, with projects in 57 countries, and assisted 26.5 million people.

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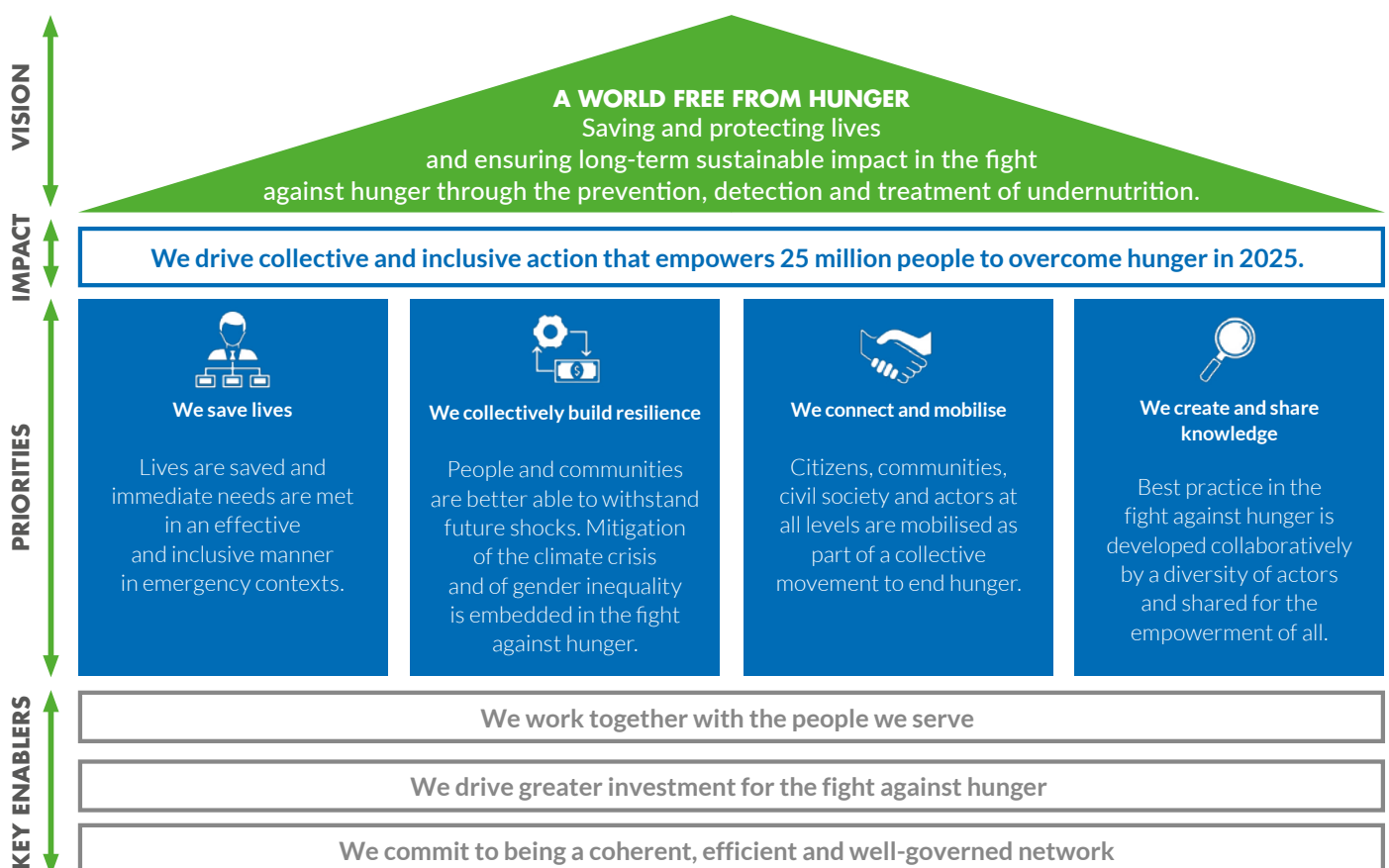
Introduction

To address our vision of creating a world free from hunger, the Action Against Hunger global network developed an International Strategic Plan for 2021- 25 (otherwise known as ISP3), which is summarised below.

This Global Impact Report summarises the main achievements of the global network for 2024, provides progress stories and case studies on our work, and provides

information on each of the countries in which we work.

We know that life-threatening hunger and malnutrition have multiple causes, the main five of which are poverty, inequality, conflict, climate change and disasters. While all these causes of hunger are unfortunately on the increase, within this report we will highlight areas where we have made progress in 2024.



Our vision: a world free from hunger

Global hunger stats



**140
MILLION**

Conflict remains the main driver of food insecurity in 2024, with 139.8 million people facing acute food insecurity in 20 countries or territories.^{vi}

**673
MILLION**

people in the world are undernourished.ⁱ

**295
MILLION**



In 2024, a total of 295.3 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity requiring urgent food and livelihood assistance.^{vii}

**150
MILLION**



Although stunting is declining slightly, it still affects 23.2 per cent (150.2 million) of children under the age of five years old.^v

Our vision is for a world in which children and adults have access to sufficient nutritious food and clean water and can attain these with dignity. No child should ever die from hunger, and severe undernutrition should be eradicated.

37
MILLION

of these people are facing Emergency or Catastrophic levels of hunger.^{viii}



60%
BY 2030

The African continent is now home to nearly half of the world's hungry people, and this figure is projected to rise to 60% by 2030.ⁱⁱ

1 IN 4



Women and children are disproportionately affected by undernourishment: only 48 per cent of women and 25 per cent of children in Africa achieve minimum dietary diversity.^{iv}



Acute food insecurity is likely to worsen across 13 “hotspots”: Sudan; occupied Palestinian territories; South Sudan; Haiti; Mali; Yemen; the Democratic Republic of Congo; Myanmar; Nigeria; Burkina Faso; Chad; Somalia; and the Syrian Arab Republic.ⁱⁱⁱ

Our contribution to the Global Goals

We are strongly committed to collective, inclusive, and concerted action, and to working together with new and long-term partners in our global community. We aim to contribute to the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals.

Our integrated approach and the priorities of our five-year strategy reflect the complex nature of hunger. Our work to end hunger

must work together with strategies that improve health and well-being; ensure clean water and sanitation for all; reduce social injustice, gender inequality, and gender-based violence; and mitigate the effects of the climate crisis. The objectives of our strategy are thus closely aligned with the SDGs, and we share the commitment to leaving no one behind.

In particular, making the Global Goal 2 of “Zero hunger” a reality will enable us to achieve our vision as an organisation.

2 ZERO HUNGER



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

In addition, we will also aim to contribute to the following Global Goals, which align with key areas of our strategic priorities:



THE GLOBAL GOALS



End poverty in all its forms everywhere.



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

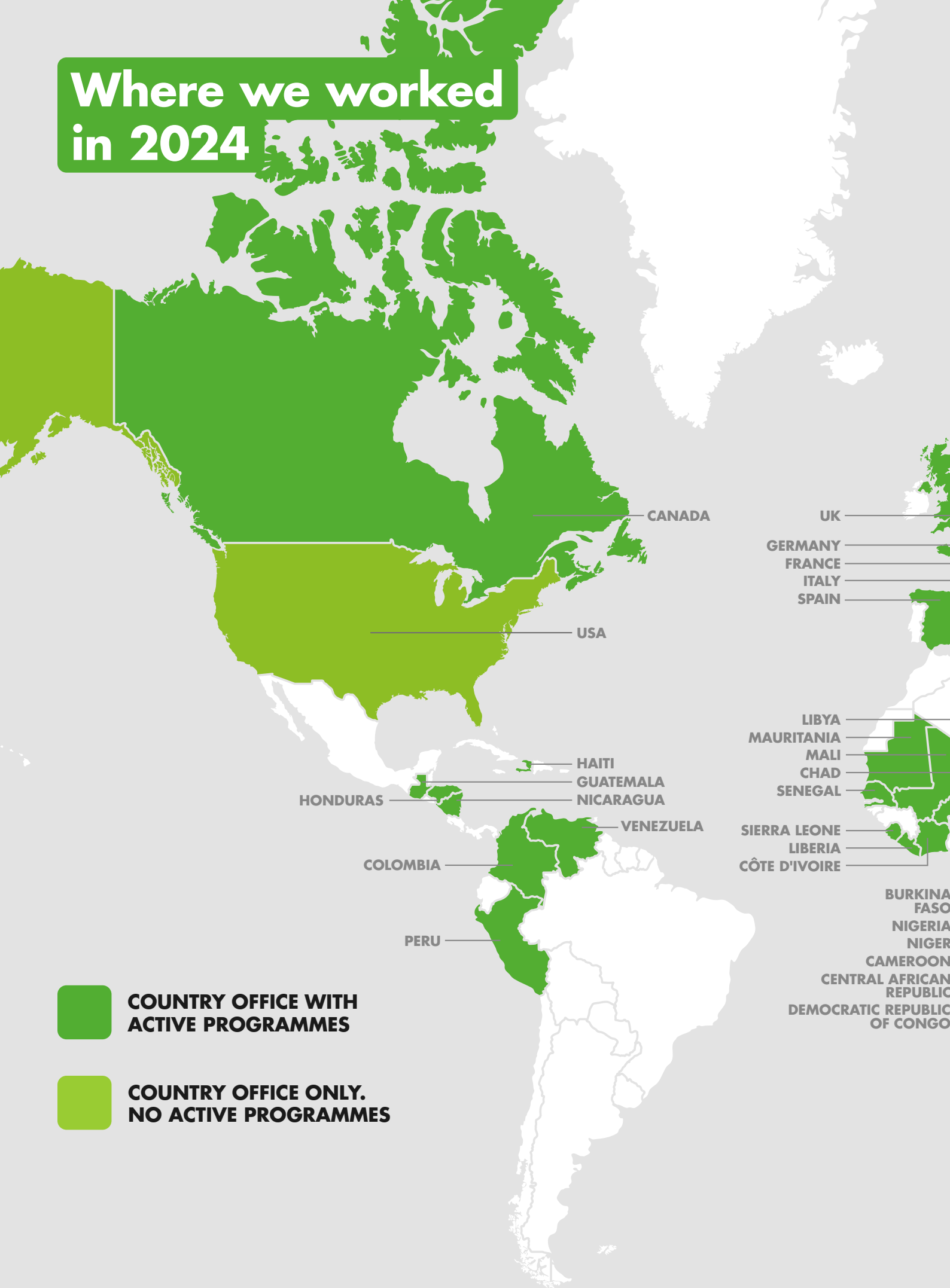


Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.



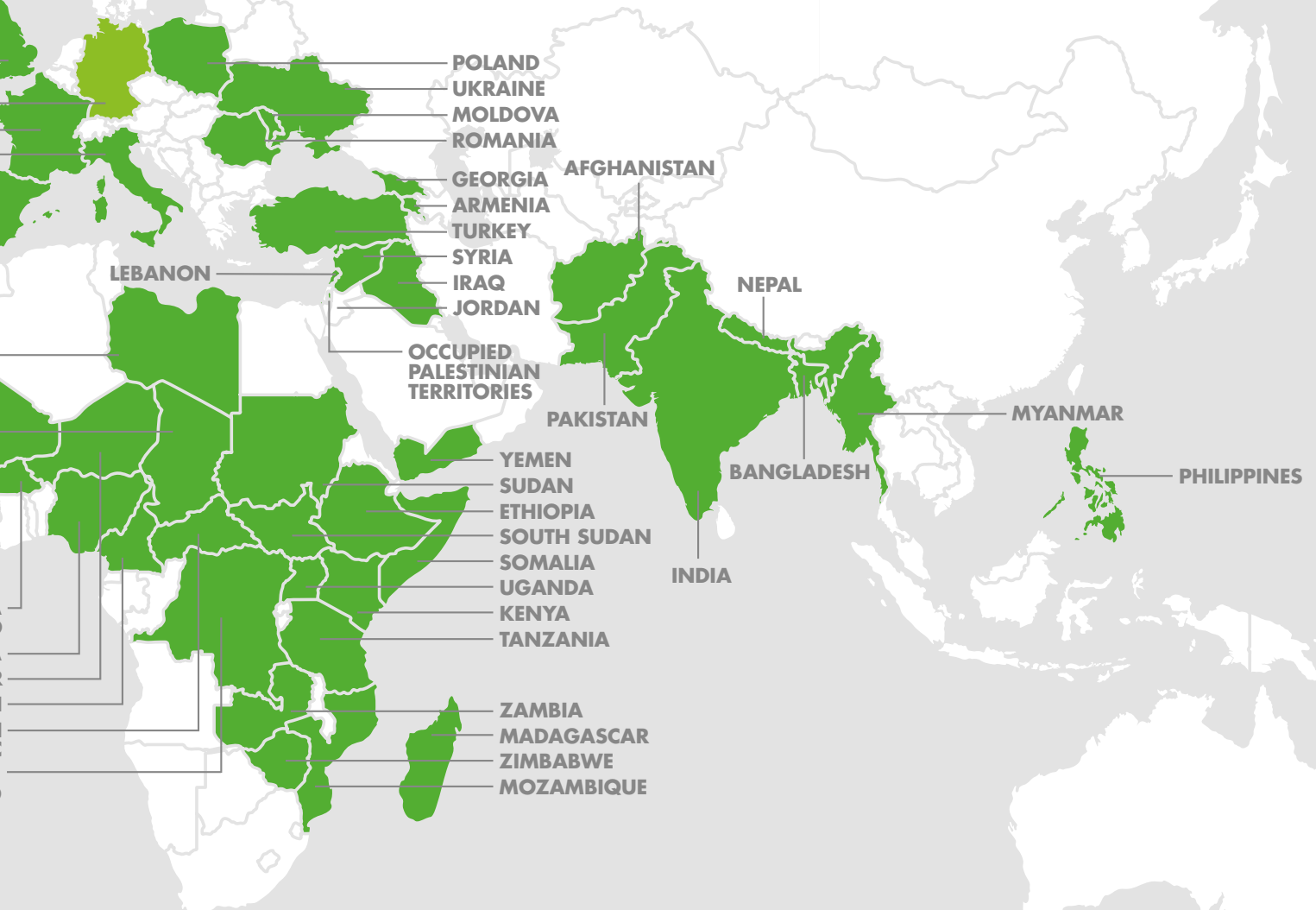
UNITED NATIONS

Where we worked in 2024



In 2024
we worked in
59 countries

57 of which
ran programmes
in-country



Our impact



Admissions for malnutrition (children)



Total

1.057M

561K



496K



Presence

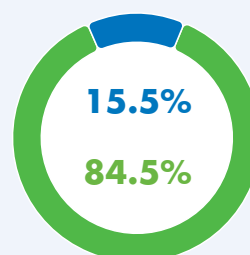


8,527



staff

Staff in head offices



Staff in
country offices

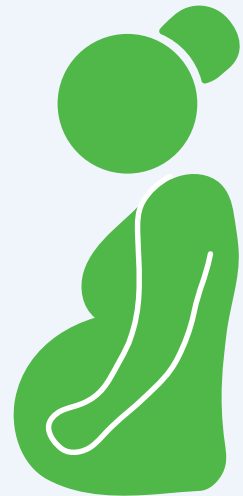
* current total numbers refer to individuals receiving outputs in each sector - not the actual number of people reached



programme
countries

161,983

number of women
aged 15-49 seen by a
healthcare provider at
least four times during
pregnancy



Expenditure breakdown

Programmes

90%



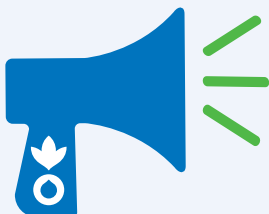
6%

Fundraising and
communications

4%

Management,
governance
and support

82



advocacy initiatives led /
implemented by
Action Against Hunger

34



policy changes as a result
of Action Against Hunger
activities

258



advocacy
products produced

Data from Canada, France, Germany, Spain, UK and US

Our mission is to save, improve and protect lives by eliminating hunger through the prevention, detection, and treatment of undernutrition. This is especially true during and after crises caused by conflict, displacement, poverty, discrimination, inequality, or disasters. From crisis to sustainability, we tackle the immediate, underlying and root causes of undernutrition and its effects through a multisectoral approach.

By designing our programmes with local communities, integrating them into national systems, and working with partners, we further ensure that short-term interventions become long-term solutions.

