



LATIN AMERICA

REGIONAL

APPEAL 2024 - 2025

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APRIL 2024



**ACTION
AGAINST
HUNGER**



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1. NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

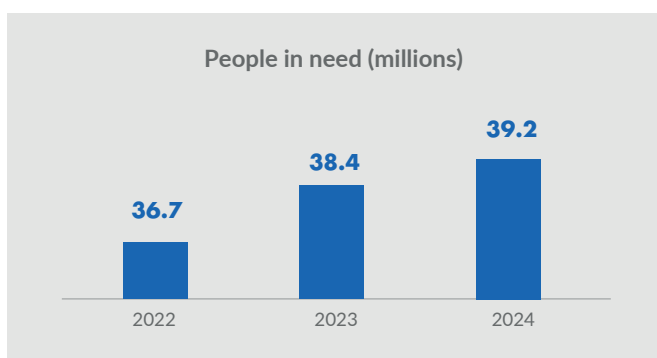


NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

For the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic, poverty and food insecurity indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean have stopped worsening, which is very encouraging news and proof that individual and collective efforts to improve the situation of households are succeeding, despite the "cascading crises"¹ that the region has faced and continues to face. Even so, in one of the most unequal regions in the world, and with the largest gender gap in food security, there are groups and territories that remain in a situation of extremely high vulnerability, which must push us to do more and better, refining the capacities for differentiated analysis and ensuring a timely and adequate response.

In fact, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance continues to increase in the region, reaching **39.2 million** in 2024, while the number of migrants sets a new record each year.

"Latin America is the world's second-most disaster-prone and first most unequal region. The population face multiple vulnerabilities related to successive disasters, climate change, poverty, violence related to crime gangs and mass migration. Recurring climate shocks are becoming more frequent and severe. With forecasts anticipating that the El Niño phenomenon will persist until April 2024, millions of people will experience either prolonged droughts, intense rainfalls or both, a situation which will aggravate existing hardships".²



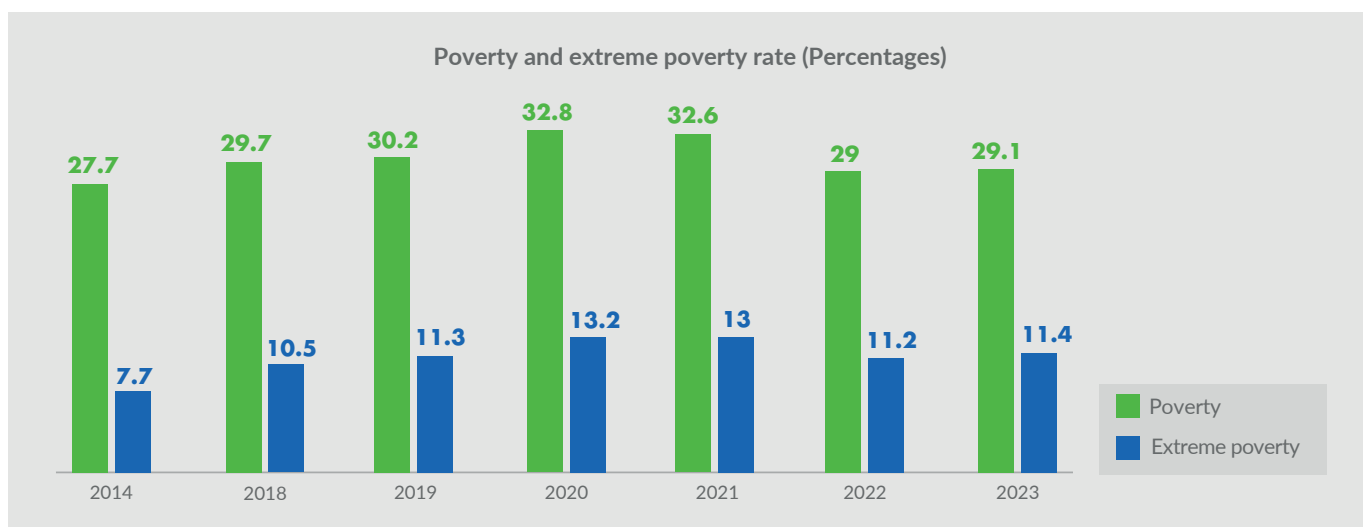
Source: Own elaboration based on humanitarianaction.info

Despite this increase in the most urgent needs, funding for humanitarian response plans (national and regional) remains low and worsening, dropping from **38%** in 2022 to **30%** in 2023. The country whose needs were least funded in 2023 was **Honduras**, which did not reach 15% of the required funds, followed by Guatemala (22%).

It is essential to reverse this situation and leave no one behind, ensuring care for those who need it most and investment to overcome the structural factors of inequality and exclusion.

POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

In a context of stagnant economic growth, poverty has been reduced in 2022, although a slight increase is projected for 2023:³ *"Latin America and the Caribbean still faces structural challenges in a **context of great uncertainty** owing to economic, climatic, technological and geopolitical shocks, compounded by other ongoing transformations. The region is beset by the consequences of cascading crises that have created a protracted social crisis".*



Source: Own elaboration based on ECLAC, 2023