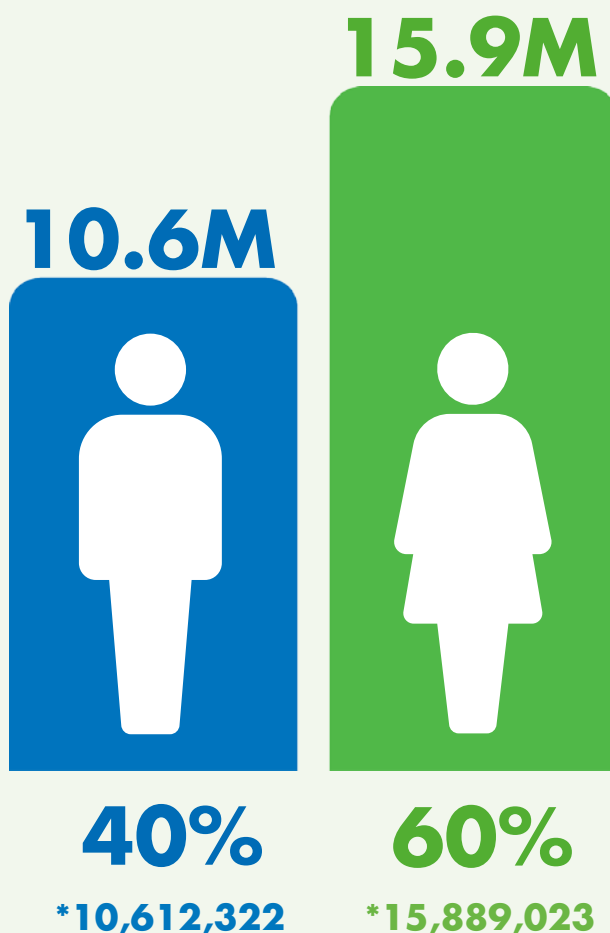
In our International Strategic Plan (ISP3) we are working towards the following impact: 'We drive collective and inclusive action that empowers 25 million people to overcome hunger in 2025'.

In 2024, we supported 26.5 million people, an increase of over five million from 2023. There was an increase in the number of people assisted in 28 of our country offices; for example, in Ethiopia we had four additional projects resulting in 2.2 million additional people being reached, and in Somalia there was a 1.7 million increase in people reached due to a USD 2.8 million World Bank-funded project. We also saw an increase in the amount of women we assisted by 3.6 million, or two per cent.



26.5M
people assisted*

Gender of people assisted



** current total numbers refer to individuals receiving outputs in each sector - not the actual number of people reached*

Number of countries and staff

In 2024, Action Against Hunger delivered assistance in 57 countries across Africa,

Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.

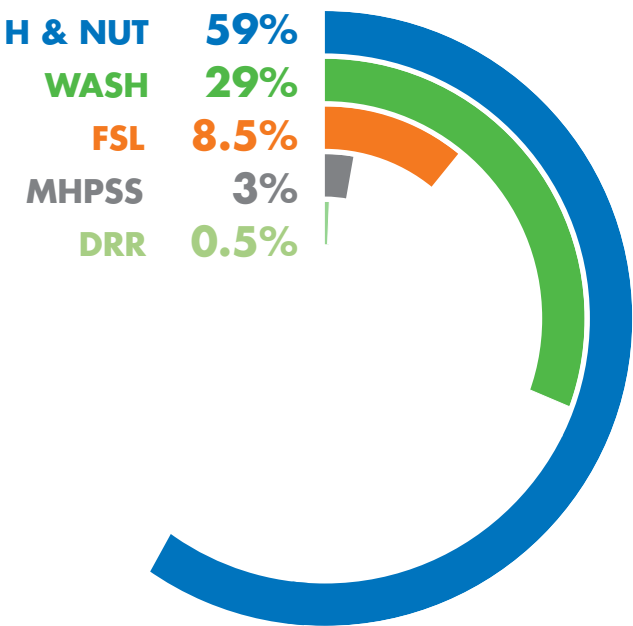


Number and percentage of people assisted by sector

Our work is delivered through several different sectoral focuses. These consist of Health and Nutrition; Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL); Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Our most common activities relate to Health

and Nutrition, with the majority (59 per cent) of the people we support receiving assistance in this sector. In many of the areas in which we work, people receive more than one intervention. For example, one person may receive support in WASH, Health and Nutrition, and FSL.

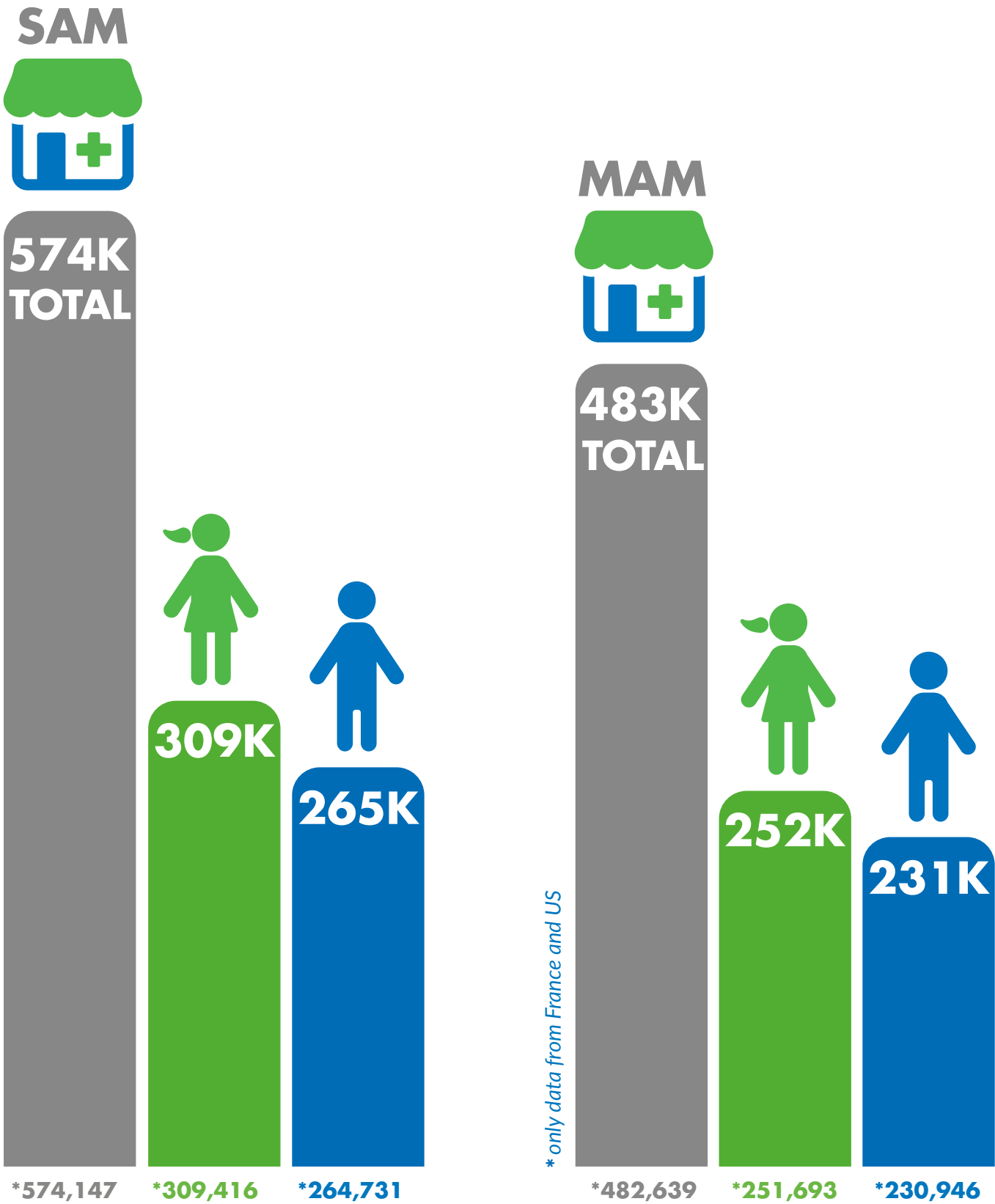
HEALTH & NUTRITION	15,677,308
WASH	7,683,284
FSL	2,240,494
MHPSS	770,286
DRR	129,973
TOTAL	26,501,345



At Action Against Hunger, we know that hunger and undernutrition are preventable, and we believe in a world in which every person and child has the means to achieve their full potential.

In 2024, over one million children under five years old were admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Number of children admitted for SAM and MAM treatment





Key Priority One:

We save lives

Our approach

Our ISP3 highlights three key initiatives:

- Strengthen our capacity as a specialised emergency responder to respond to the evolving challenges facing the most vulnerable communities
- Enhance leadership of local responders to increase their response capacity
- Ensure that our emergency approach integrates long-term objectives to break the cycle of hunger and malnutrition.

The first priority of ISP3 is 'we save lives', and as an organisation we have committed to ensuring that lives are saved, and immediate needs are met in an effective and inclusive manner in emergency contexts.

As a globally-recognised emergency responder, we continue to use and share our experience to save the lives of people during disasters and in times of crisis. Responding on the front lines by providing Health and Nutrition, lifesaving assistance and ensuring the coverage of basic needs remains in our DNA. We will continue to assist people in the most fragile and hardest-to-reach contexts.

2024 in review

The year 2024 was once again marked by a series of crises, both acute and protracted.

Armed conflicts and insecurity continued to drive population displacements, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and with the significant influx of refugees into Chad fleeing the conflict in Sudan. At the same time, climate change-related phenomena triggered mass displacements, further compounding the vulnerability of affected communities.

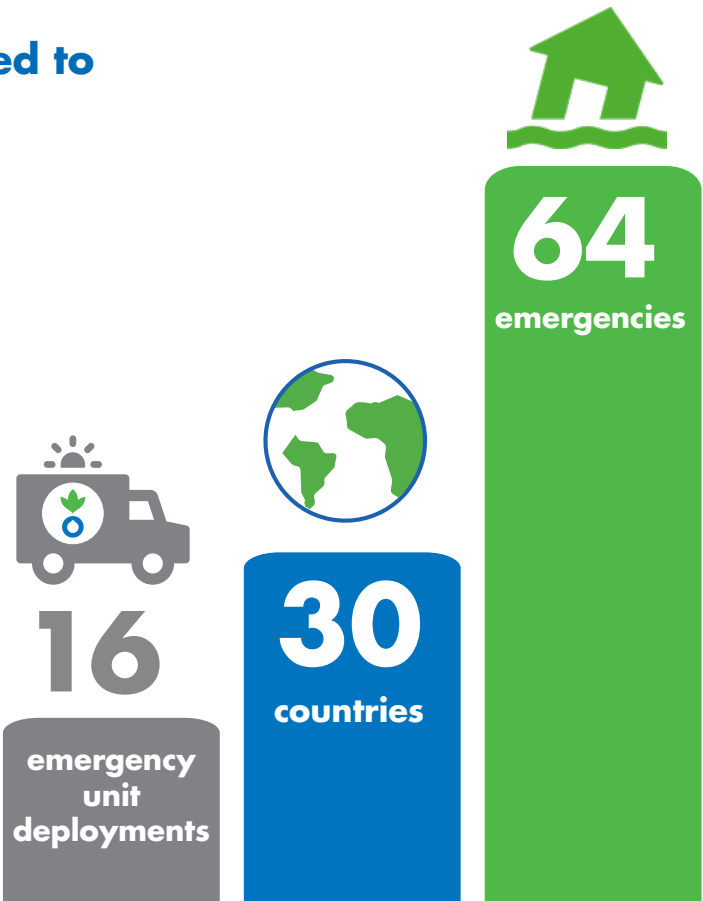
In the Sahel, the situation deteriorated further, with widespread insecurity and deepening poverty contributing to alarming levels of severe chronic malnutrition, highlighting the need for sustained humanitarian response in increasingly complex operational environments.

Our 64 emergency responses were in 30 countries and across five continents. Of these, eight of our responses aligned with the UN determination of a Level 2 or Level 3 emergency that is made based on scale, urgency, complexity, and capacity of the country affected by the crisis.

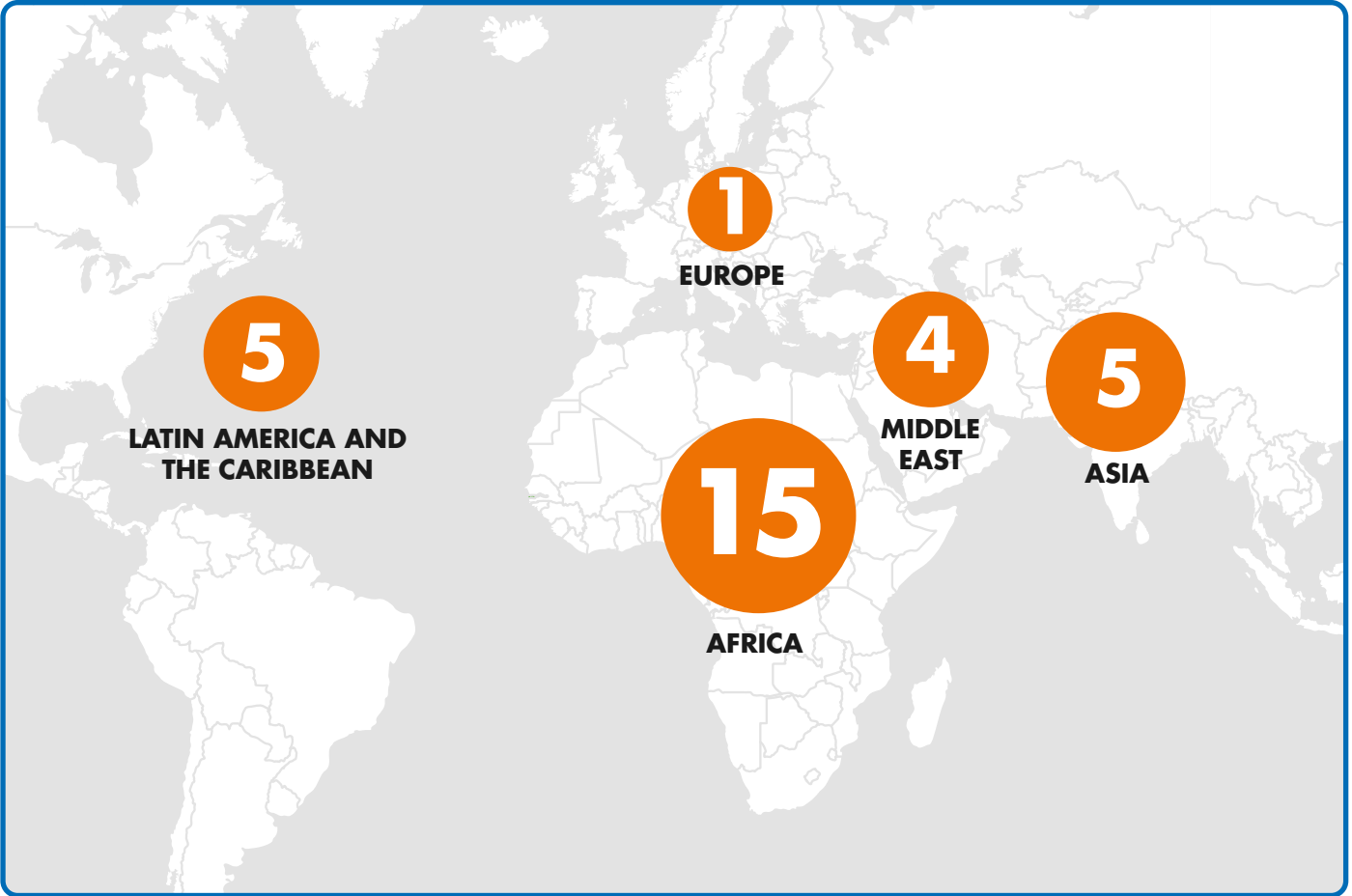
Number of emergencies responded to

As part of our commitment to enhance the leadership and capacity of local responders - including our own staff, local civil society partners, and local and national authorities - we continue to build their skills, knowledge and resources to respond to emergencies.

This year more emergencies were responded to by local responders (48) than required deployment from our emergency pool of global experts. A global response was required in more complex emergency situations such as Occupied Palestinian Territories and Lebanon. In contrast, local responders responded in Spain for the first time, to the flooding in Valencia.



Map of regions where we responded to an emergency





Type of emergency responded to

39



**natural hazards/
climate change**

5



**crisis deterioration
and malnutrition**

16



conflicts

4



epidemics

Similarly to what was reported in 2023, the most common types of emergencies we responded to were caused by conflict and extreme weather (like floods, droughts and cyclones) but also included responding to epidemics such as outbreaks of Cholera and Dengue Fever.

In Africa, Sudan continued to face one of the world's worst displacement, protection and hunger crises. Over half the population is in a state of severe food insecurity, and famine conditions have already been identified in regions such as Darfur, according to the August 2024 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report . In response, the emergency pool collaborated in the delivery

of medicines and ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) through a logistical operation from Chad, targeting the areas most affected by the conflict.

Action Against Hunger launched an emergency response in Lebanon to promote, protect and support optimal nutrition, good infant and young child feeding practices and adequate reproductive health services. In addition, approximately four million litres of water have been distributed and hundreds of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene points have been installed, and 35,000 food rations have been distributed to internally displaced persons.



Case study - Gaza on the brink of famine

In 2024 in Gaza, over two million people experienced immense loss of life and near total destruction of essential civilian infrastructure, including homes, schools and water infrastructure. According to the October 2024 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, the risk of famine persisted across the whole Gaza Strip.

Over 1.9 million people in Gaza were forcibly displaced due to repeated orders and hostilities. The siege and aid blockade in northern Gaza exacerbated the humanitarian crisis, the compounded effects of which left millions of people in dire conditions.

Action Against Hunger has worked in the Gaza Strip since 2002, and in 2024 we managed to maintain a continuous presence across almost the whole territory under extreme circumstances. Seventy staff members supported an estimated 1.2 million people, providing lifesaving food, water, shelter, and nutrition services.

We were able to distribute hot meals, fresh and non-perishable food to thousands of people, over 37 million litres of clean drinking water, and over 200,000 hygiene kits. We built mobile latrines, implemented solid waste removal, and distributed mattresses and other shelter provisions to over 4,000 people.

We rehabilitated greenhouses and irrigation systems, identifying dozens of

farmers who still have access to small portions of their land. Our staff scoured the markets for seeds, seedlings, and fertilisers to distribute key agricultural inputs and enable local production and trained the farmers on safe agricultural practices during conflict.

In response to the growing levels of malnutrition in Gaza, Action Against Hunger launched its first nutrition programme in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Our nutrition teams detected and prevented cases of wasting in children younger than five years old, working with women who are pregnant and breastfeeding to best care for Gaza's most vulnerable.

HUNGER IN GAZA:

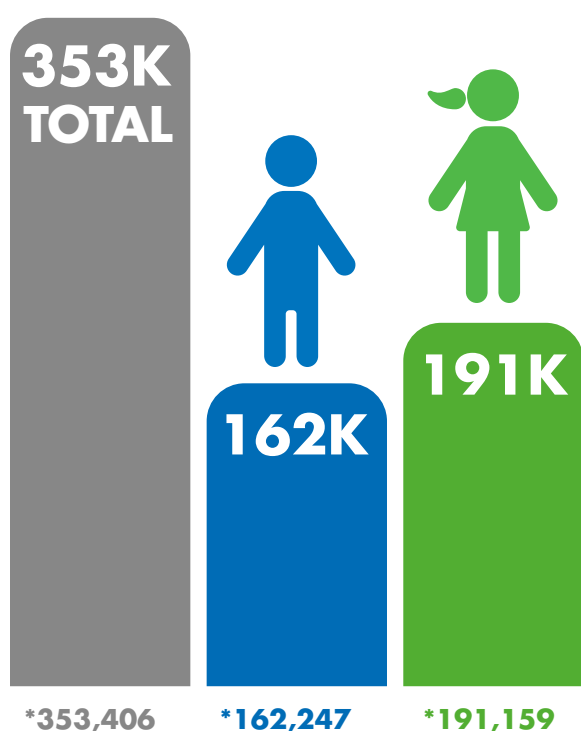
- From September to October 2024, almost **1.9 million people** experienced high levels of acute food insecurity classified in **IPC Phase 3 or above** (crisis or worse)
- This included nearly **133,000 people** facing catastrophic food insecurity (**IPC Phase 5**)
- Acute malnutrition levels are **ten times higher** than before October 2023. 60,000 cases are expected to occur between September 2024 and August 2025, with almost **17,000 cases** of pregnant and breastfeeding women in need of treatment.

Health and Nutrition

As part of our commitment to providing lifesaving Health and Nutrition assistance and ensuring the coverage of basic needs in 2024, over 350,000 children under five were discharged as cured

from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment and over 330,000 were discharged as cured from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

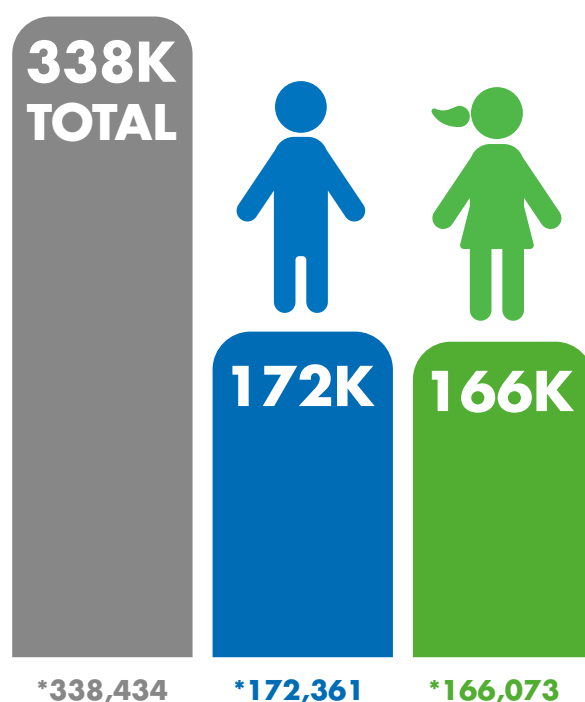
Number of children under 5 discharged as cured from SAM and MAM treatment



Discharged as cured from SAM treatment (under 5s)

In addition, over one million children under five years old received outpatient consultations for a range of illnesses, supporting their recovery from malnutrition.

In 2024 over 160,000 pregnant and lactating women were attended to at



Discharged as cured from MAM treatment (under 5s)

least four times during their pregnancy. The antenatal period is an opportunity to reach women with interventions that may be vital to their and their infants' health and wellbeing. Receiving antenatal care at least four times increases the likelihood of receiving effective maternal healthcare during the antenatal period.

Children newly admitted into SAM treatment (under 5s)



Targeted supplementary feeding programmes* (under 5s)



** only US and France data*

Total

574K

**574,147*

309K

**309,416*

265K

**264,731*



Total

483K

**482,639*

252K

**251,693*

231K

**230,946*

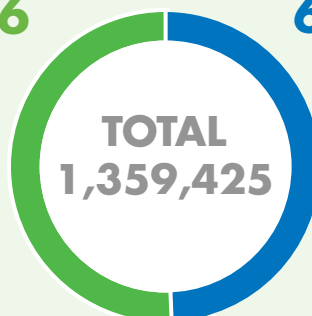


New outpatient consultations for children under five

696,156



663,269



Number of women aged 15-49 seen by a healthcare provider at least four times during pregnancy



161,983



مؤسسه انکشافی و اجتماعی رازی
Razi Social Development
Organization (RSDO)

کمک و مساعدت به
زلزله زدگان
ولایت هرات - افغانستان

Contribution to the
Earthquake Response
in Herat - Afghanistan

October - November 2023
میزان - عقرب ۱۴۰۲

Cash and Voucher Assistance

In 2024, Action Against Hunger continued its commitment to providing lifesaving assistance, covering basic needs, and bolstering people's resilience to shocks through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). In addition to traditional aid delivery and service provision, CVA stands out as an intervention that supports individuals to address their own specific needs. By distributing over €50 million worth of cash and vouchers assistance, we empowered people to make autonomous, informed decisions tailored to their circumstances while simultaneously promoting dignity and boosting local economies.

Our CVA programs in 2024 comprised two main approaches: cash transfers and vouchers distribution. Cash transfers involved the direct provision of money, either in physical or digital form, to individuals to enable them to meet their immediate or long-term needs. In 2024, we disbursed almost €38 million in cash assistance to 1.3 million individuals across 37 countries.

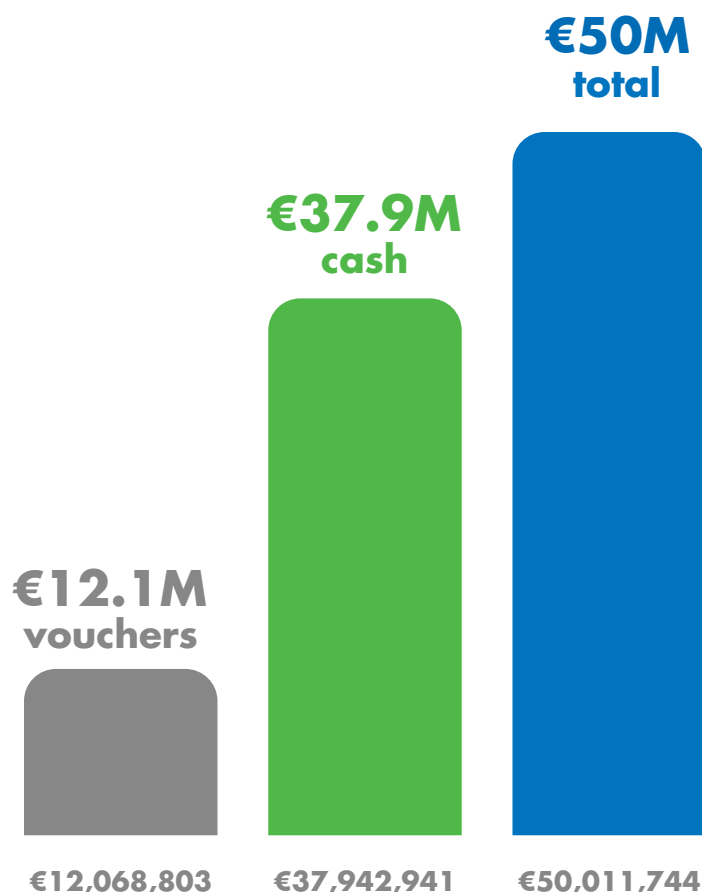
Voucher distribution involves the issue of tokens, which are exchangeable for a predetermined value or quantity of goods or services. In 2024, we distributed €12 million worth of vouchers to 405,163 beneficiaries in 14 countries, enabling them to procure essential items and access essential services.

Furthermore, our programs may incorporate conditional transfers based on the context and needs of the recipients. Conditional transfers

require beneficiaries to fulfill certain obligations, such as attending nutritional assessments or participating in training or work activities. For instance, these conditions may be tied to community infrastructure rehabilitation, public space maintenance, or environmental conservation efforts, which help to foster community engagement and sustainable development.

Through our multifaceted approach to CVA, Action Against Hunger remains steadfast in its mission to alleviate suffering, promote self-reliance, and build resilient communities worldwide.

Volume in euros of cash, in-kind and voucher support





Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

People assisted with WASH activities

7,683,284

We aim to ensure that our emergency approach integrates long-term objectives to break the cycle of hunger and malnutrition.

We cannot fight hunger without tackling the waterborne diseases that contribute to it. 703 million people don't have clean water close to home.**

Without clean water, illnesses like diarrhoea, parasites, and chronic intestinal inflammation are common. They can prevent children from absorbing key nutrients and make them more susceptible to malnutrition and other health issues. In 2024, we assisted over 7.6 million people with WASH activities.



14,907**

Number of latrines, in terms of drop holes (in household, school, health centre, other - including latrines built with Community-led Total Sanitation approach).



991

Number of health care facilities with improved water, sanitation, hygiene, health care, waste management and environmental cleaning (WASH) services.

**<https://washmatters.wateraid.org/blog/why-not-everyone-access-clean-water-world-water-day>

Highlights

In 2024, we provided alternative preparedness and emergency support models in a country where we do not have a traditional Action Against Hunger country office. In Togo, we were able to support two local partners with Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan development and training. We were also able to provide training on Humanitarian Coordination, Roles & Responsibilities as well as an Introduction to Emergency training. The support was provided remotely, with two visits to Togo for the trainings.

Lessons learnt

Mental health work, and team wellbeing, were especially important in high-emotional-pressure environments such as Gaza, Sudan, and Lebanon. In Lebanon, group psychosocial support sessions were organised for local staff, creating safe spaces to reflect on experiences following attacks, process emotions and learn coping strategies. These activities were complemented with educational and coaching sessions on self-care and leadership in insecure environments, particularly aimed at people in managerial roles.

Looking forward to 2025

In 2025, we are looking forward to establishing an Emergency Working Group within Action Against Hunger. The group will work on the revision and update of the Emergency Management System, a harmonised Emergency Classification System and the development of an Emergency Strategy, all at the network level.



Key Priority Two:

We collectively build resilience and transform systems to prevent hunger

Our approach

ISP3 highlights the following:

- Integrate prevention in all our activities to maximise our impact across the continuum from prevention to treatment of malnutrition
- Scale up our efforts to empower individuals, communities, and local partners for greater resilience.
- Strengthen food, health, and social protection systems, in close collaboration with local governments
- Mitigate short and long-term impacts of the climate crisis on nutrition security by joining forces with others and integrating climate change into all our programming
- Systematically integrate gender equality throughout our organisation, in all our activities and strategies, and develop a gender-transformative approach institutionally and in our programming.

Strengthening capacity for resilience and transformation

To achieve permanent gains and reach the goal of Zero Hunger by 2030, we need to work with communities to transform systems and build resilience to shocks and crises, particularly the most vulnerable. This is crucial to address malnutrition and avoid loss of lives and livelihoods. We will build on our existing experience to put it at the core of everything we do.

Through improved training, surveillance, and contingency planning, our work will contribute to mitigating the drivers of hunger. We are committed to ensuring

that communities are better prepared for future health crises, and will restore food security and develop new supports for those who have lost their livelihoods.

Our programmes will be more efficient and effective because we will combine short-term assistance with long-term objectives. We will contribute to fostering community empowerment by giving them the skills to build new coping mechanisms, claim their community rights, decrease their exposure, strengthen their preparedness and better manage their resources.

2024 in review

Number of people trained by sector



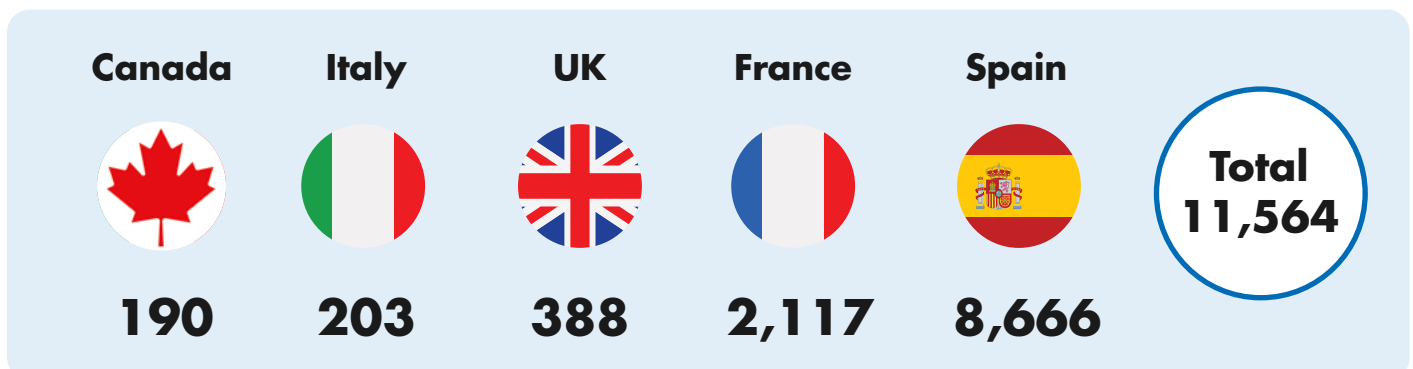
In 2024, we provided training to health actors, local and national government authorities, civil society organisations and community members to strengthen local capacities and adapt community behaviours.

We also trained over one million people across a range of different topics. The most common training was in WASH, followed by Health and Nutrition and Food Security and Livelihoods. In addition to our projects and programmes across Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean,

some of our HQ countries (Canada, France, Italy, Spain, and the UK) also run domestic programmes to assist individuals who are struggling with the impact of the cost-of-living crisis.

In 2024, we reached over 11,000 people through domestic programmes. In Spain, France and Italy this included people directly receiving training and/or hygiene kits and/or financial support via cash transfers. In the UK and Canada, this included individuals attending community pantries or food banks.

Number of people assisted through domestic programmes





Case study: Community Nutrition Support Groups in Mauritania

The Tawafoug (“Understanding”) project in Mauritania represents a new step for Action Against Hunger in our ambition to collectively build resilience and transform systems to prevent hunger. Launched in 2024, the project is still in its early stages, but it has already offered valuable lessons on how to design and implement integrated, multi-sectoral approaches that combine humanitarian action, development, and peace.

The project is rooted in a territorial approach that engages local authorities, technical services, community associations, and civil society to co-create solutions. This level of participation is new for us, and it pushes the organisation to reflect on how to align prevention, systems strengthening, and social cohesion in a way that makes our strategy more effective in combating hunger.

During the first year, much of the work focused on participatory geographic targeting, community consultations, and the development of 20 local participatory community plans. These processes have not only identified priority needs across health, education, water, and livelihoods, but also created a sense of ownership among local actors.

The reflection and dialogue that accompanied these steps are critical; by ensuring that communities and institutions lead the process, we lay the foundation for durable systems that go beyond project cycles.

Although the tangible results on services and infrastructures will only become visible in the coming years, Tawafoug already illustrates how a project can serve as a laboratory for innovation inside our organisation. It shows that building resilience and transforming systems requires patience, inclusivity, and the courage to embrace approaches that may be complex but hold the potential for long-term impact.

This early phase has reinforced our conviction that prevention, empowerment, and systems thinking are essential to prevent hunger sustainably.

We mitigate the effects of the key drivers of hunger

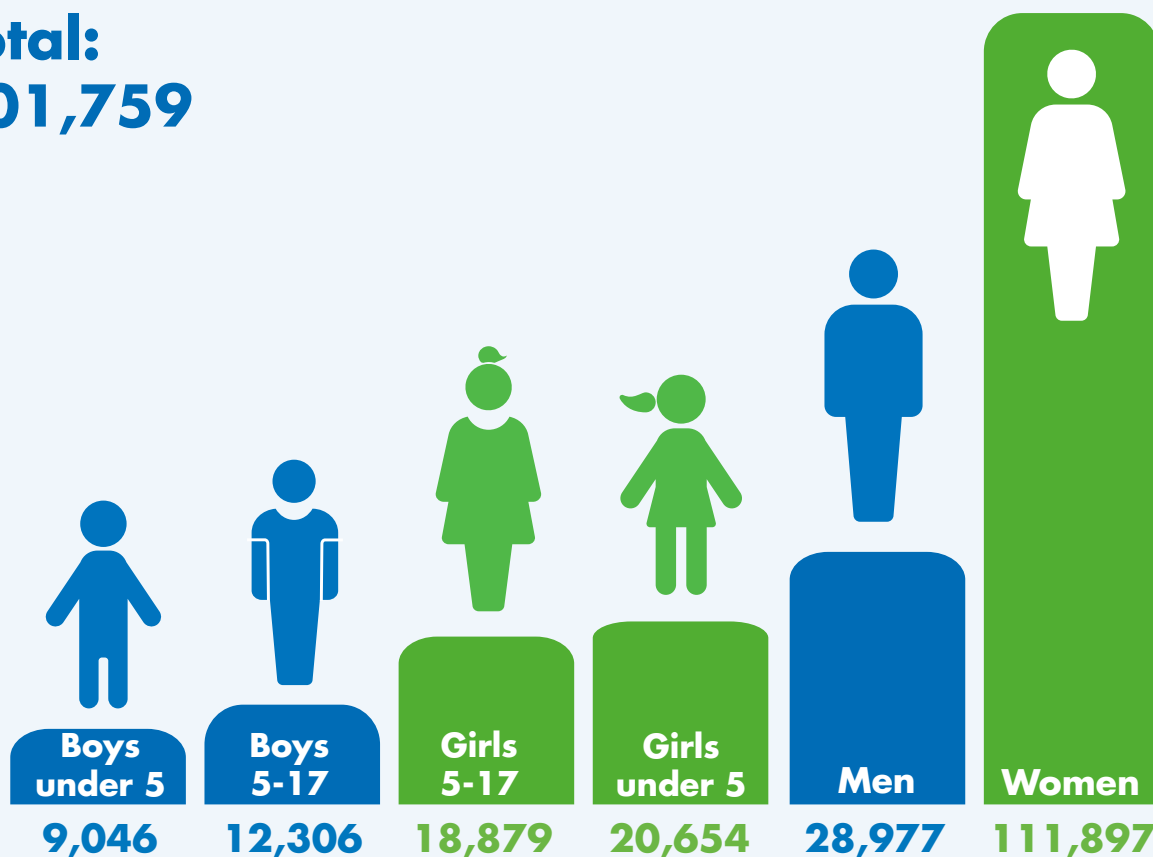
Conflict and protracted crises

Conflict remains the main driver of food crises. This is likely to worsen as violent conflicts become more concentrated in the world's poorest regions. The effects of population growth, chronic poverty, ethnic and religious violence, terrorism, and climate change further exacerbate political instability in fragile states, leading to increasingly complex and protracted crises. As reported under 'We save lives', in 2024, we responded to 16 emergencies caused by conflict, including Occupied Palestinian Territories, Lebanon, Chad, DRC, Mozambique, Somalia and Ukraine.

We work in very hostile and challenging contexts which can often affect people's mental wellbeing. This means that supporting people requires an integrated approach that encompasses physical and mental wellbeing. For this reason, mental health and psychosocial support form a vital component of our support to people and communities. A significant part of this work in 2024 was the provision of focused mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to over 200,000 individuals.

Number of people assisted through MHPSS care

Total:
201,759



Climate change

The rise in the frequency and intensity of natural threats due to the climate crisis will remain a key accelerating factor in hunger over the next five years, with a particularly heavy toll on the most vulnerable. The resulting pressures on resources, food security, and ecosystems will exacerbate existing social challenges in the poorest regions of the world. This will bring with it an additional set of challenges to food sovereignty. With this in mind, we need to change the way we address hunger. To increase our ability to respond to climate emergencies, we will invest in developing our own capabilities and those of our partners to mitigate the impacts of the climate crisis on nutrition and food security.

In 2024, we set up early warning systems that spot the early signs of life-threatening hunger so we can step in before it takes hold. Early warning systems use real-time data to forecast problems likely to face affected communities, including farmers and pastoralists. By creating systems that enable early identification of shocks, be it droughts, floods or global

health pandemics, we can share vital information with people who need it. Local producers, communities, policymakers, other charities and non-governmental agencies can then take fast and effective action to avert crises.

Last year, over 3.2 million people were covered by a functional early warning system meaning that they could take steps necessary to protect themselves and their communities from hunger.

One example of this is from Zimbabwe, where we worked with local partner, Nutrition Action Zimbabwe (NAZ), to strengthen local capacities for drought early warning and anticipatory action. A locally-led anticipatory action protocol for drought was developed and 3,000 highly vulnerable individuals received cash-based transfers ahead of the peak impact of the drought to mitigate negative consequences. Droughts are a recurrent challenge facing the local communities, so being able to take steps to mitigate impacts is a significant benefit to protect the dignity and wellbeing of affected populations.

Number of people covered by a functional early warning system



Total:
3,274,297

1,624,865



1,649,432

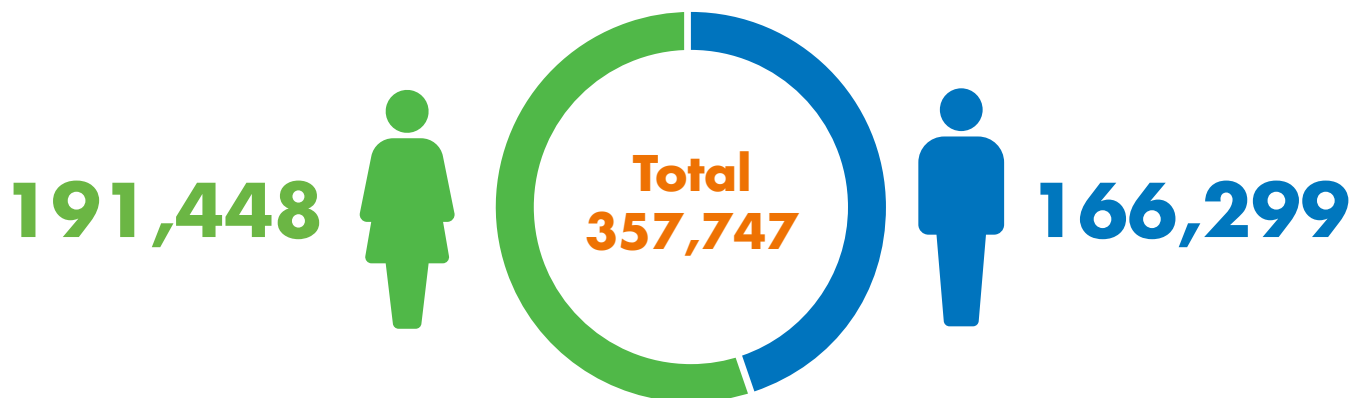




Number of people assisted through agro-pastoral support

We also provide support to help further develop agricultural practices, with the aim of enabling households to become self-sufficient. In 2024, we provided agro-pastoral support to over 160,000 men and over 190,000 women. Agro-pastoralists receive most of their income from growing crops and raising

livestock. Due to their dependency on natural resources, these communities are extremely sensitive to climate change. By providing training to help further develop their agricultural practices, we aim to help households become self-sufficient and resistant to the shocks of climate change.



Gender equality and inclusion

Increasing numbers of conflicts and disasters lead to increases in oppression, insecurity, and gender-based violence. Social and economic inequalities continue to drive hunger, and research has clearly documented the link between gender inequality and undernutrition. Many of the underlying causes of undernutrition - like inadequate care practices, poor access to nutritious food and quality health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services - directly or indirectly link to gender inequalities. These limitations reduce their ability to support household nutrition and livelihoods.

Therefore, advancing gender equality and ensuring the centrality of protection is fundamental to our mission. Our broad definition of gender considers

the multiple aspects of diversity which can intersect, resulting in greater discrimination and vulnerability. Using gender and social analyses to understand power relations and the diverse needs and priorities of men, women, boys, and girls - as well as the cultural systems within which they operate - is key to designing programmes that empower those we serve, both in emergencies and in building long-term recovery and resilience.

It is also essential to prioritise the dignity, safety, and rights of individuals by identifying who is at risk, what the risk is, as well as the reasons and circumstances surrounding these risks, right from the start of a crisis to ensure safe, quality programming.



Case study: Protection training rollout

The year 2024 marked a major turning point in the implementation of the Integrated Protection and Nutrition Security (PIINS) project, specifically its rollout at the global level (Action Against Hunger International Network and its partner).

During this phase, 84 Action Against Hunger staff members from 24 Action Against Hunger France and Spain country offices were trained on “Basics of Protection, Gender and Inclusion” and on “PIINS Methodology and Analysis Tools”. Forty-three (29 women, 14 men) were then trained as trainers. Thanks to the deployment training and subsequent training replicated at the field level, a total of 676 people (373 women, 303 men) were trained in protection in 2024.

In addition to the training courses, the service teams supported the country office teams in implementing 12 Protection Risk Analyses (PRAs). Thanks to the project, conducting PRAs has become widespread practice at the country office level (60 per cent of country offices have included this type of analysis in their new project proposals).

This phase also provided an opportunity to strengthen Action Against Hunger’s agenda on inclusion and disability. Three training courses (in Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, and Ukraine) were organised, and two analyses (in Cameroon and

Jordan) are also underway to identify barriers to accessing services for people with disabilities.

Similarly, collaboration with specialised organisations such as Humanity & Inclusion, Christian Blind Mission and local organisations for people with disabilities has been strengthened. Through this process, Action Against Hunger continues to strengthen our institutional capacity and promote the mainstreaming of protection and gender considerations across its nutrition security programming in all the countries we work.

Highlights

In 2024, Action Against Hunger significantly advanced the internal institutionalisation of gender and protection across its operations. Dedicated gender and protection staff were hired at mission level, and comprehensive gender and protection analyses were carried out in multiple contexts to inform programme design and delivery. This led to programming that is better tailored to context-specific risks and needs, and a noticeable increase in targeted gender and protection activities reaching the most vulnerable populations.

A major milestone in this process was the organisation of an international protection workshop, bringing together gender and protection advisors from Action Against Hunger USA, France, and Spain. This laid the groundwork for the development of a Protection Operational Framework, which will guide the systematic mainstreaming of protection, with a strong focus on addressing gender-based violence risks and ensuring safe, inclusive, and accountable programming in both humanitarian and development contexts.

Lessons learnt

Action Against Hunger contributed, in collaboration with a group of experts from other NGOs and the United Nations, to the development of the “Interim Guidance Note for Gender-Sensitive IPC Analysis” and “Operationalisation of the Gender-Transformative Framework for Nutrition” guides, and of the “Annual Gender Accountability Framework”. Action Against Hunger is currently working in partnership with the International Rescue Committee on a global project funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency to implement activities related to the adaptation and operationalisation of the Protection Analytical Framework resources and materials.

Looking forward to 2025

Building on the successful initiative in Zimbabwe, in 2025-2026 Action Against Hunger will be developing further locally-led early warning capacities and anticipatory action protocols in Uganda and Sierra Leone, focused on riverine and flash floods, respectively. The network also continues to further develop its diverse existing early warning systems and strives to connect them to anticipatory action frameworks.

The International Climate Change Working Group is working on a network-wide climate change capacity statement to support our work in this area. The working group is also planning a review and update of the Environment and Climate Network Framework 2022-2025 to develop a new framework for the next three to five years that will ensure we are reaching our goals in reducing our carbon footprint and moving towards a more sustainable and resilient future.



Key Priority Three:

We connect and mobilise

Our approach

Our ISP3 highlights four key initiatives:

- Convene and facilitate, employing a rights-based approach to ensure that affected populations have unrestricted access to humanitarian assistance
- Foster a bolder and collective voice to push for long-term change
- Empower and amplify the voices of individuals and communities
- Catalyse institutional and policy change at the local, national, and regional levels.

Achieving meaningful results in the fight against hunger requires wide-ranging collective action. That is why we aim to bring people together to collaboratively develop new and shared solutions to reduce and prevent hunger.

As mentioned in ISP3, Action Against Hunger has continued to strengthen our evidence-based advocacy including developing numerous and diverse

partnerships and coalitions to take on a bolder approach to public engagement that challenges the injustice of hunger. Together with our allies we can develop a stronger, more activist voice to push for long-term change and greater accountability from decision-makers and stakeholders.

2024 in review

Advocating for policy changes aimed at reducing global hunger remains a key part of our work. In our ISP3, we commit to 'mobilise against indifference, and we will never stop advocating for governments, international organisations, and institutions to take greater collective action against hunger'.

In 2024, we conducted 82 advocacy initiatives (e.g. papers, meetings, and campaigns) across the globe. We produced and disseminated 258 products. These included statements, analysis pieces, and events. We were able to directly link all the work mentioned above to 34 reported changes in policy.

82

**advocacy initiatives
led or implemented by
Action Against Hunger**

34

**policy changes because
of Action Against Hunger
activities**

258

**advocacy
products produced**

**Data from Canada, France, Germany, Spain, UK and US*

We raise awareness of life-threatening hunger and malnutrition and the work of Action Against Hunger by collecting content from our projects and through our websites, social media, emails, and work with the press. Working with our advocacy colleagues, we also develop and promote campaigns demanding action from national and international

authorities to address hunger and malnutrition.

Our Communications teams in the head offices worked hard to promote our visibility to generate engagement with our organisation and its work. In 2024, we produced 14,488 pieces of media coverage across the globe.



Media coverage

14,488

Action Against Hunger was mentioned 14,488 times in the press in 2024.



Social media and email subscribers

3.2 MILLION

In addition to providing direct funds, a further 3.2 million people supported us in 2024 by subscribing to our emails and YouTube channels and by following us on social media.



Number of people attending / participating in events

678,971

Additionally, over 670,000 people attended and participated in various fundraising events, such as community events, school runs, challenges, or gala dinners.

Case study: Conflict and Hunger

In 2024, Action Against Hunger continued to lead and coordinate the Global Coalition Against Conflict and Hunger, a group of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) dedicated to advocating against conflict-driven hunger.

Across recent armed conflicts, hunger and starvation have increasingly affected civilian populations—both as an indirect consequence (such as the destruction of critical infrastructure) and as a deliberate tactic, with starvation used as a weapon of war.

The Coalition's work began through a series of regional dialogues focused on implementing UN Security Council Resolution 2417, which recognises and condemns the link between conflict and hunger. In 2024, we held the final dialogue in this series, focusing on the Middle East.

Insights from five regional events were compiled into a global report. We highlighted that this resolution is rarely leveraged—not due to a lack of relevance, but because of limited awareness and weak integration into local discourse, national legislation, and reporting mechanisms.

In May, Action Against Hunger joined a panel of experts during UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) Week to present the report's findings at an event on Conflict and Hunger.

Throughout the year, under the leadership of Action Against Hunger UK, the Coalition released three public statements on hunger driven by conflict in Gaza, Sudan, and Haiti. We worked closely with country offices to identify key challenges—from access to aid and the destruction of infrastructure to protection concerns.

A major milestone in 2024 was the Coalition's strategic meeting in Brussels, where Action Against Hunger brought together all members to reflect on progress and set future priorities to strengthen our collective advocacy.

In the months ahead, we aim to grow the Coalition Against Conflict and Hunger's membership, visibility, and unified voice in the ongoing fight against conflict-induced hunger.



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Misogyne,
réactionnaire, menteuse :
l'extrême droite toujours
ennemie des femmes !
 #GREVE
FEMINISTE

Le Sexisme
aggrave
LA FAÏM



ON A
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TOUT


Case study: Digital mobilisation

Throughout 2024, Action Against Hunger UK has been running digital mobilisation adverts to inspire members of the public to call on the UK Government to use their diplomatic efforts to call for a ceasefire in Gaza. As a Public Engagement, Communications and Advocacy cross-disciplinary team, the Digital Mobilisation team collaborated to deliver regular updates to the adverts to ensure they were timely, relevant and focussed on the latest developments in the crisis.

This work had some fantastic results. We have inspired over 15,000 people to make their first cash donation to Action Against Hunger UK and grew our email list from just under 10,000 to over 90,000.

The programme has been consistently cost-effective, receiving more donations than the cost of running the advert, a return on investment of (ROI) over 1.00.

The work itself has required extensive collaboration to ensure we are working in cohesively across our respective specialisms, to give the public a seamless and compelling experience when they take action.

In 2024 we scaled up our activity and were responsive to sustained public interest in the Gaza crisis by refreshing advert creatives and testing new approaches on email, paid social and paid search.



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Highlights

The general election in summer 2024 in the United Kingdom was a key moment for Action Against Hunger UK to inform the approach that all political parties would take to aid and foreign policy. We produced a report: 'Crisis, Famine Action', which outlined how the UK can play a leading role in tackling the global hunger crisis. We continued to work closely with the FCDO, regularly briefing and meeting with Ministers and officials focused on key crises, including Sudan, DRC and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, as well as the nutrition team. This informed government policies, like the UK sanctions placed on West Bank settlers, and UK representations to the UN Security Council on Sudan.

Lessons learnt

In 2024, at a time when conflict is the main driver of food insecurity, our membership of the Global Coalition Against Conflict and Hunger is more valuable than ever. It comprises a group of NGOs dedicated to advocating against conflict-driven hunger, and means that we are not competing to have a voice. Instead, we work together to amplify our views and drive much-needed change.

Looking forward to 2025

The Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit approaches in January 2025, a pivotal moment for the global community to refresh momentum and resources in tackling global malnutrition. Action Against Hunger is looking forward to meaningful financial and policy commitments from governments to scale up nutrition interventions. We're expecting strong civil society engagement, new partnerships, and a spotlight on locally-led solutions. This will be a key opportunity to see Action Against Hunger reassert its role as a global nutrition champion and to secure concrete progress towards ending hunger.

Key Priority Four:

We create and share knowledge

Our approach

Key initiatives in the ISP3 are:

- Become a hub for sharing and facilitating knowledge addressing the causes and consequences of hunger
- Join forces with others to increase our collective analytical and predictive capacity to develop stronger evidence-based approaches and better anticipate crises
- Develop platforms to collaboratively generate and disseminate innovation and knowledge with communities, civil society, academics, donors, and public and private sector actors.

Our organisational knowledge and expertise are part of our identity, and one of our greatest assets in our mandate to eradicate hunger. By joining forces with others to develop innovative approaches to expand and disseminate our collective knowledge in fighting malnutrition, we can transform the way we address hunger.

We are working towards a more bottom-up approach to knowledge creation and research, whereby the people, communities, and staff closest to the people we work with, play a key role in driving the collection and sharing of data and evidence at the local level. We will then leverage our global footprint to scale up successful approaches.

2024 in review

As part of our commitment to improve our organisational knowledge and expertise we have continued to develop both existing and new systems to store our organisational data, giving us the opportunity to analyse and learn from our successes and challenges.



Case study: New systems for more targeted interventions

DHIS2 is an open-source software platform developed in collaboration with the Information Systems Research Group (HISP) Centre at the University of Oslo and the 23 local groups in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and the Americas that make up the HISP network. More than 80 countries worldwide use DHIS2 for collecting and analysing health data. 3.2 billion people (40 per cent of the world's population) live in countries where DHIS2 is used.

Over 18 months, Action Against Hunger USA rolled out a data management system built on the DHIS2 platform. The system was developed, tested, and users were trained, before being officially launched and put into use in January 2024.

The system enhances the standardisation of indicators across projects and country offices, and helps to facilitate complete, accurate, and timely programme data reporting and use. Eight country offices have been empowered to configure and manage project data in this internal database for better collaboration, learning and adaptation.

DHIS2's configurable, multi-dimensional platform empowers us to monitor, analyse, and respond to trends across Health and Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and (Food Security and Livelihoods) FSL as they arise.

The ability to disaggregate project data by location, demographics, and sectoral indicators provides field teams and decision-makers with detailed insights, facilitating proactive, targeted interventions.

Real-time data entry by project officers further enhances responsiveness, as programme data is updated continuously, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively across sectors, making sure our money is spent where it makes the most difference to the people and communities we support.

DHIS2 is positioned to become the single point of truth for our organisational information, serving as a one-stop shop for programme teams, leadership, and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning staff seeking reliable, quality data.

This project-based DHIS2 approach provides a flexible, scalable model for strengthening decision-making across Health and Nutrition, WASH, and FSL. This will ensure that we are able to best support the people and communities we work with as we make steps towards our vision of a world without hunger.



Research

Our aim to be innovative in the fight against hunger requires research and learning to further explore current and novel approaches. In 2024, we conducted 47 research projects and collaborated with a range of donors and partners to produce data needed to deliver evidence-based interventions.

Our research projects were conducted in 24 of our operational countries, with six in Bangladesh, and Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal and Somalia each having four projects.

The majority (65 per cent) of research projects included a component related to nutrition. Other work examined health, mental health and psychosocial services, disaster risk reduction and food security and livelihoods.

While our research aims to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of our own work, we also aim to be collaborative in our research, and to support the wider humanitarian effort. In line with this, a total of 16 research publications were made externally available. In addition, we worked with 41 different partners, the majority of which were academic or research organisations.

41



research
partners

47



research
projects

24



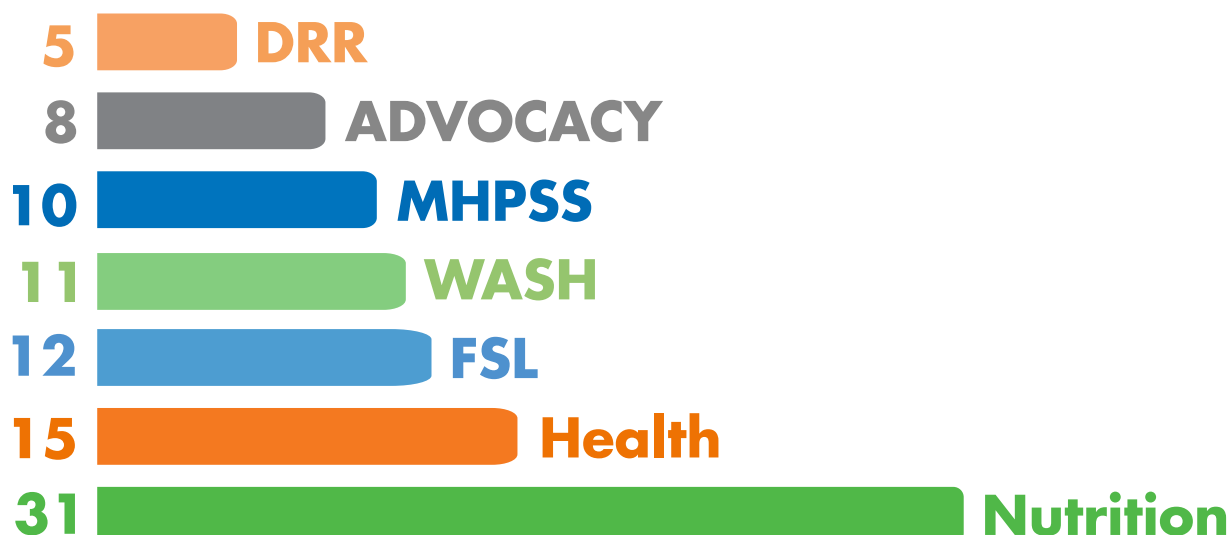
countries
involved

16



publications

Research projects by sector





Case study: Optimising malnutrition treatment

In 2024, Action Against Hunger, in collaboration with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health in Ethiopia and global and local research partners have been carrying out research that assesses the impact of modifying the dose of therapeutic and supplemental foods used to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM), known as MODAM.

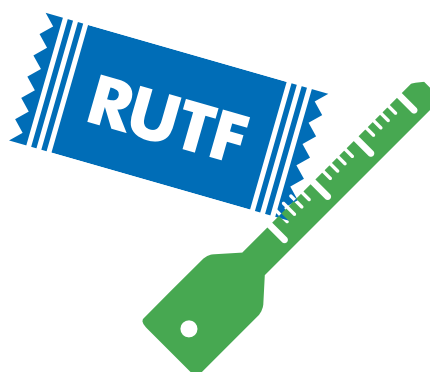
The research is being carried out in three regions of Ethiopia (Gode Woreda in the Somali Region, Teltele Woreda in the Oromia Region, and Sekota Woreda in the Amhara Region). As of December 2024, 2,440 children were enrolled in the MAM trial, 100 per cent of whom have been discharged from treatment, and 1,490 children were enrolled and treated in the SAM trial. Additionally, by the end of 2024, 1,765 children had successfully finished their full six-month follow-up after completing treatment, marking the completion of their participation in the study.

The children with SAM were split into three study groups. The control group received the current weight-based dosing regimen, while two experimental groups tested different fixed and reduced dosages of therapeutic food. Similarly, the

children with MAM were split into three groups, one receiving the current fixed-dose regimen of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), and the two experimental groups receiving different dosages of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF).

The rationale for testing different dosages of specialised nutritious foods against what is being used currently for treatment, is that modified dosages of these products could optimise treatment, while also freeing up resources to allow more children to receive care.

The results of this study will be used to influence policy and practice in Ethiopia as well as at the global level to achieve impact at scale. The Ethiopian Ministry of Health is eager to receive these results and keen to incorporate them into future versions of the national guidelines for the management of acute malnutrition. Initial results are expected in 2025.



Highlights

The research department in Action Against Hunger France invested new resources in developing a framework to support the integration of its operational approaches. Relationships have been built with external partners to enhance scientific collaborations, helping us to bridge the gap between Environment and Nutrition.

Lessons learnt

Action Against Hunger is focussed on the use of our research for stakeholders, and are developing a strategy that will ensure that research findings are put into action. We will focus on ensuring that the findings and recommendations are accessible to four different groups, including: the scientific community; decision makers; the general public; and most importantly, practitioners.

Looking forward to 2025

The US Research team will be finalising data collection and analysis for the moderate and severe acute malnutrition trials under the modified dosage (MODAM) study and begin disseminating results to key decision makers in Ethiopia and globally. We will also initiate a pooled analysis on weight gain during SAM treatment to inform global guidelines and practice and conduct an acceptability trial of two novel RUTF products in Ethiopia to support the future production and use of cost-effective, locally produced therapeutic foods.

Key Enabler One:

We work together with the people we serve

Our approach

Key initiatives of this ISP3 enabler are:

- Foster ongoing dialogue with people and communities to enable the co-construction of programmes and solutions
- Ensure that the needs and expectations of affected populations and communities remain central to our approach, enabling greater accountability
- Become a catalyst in empowering communities to drive change.

As stated in ISP3, meaningful engagement means collaborating with affected populations and communities to design, implement, and evaluate effective and high-quality programmes which ensure individuals and families have the nutrition they need to live healthy and productive lives.

We believe in fostering ongoing dialogue to understand the needs and expectations of the affected populations and communities we serve. This involves co-creating programmes and solutions together to address their needs, truly reflect their views, voices, and sentiments, and generate a high degree of ownership. We will continue to prioritise women and marginalised populations in the decision-making process.

The satisfaction of people we support must be central to the way we work, and we will develop systems and approaches to better support mutual engagement. People we support must be enabled to provide input into all our activities so that we may translate their views and feedback into concrete action.

2024 in review

In 2024, Action Against Hunger continued to strengthen our approach to community engagement and our commitment to putting people at the centre of decisions that affect their lives.

Community engagement is essential to everything we do because it ensures our programmes are guided by the needs, priorities, knowledge, and capacities of affected communities, helping us design interventions that are more effective, locally appropriate, and sustainable. By engaging with communities directly we are able to build trust, increase accountability, and support the building of long-term resilience against hunger and malnutrition.



Case study: From gaps to gains

One in four children under 5 years in Bangladesh is stunted, with even higher rates in remote areas like Taltoli Upazila. A key driver of this was the lack of dedicated nutrition funding for children under the age of five. Until recently, Taltoli's Union Parishads (UPs) had no specific budget for nutrition, primarily due to low local revenue and underdeveloped administrative structures. To address this gap, the Right to Grow (R2G) project began working closely with local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and UPs.

The R2G-initiated advocacy efforts were guided by the slogan "The child's nutritional rights will be ensured in the local budget". The aim was to push for increased budget allocations and effective spending on child nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) by adopting two core strategies:

1. Increasing Union Parishad budget provisions to tackle child undernutrition.
2. Ensuring access to affordable nutrition and WASH services through private sector engagement.

A milestone achievement was the Budget Monitoring Expenditure Tracking (BMET) App, developed with the support of R2G staff and active involvement of the CSO members

of Taltoli Union. In 2024, this digital tool allowed real-time monitoring of the UP's budgets and expenditures, supporting evidence based advocacy.

Additionally, with project effort, many CSO members serve on committees within the UPs, providing them with a platform to address child nutrition issues directly. As a result, the UPs in Taltoli Upazila allocated BDT 5,401,406 (3.81%) of their 2025-26 budget to nutrition and WASH - an increase of 58% from the previous year.

Moreover, in 2024, seven UPs jointly spent BDT 3,100,000, benefiting 3,542 households by directly providing nutritional and hygiene support. The active role played by community voices encouraged local government entities to take action to dedicate budget for children under five. This reflects growing local commitment and influence from the R2G initiative.

These CSO-led efforts have contributed to a gradual decline in malnutrition rates, highlighting the power of strategic investment and community-led advocacy. Part of this included the roll out of digital systems for strengthening our accountability for people and communities.



“সমুদ্র সমাজ” ইউনিয়ন ট্রেনিং সীমার

ইউনিয়ন : বড়বগা

স্থান : হরিমানির

তারিখ : ০৫-১০-২৪

বাস্তবায়নে : সমুদ্র সমাজ, ড

সহযোগিতায় : রাইট টু

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Case study: Innovation in feedback management

At Action Against Hunger, the communities we work with are at the centre of our efforts, and strengthening our ability to communicate with them has been a priority in recent years. To this end, we use Opinion ADS, a digital system that centralises our feedback mechanism. This tool automatically records all communications received through email, phone calls and online forms, and enables the digitalisation of physical submissions via office mailboxes. It then allows these communications to be managed directly, securely, and confidentially, in line with internal protocols and standards.

In 2024, Action Against Hunger made significant progress in implementing a robust feedback mechanism in Colombia thanks to the use of Opinion ADS. This tool has been essential both at the operational and coordination levels, as it enables centralised and efficient information management. By consolidating complaints and feedback in a single system, it streamlines the review, classification, and follow-up of each case, ensuring timely and effective responses.

The constant flow of feedback also allows for the identification of improvement opportunities, risks, and lessons learned in each project, contributing to the achievement of programmatic objectives. In 2024 alone, Colombia registered 4,879 contacts (known as 'tasks' in Opinion ADS). These

were received via email (3,023), phone calls (1,734), and online forms (122). Most of these corresponded to requests for information or intervention from project participants, the general public, donors, and staff.

The consolidation of information in a single system strengthens transparency and traceability in responding to the people we serve. This ensures that each case is handled effectively within established timeframes, reinforcing trust in the organisation and guaranteeing that feedback protocols are applied in line with international standards.

In Colombia, the mechanism is managed by the Risk Department, which further enhances its utility. Opinion ADS is a fundamental tool for monitoring sensitive cases such as fraud, corruption, abuse of power, failures in aid delivery, and incidents related to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). This strengthens transparency and accountability to communities on critical issues that may undermine our principles.



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Highlights

In 2024, Action Against Hunger kicked off a Learning Series focused on sharing stories and best practices on how communities can be more involved in the decisions that affect them. We hosted four webinars featuring perspectives from our teams in Madagascar, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Bangladesh, Uganda, and Guatemala. One key takeaway from these sessions is that community engagement should be at the heart of everything we do, rather than a separate activity.

Lessons learnt

As an organisation, Action Against Hunger often receives short-term grant-based institutional funding, which often has no specific budget lines available for community engagement activities. This is one of the biggest barriers to community engagement. Another challenge is the lack of donor flexibility within projects to respond to community needs and priorities. To address this, Action Against Hunger will advocate with donors for more funding flexibility and include community engagement staff within operational budget lines where possible.

Looking forward to 2025

Holistic management in Senegal is a game-changer in the fight against malnutrition. After the first encouraging results in Déaly - where degraded lands were regenerated, biodiversity restored, and water infiltration improved - future efforts will focus on scaling up. By the end of 2025, we aim to extend holistic practices across larger areas, engage more pastoralist communities, and integrate the model into local governance systems. Our ambition is not only to restore soil health, but to build resilient livelihoods, strengthen food security, and inspire other regions. This project demonstrates how collective ownership can transform systems to sustainably prevent hunger.



Key Enabler Two:

We drive greater investment for the fight against hunger

Our approach

Key initiatives for this ISP3 enabler are:

- Increase overall revenue by 5 per cent annually to 2025 to reach €600 million
- Grow private revenue by 50 per cent to reach €135 million
- Act as a bridge between donors and local entities to accelerate the transfer of funding, expertise, and knowledge to local and national actors, and achieve the objectives of the Grand Bargain
- Explore new opportunities for partnerships, including contracts with for-profit partners and large consortia.

Significant reductions in the prevalence of undernutrition cannot be guaranteed without increased funding from the global donor community. We must work with partners to raise awareness of undernutrition and drive new investment to address it.

From 2021 to 2025, we aspired to increase overall revenue by approximately 5 per cent annually to reach €600 million in 2025. Achieving this target will require greater investments in innovative approaches and further consolidation of our international network. More specifically, and in line with our strategic objectives, we must work with partners

and donors to secure more multi-year funding and macro-grants to support longer-term resilience building and hunger prevention.

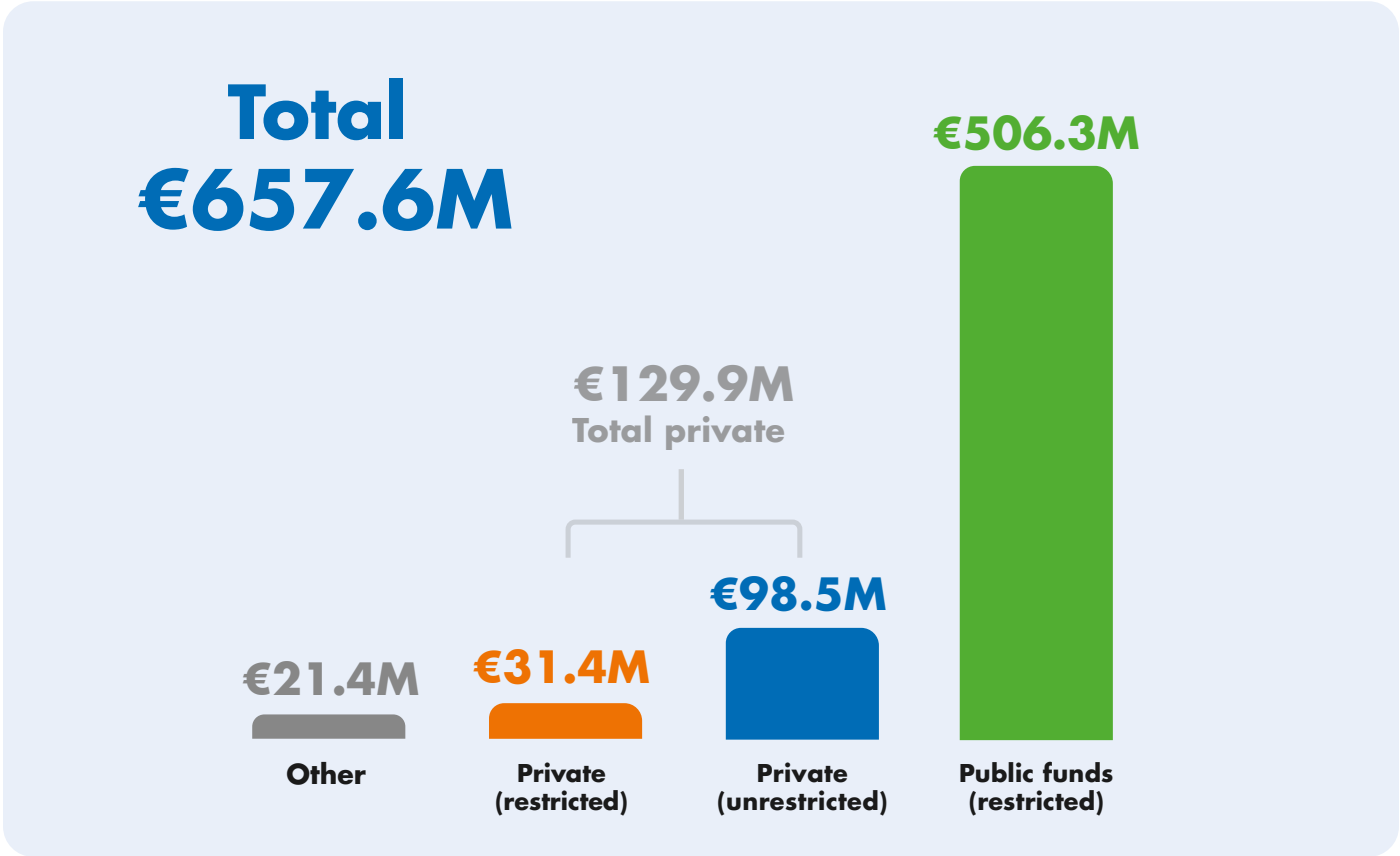
We will also push for more flexible funding solutions that allow for meaningful engagement and co-construction with affected populations and communities, and for mechanisms that support larger volumes of funding for local partners to enable their growing role in programme delivery.

2024 in review

In 2024, we continued to exceed our 2025 target of €600 million with an income of €657.6 million across the Action Against Hunger Network. This represents a slight decrease of around 3 per cent from €679.6 million, as implemented in 2023; however, it is still approximately 10 per cent above our 2025 goal.

Our private income exceeded €129 million in 2024. Of this, €98.5 million is unrestricted income. With this unrestricted income, Action Against Hunger can support its mission to fight life-threatening hunger, and deploy funds in an efficient, innovative and rapid manner.

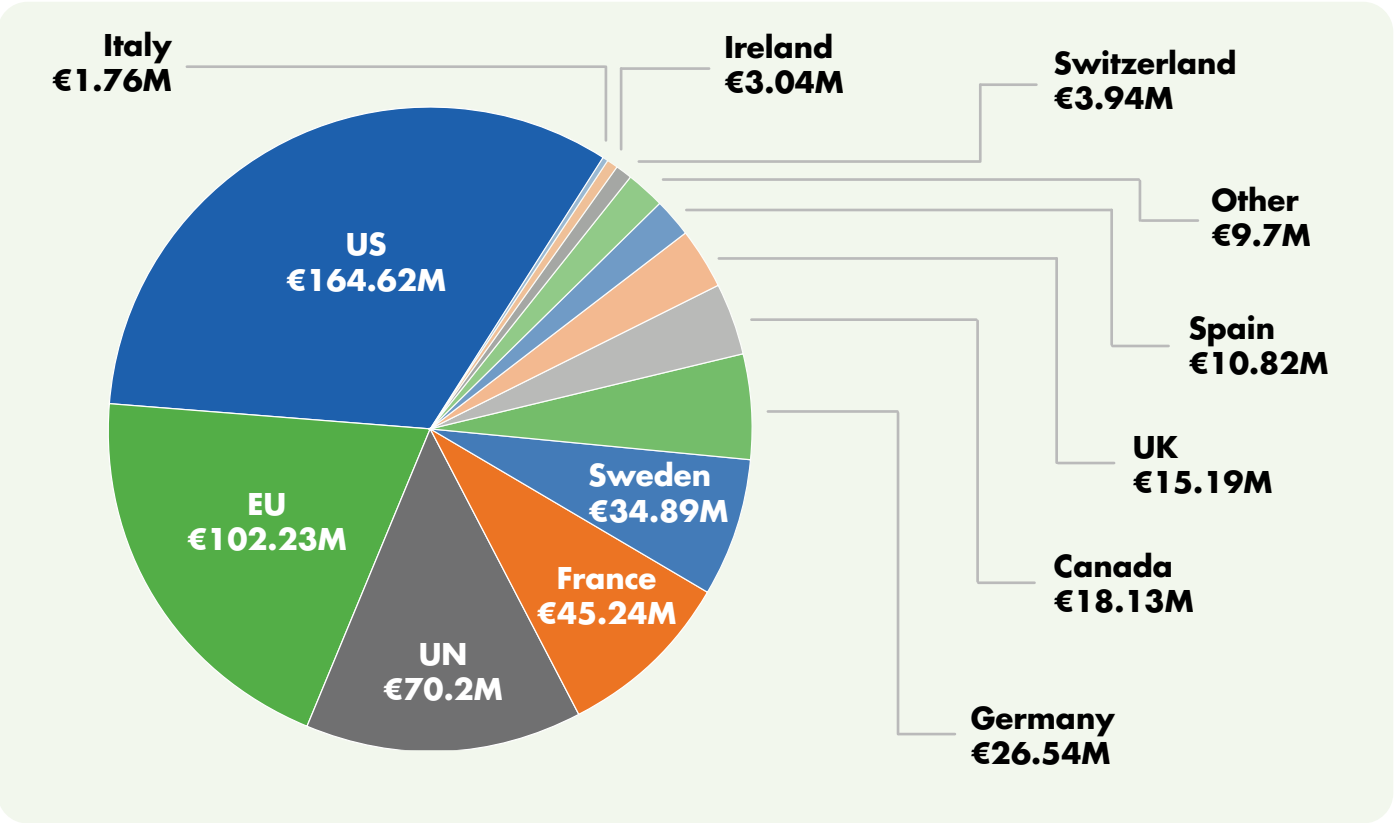
Income by source



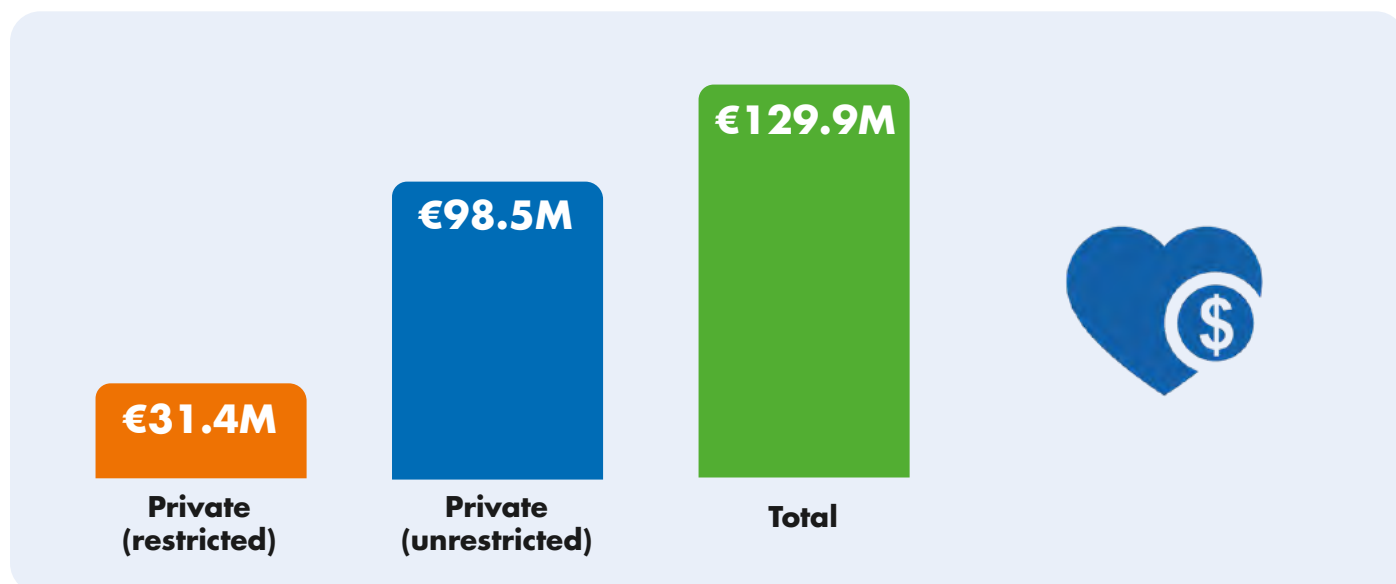
Income from institutional donors

Action Against Hunger received an income of €506.3 million from public restricted funding in 2024. The US Government, the European Union and the United Nations were

the most significant institutional donors in 2024. Collectively, these donors contributed €337.05 million.



Income raised by Fundraising Departments



As part of our ISP3, Action Against Hunger has committed to growing private revenues, targeting a 50 per cent increase by 2025 to reach €135 million. This is essential to ensure our continued independence and the ability to invest in innovation to support the fight against hunger. In 2024, we registered income of €130 million from private sources.

Of this, €123.6 million was raised through our fundraising activities, with over €80 million of our private income (just over 65 per cent) from the generous support of 854,761 individual givers. Of these

individual givers, 379,953 were regular donors (an increase from 350,908 in 2023). The majority (over 79 per cent) of the money raised through our fundraising activities was unrestricted, enabling us to rapidly respond to emergencies as and when they arise.

While individual givers provide the majority of our private funds, we also benefit from financial support from corporate partners and foundations and by running events. In 2024, corporate and foundation support accounted for 27 per cent, while events accounted for 7 per cent.

Expenditure breakdown



91 cents of every euro spent in 2024 was spent on programmatic activities. Management, governance and support services accounted for three cents per euro spent. Meanwhile, six cents for each euro contributed to fundraising and communication costs.



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IHG[®]
HOTELS & RESORTS



Case study: IHG partnership

Since August 2024, Action Against Hunger has partnered with IHG Hotels & Resorts to help tackle one of the world's most urgent challenges: hunger and malnutrition. This global partnership supports IHG's Journey to Tomorrow plan to create a more sustainable, responsible business and improve the lives of 30 million people by 2030.

Together, we are mobilising IHG's global network of hotels, colleagues, and guests to raise awareness and vital funds. From fundraising and colleague-led events to guest engagement campaigns, IHG is finding creative and meaningful ways to support Action Against Hunger's life-saving work.

Key initiatives include IHG One Rewards campaigns, which enable their loyalty members to donate points to support our programmes, and 'Meetings that Make a Difference', which generates a USD 10 donation for every USD 5,000 spent on meeting and event spaces at their hotels. Every action brings us closer to a world free from hunger.

With a global footprint and a deep commitment to responsible hospitality, our partnership with IHG offers a unique platform to inspire and engage.

Highlights

In 2024, we increased the amount of Institutional donor income received from the US, UN, France, and Germany compared to 2023. This is good news, especially in an increasingly difficult institutional funding landscape.

Lessons learnt

The three operational headquarters (France, Spain, and the USA) increased the amount of funding allocated to their operations. At the same time, we have seen a decrease in the volume of funding in certain contexts. However, globally, we managed to maintain the high volume achieved in 2023, which enables us to maximise our activities and reach the people we serve.

Looking forward to 2025

The institutional donor funding landscape is becoming increasingly challenging, with key donors for the network reducing the amount of funding available. Given the current institutional donor portfolio, it is essential that we explore alternative funding opportunities focusing on institutions we have either not explored or have had only limited contact with. At the same time, we should enhance fundraising from private donors through innovative channels. Finally, it is key to keep investing in unrestricted funding, broadening our individual donor base.



Key Enabler Three:

We commit to being a coherent, efficient and well-governed network

Our approach

Our ISP3 highlights four key initiatives:

- Deepen our collective technical expertise and knowledge for greater impact
- Increase coordination, harmonise flexible governance mechanisms, and pool our data, capacities, and resource
- Improve access to standardised, high-quality, and cost-effective solutions
- Become a more geographically representative network with clear mutual accountability.

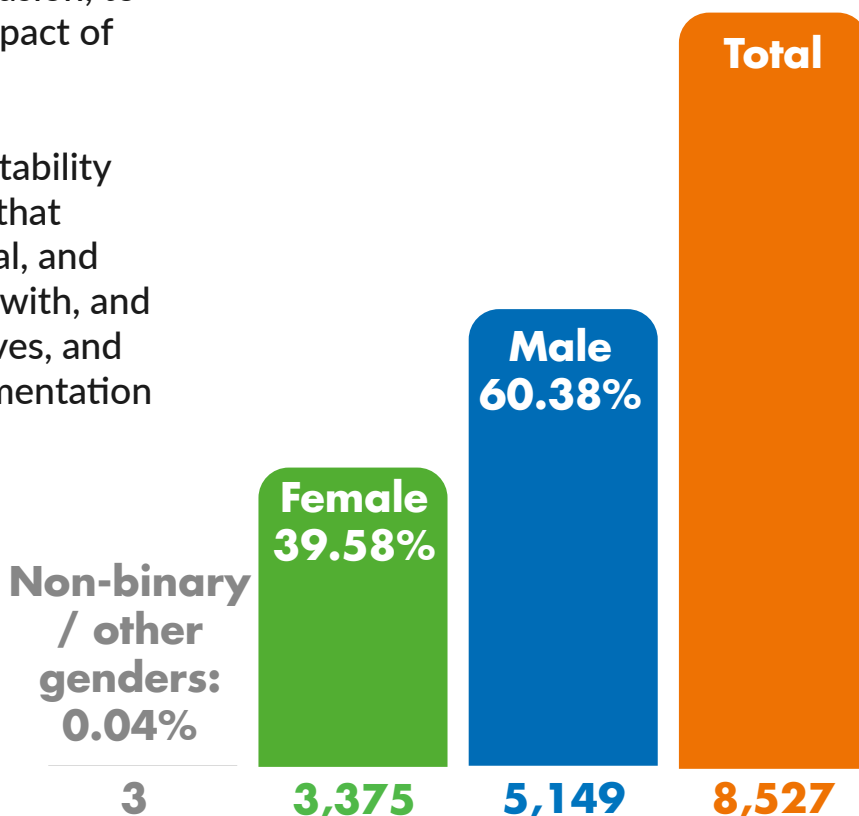
We support a more geographically representative network and embrace the benefits of diversity and inclusion, to strengthen the relevance and impact of our programmes and strategies.

We will reinforce mutual accountability across our network by ensuring that strategies at the country, regional, and headquarter levels are coherent with, and contribute to, our global objectives, and we will closely track their implementation across all our offices.

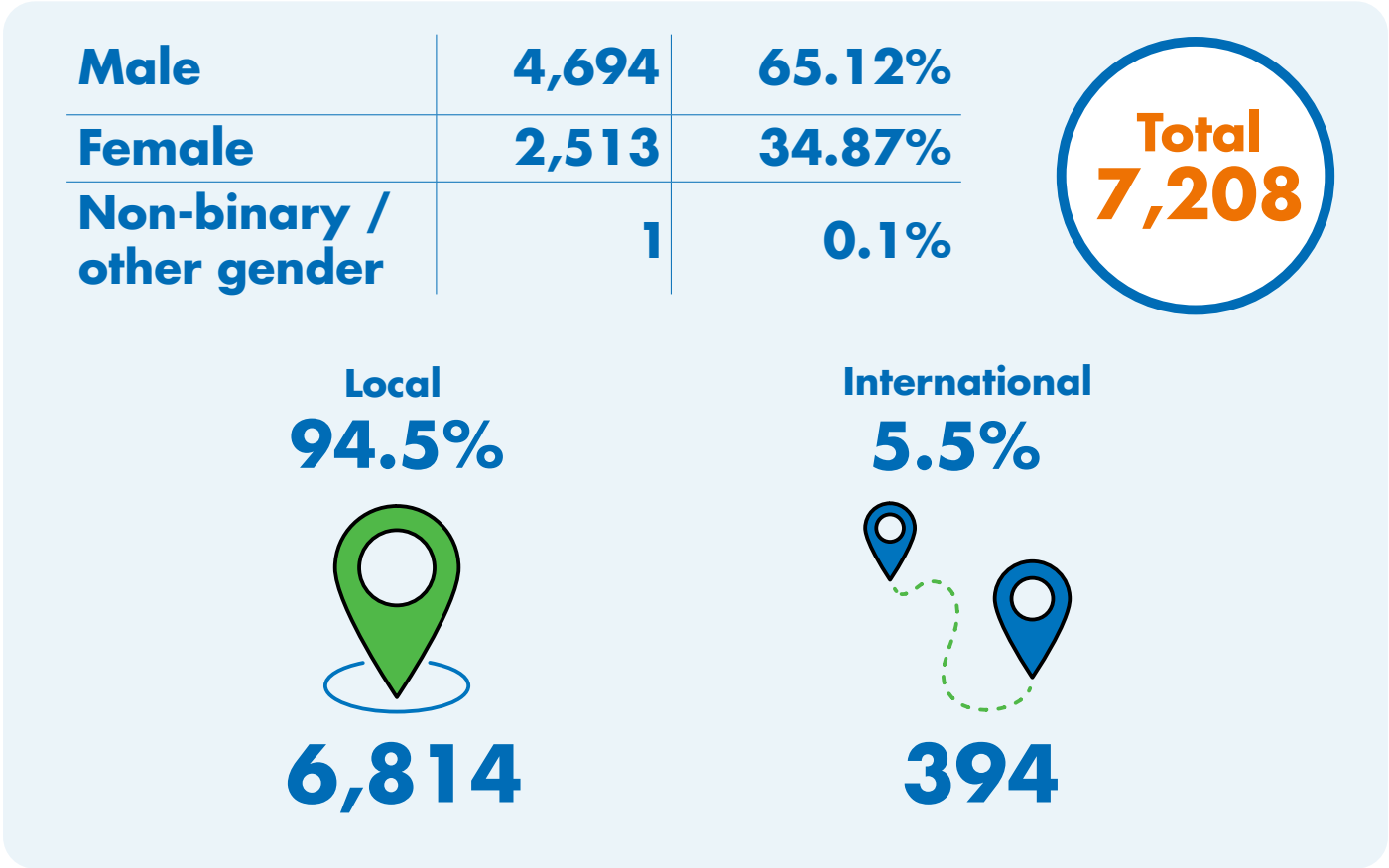
2024 in review

In 2024, Action Against Hunger had offices in 59 countries, with projects and programmes implemented in 57 countries. Action Against Hunger had a total of 8,527 staff members working worldwide - 1,084 of these staff members (12.7 per cent) worked in our Head Offices, 235 (2.8 per cent) ran domestic programmes in France, Italy, Spain and the UK, and 7,208 (84.5 per cent) worked in our Country Offices.

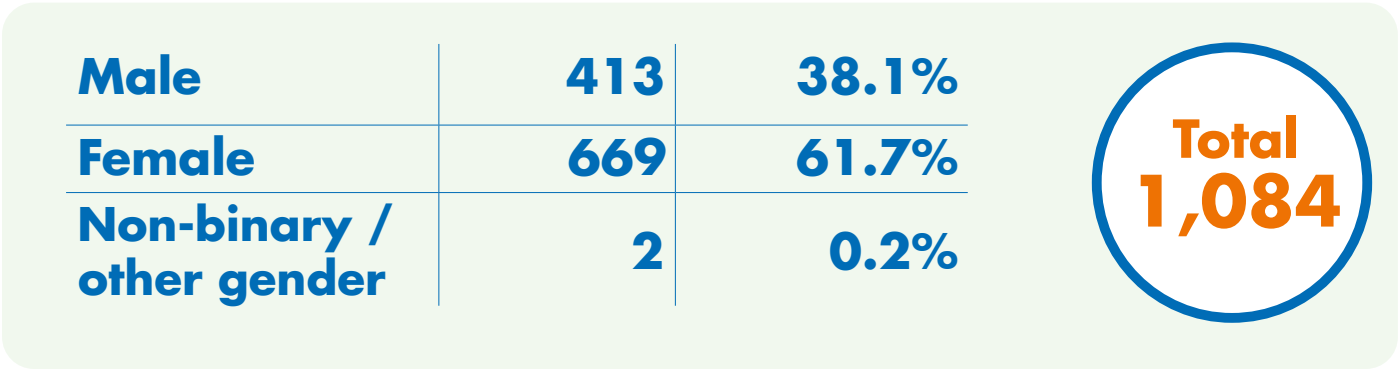
Staff figures



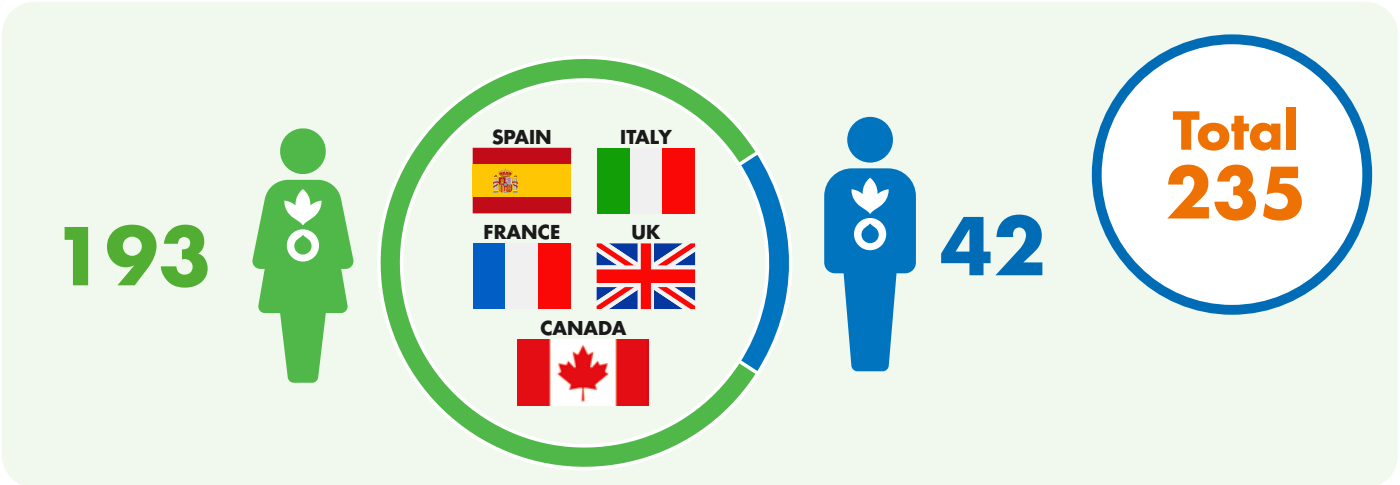
Country Office staff



Head office staff



Domestic programme staff



In our ISP3, we committed to “Systematically integrate gender equality throughout our organisation, in all our activities and strategies, and develop a gender-transformative approach institutionally and in our programming.”

At an organisational level, we are tracking the gender profiles of our staff to ensure that we support women in the workplace and into decision-making positions. Globally, almost 40 per cent of our staff are female. A greater number of female staff work in Head Offices, where approximately 61 per cent of staff are female. In contrast, under 35 per cent of personnel in country offices are women.

As part of our aim to be a more geographically representative network, it is encouraging to see that over 94 per cent of those working in Action Against Hunger Country Offices are local staff.

Safety and security

As an organisation we have committed to being a coherent, efficient, and well-governed network. Action Against Hunger operates in many challenging contexts, including active conflict zones, disaster-prone areas and regions under the control or influence of authoritarian groups.

We work in places where the world’s most vulnerable people live. These contexts present a risk to our operations and importantly to the staff, volunteers, and local partners with whom we work.

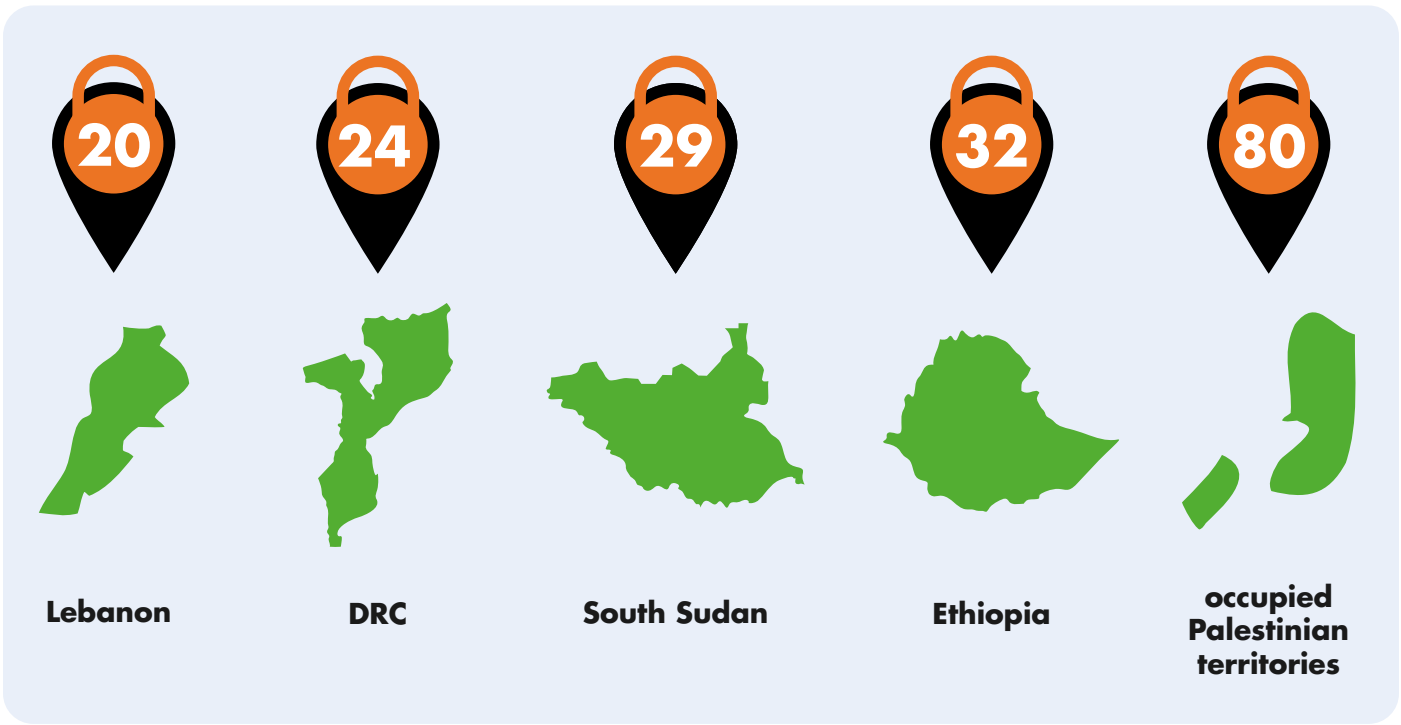
The mitigation and management of security incidents that have the potential to harm Action Against Hunger staff are a priority for the network. This is highlighted in our ISP3, where we highlight that we will “ensure the safety and security of our staff, while upholding our core principles in everything we do”.

In 2024, 383 safety and security incidents were experienced by Action Against Hunger, an increase from 333 in 2023. The countries that faced the most incidents were Occupied Palestinian Territories (80), Ethiopia (32), South Sudan (29), Democratic Republic of Congo (24) and Lebanon (20). It is not surprising to see the high numbers in Occupied Palestinian Territories which can be attributed to the continuation of the war in Gaza and increased political tensions.

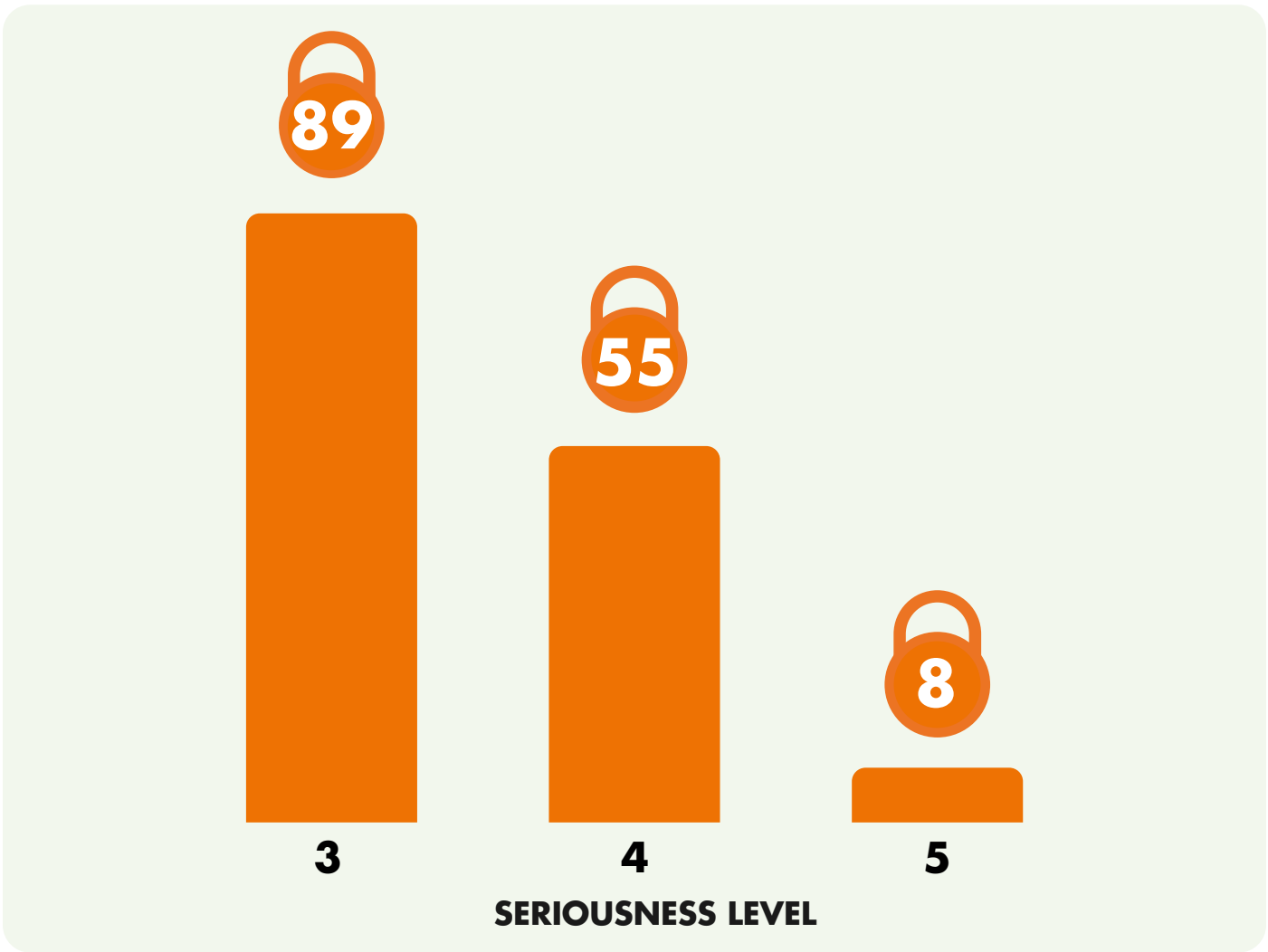
**383
safety
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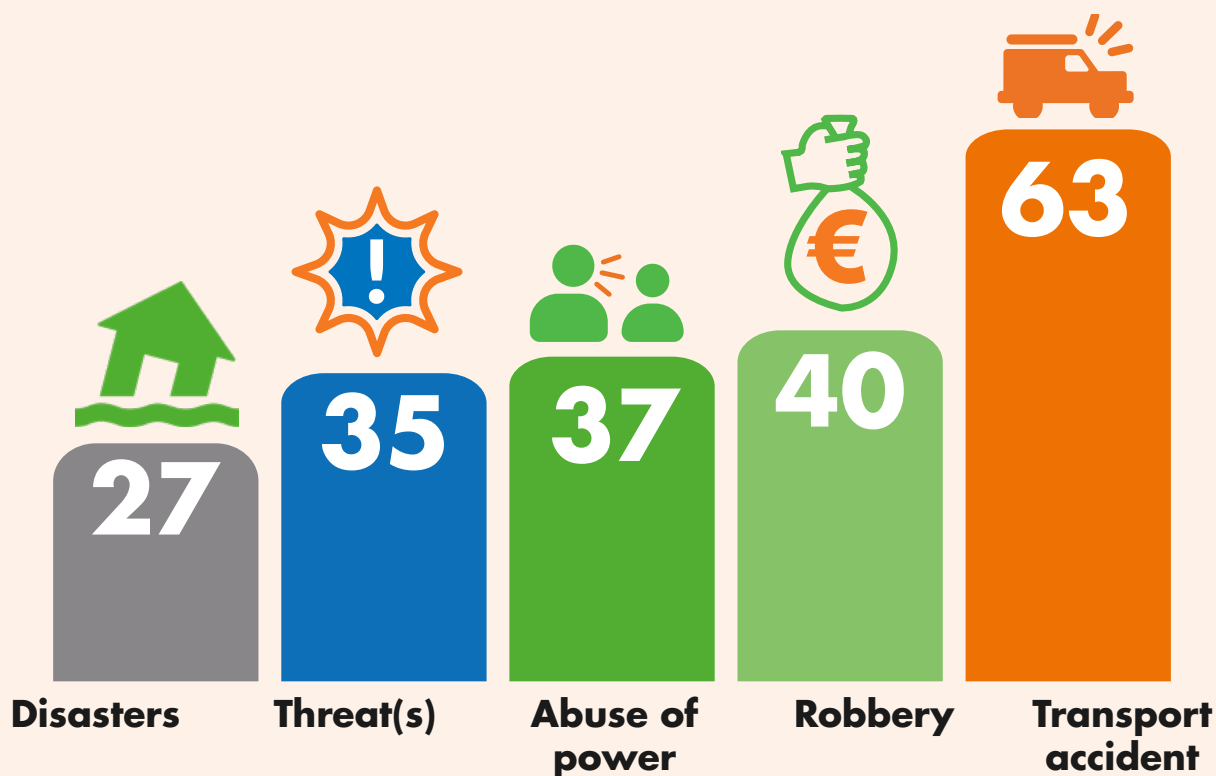
Countries with the highest number of safety & security incidents



Level of seriousness of safety & security incidents



Most common security incidents



As with previous years, in 2024 transport accidents were the most common category of incidents, occurring 63 times, a reduction from 82 in 2023. The majority of these took place in Madagascar (10), South Sudan (9) and Uganda (7). Traffic accidents are particularly common in the areas where we work due to poor road surfaces and weak road safety regulations. Since 2021, the Action Against Hunger global network has been undertaking a Road Safety Campaign to reduce both the incidence and impact of such events.

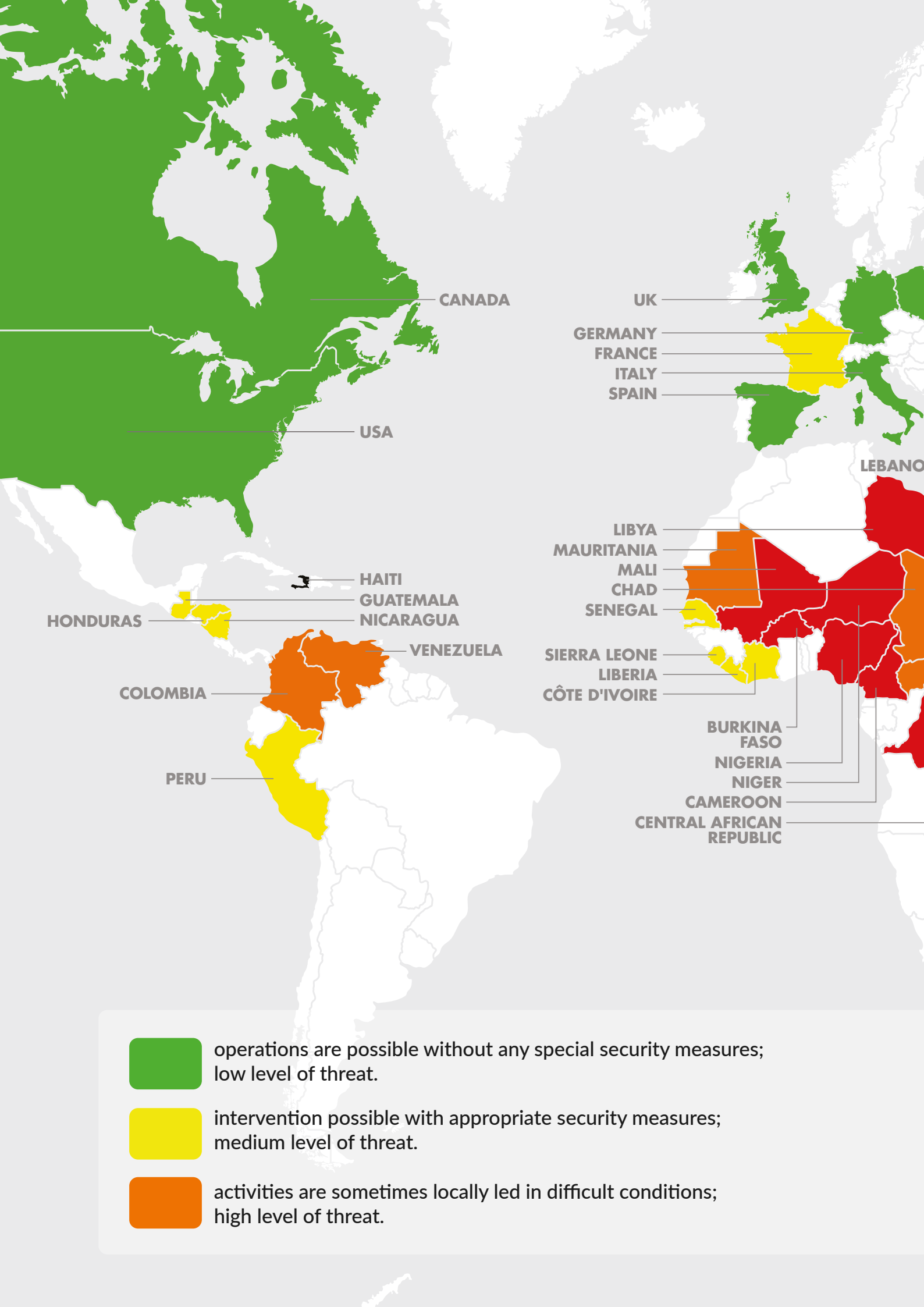
Robbery was the second most common category of incidents, with 40 such incidents reported. Ethiopia and South Sudan both reported 7 incidents, with Niger reporting 5.

Other common security incidents related to Abuse of Power (37), Threats (35) and Hazards caused by Disasters, such as earthquakes and flooding (27).

The threat levels in Haiti, Somalia, Syria and Sudan were classified as extreme according to our internal security classification. This means that conditions are so hostile that operations, if maintained, are limited to lifesaving activities with strict security management protocols. This is an increase from 2023, when only Haiti and Somalia were considered extreme. A further 14 countries were categorised as having a very high threat level, including Occupied Palestinian Territories, Lebanon, South Sudan, Ukraine and Myanmar. Considering the security risks faced by staff, we are committed to providing widespread internal security training.

Last year we trained 1,979 staff on security. In 2024, we worked in 197 bases across 50 countries. Out of these bases, 171 have had their security plans validated within the last year, representing 87 per cent of bases.





operations are possible without any special security measures;
low level of threat.

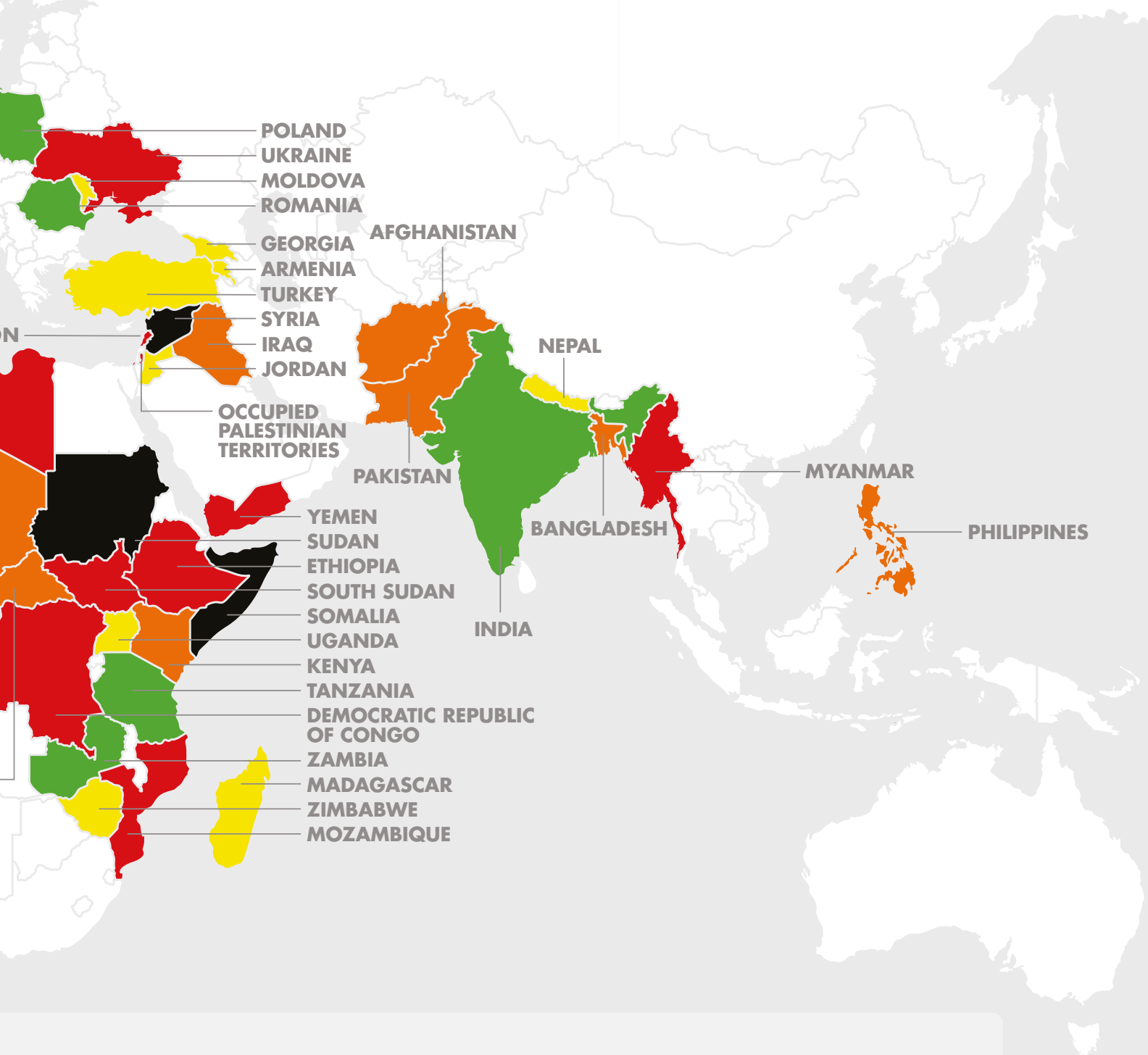


intervention possible with appropriate security measures;
medium level of threat.



activities are sometimes locally led in difficult conditions;
high level of threat.

Security classifications of countries in which we work



the type of operations is prioritised according to needs and security management is very strict; very high level of threat.



the conditions are so hostile that the operations, if maintained, are limited to life-saving activities with extremely strict security management protocols; extreme level of threat.

Case study: Hunger in Sudan rages as the war enters its third year

Despite being one of the most complex humanitarian crises in the world, the response plan for Sudan has only been funded up to 25 per cent, leaving a critical gap that urgently requires additional resources.

In 2024, Action Against Hunger continued to respond across five states of Sudan: Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Red Sea; South Kordofan; and White Nile. Operating in 15 localities, we delivered integrated, multisectoral programmes that prioritised emergency response while building longer-term resilience.

At the core of our response was a comprehensive Health and Nutrition strategy, designed to address acute malnutrition while reinforcing both community resilience and health system capacity.

In areas where health infrastructure has collapsed or is inaccessible, we delivered essential primary Health and Nutrition services through a network of fixed facilities, mobile clinics, and community outreach. This included the full implementation of the Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) approach, with the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) through Outpatient Therapeutic

Programmes (OTP) and referrals to stabilisation centers for cases with medical complications.

Alongside malnutrition treatment, we ensured access to care for common childhood illnesses, antenatal and postnatal services, maternal and newborn health support, and community-based disease surveillance, providing a continuum of care even in the most fragile and conflict-affected environments.

Our Health and Nutrition programming was strengthened through close integration with food security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and protection activities, acknowledging that malnutrition is driven by a combination of conflict, displacement, poor hygiene conditions, and lack of access to livelihoods and income.

In famine-risk zones and displacement hotspots, we provided emergency food assistance and cash transfers (through different modalities). At the same time, we also invested in sustainable recovery through the distribution of agricultural inputs and support for income generating activities, particularly for women-headed households.

WASH interventions are embedded into our Health and Nutrition programming to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases and improve the overall wellbeing of affected populations. From water trucking and hygiene promotion in overcrowded displacement sites, to latrine rehabilitation and cholera response in outbreak-prone areas, we ensured that the right to clean water and dignified sanitation was central to our emergency and longer-term strategies.

In a context where protection risks, particularly for women and girls, are acute and increasing, we integrated gender-responsive and protection-sensitive approaches across all programmes. This included psychosocial support, gender-based violence prevention and referral systems, and the active engagement of communities in creating safer environments for vulnerable groups. We are committed to ensuring that its services are accessible, inclusive, and rooted in the principles of dignity and equity.

Through our Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) systems, we ensured that programming remained evidence-based and accountable, with community feedback directly informing programme design and adaptation. We continued to engage with co-ordination platforms and national stakeholders to improve collective impact and accountability to affected populations.

In 2025, we will continue to scale our response, focusing on IPC Phase 4 and 5 areas, and expanding access to nutrition, healthcare, food assistance, clean water, and protection in hard-to-reach areas.



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Highlights

In 2024, 90 staff from Action Against Hunger Ethiopia took part in a three-day face-to-face road safety training. Topics included vehicle maintenance, context security awareness, and the feet vehicle and motorcycle policy. The training also involved stakeholders and included encouraging community participation in road safety initiatives and collaboration with local authorities to promote road safety.

Lessons learnt

Access restrictions for certain areas where we work have become increasingly dangerous, such as Occupied Palestinian Territories, Ethiopia and Haiti with a global number of incidents against humanitarian workers with level of violence increasing.

In addition, safety incidents linked to climate change have increased with floods in Nigeria, Chad, South Sudan and Somalia, cyclone in Mozambique, and heavy rains in Asia, while we noticed high temperatures in the Middle East and part of Africa at the same time.

Looking forward to 2025

Given the ongoing challenges and geopolitical implication of world power shifts, humanitarian access, safety, and security will be an organisational priority.

It will include: budgeting for appropriate Security Management Systems; strengthening community engagement to build and maintain strong acceptance relationships with local communities; maintaining and improving the level of preparation of teams to face field challenges; and continuing to support the implementation of programmes, especially those that are lifesaving, to ensure no one is left behind.



Endnotes

- i [SOFI report, 2025: https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2](https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2)
- ii [SOFI report, 2025: https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2](https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2)
- iii ['Hunger Hotspots': https://www.fightfoodcrises.net/sites/default/files/resource/file/HH_Nov24-May25_FINAL.pdf](https://www.fightfoodcrises.net/sites/default/files/resource/file/HH_Nov24-May25_FINAL.pdf)
- iv [SOFI report, 2025: https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2](https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2)
- v [SOFI report, 2025: https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2](https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ea9ceb-ff-306c-49b7-8865-2aef3bfd25e2)
- vi [Global Report on Food Crises: https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/](https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/)
- vii [Global Report on Food Crises: https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/](https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/)
- viii [Global Report on Food Crises: https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/](https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/)





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 2024, we worked in 59 countries with 8,527 staff around the world. We ran projects in 57 countries and assisted over 26.5 million people.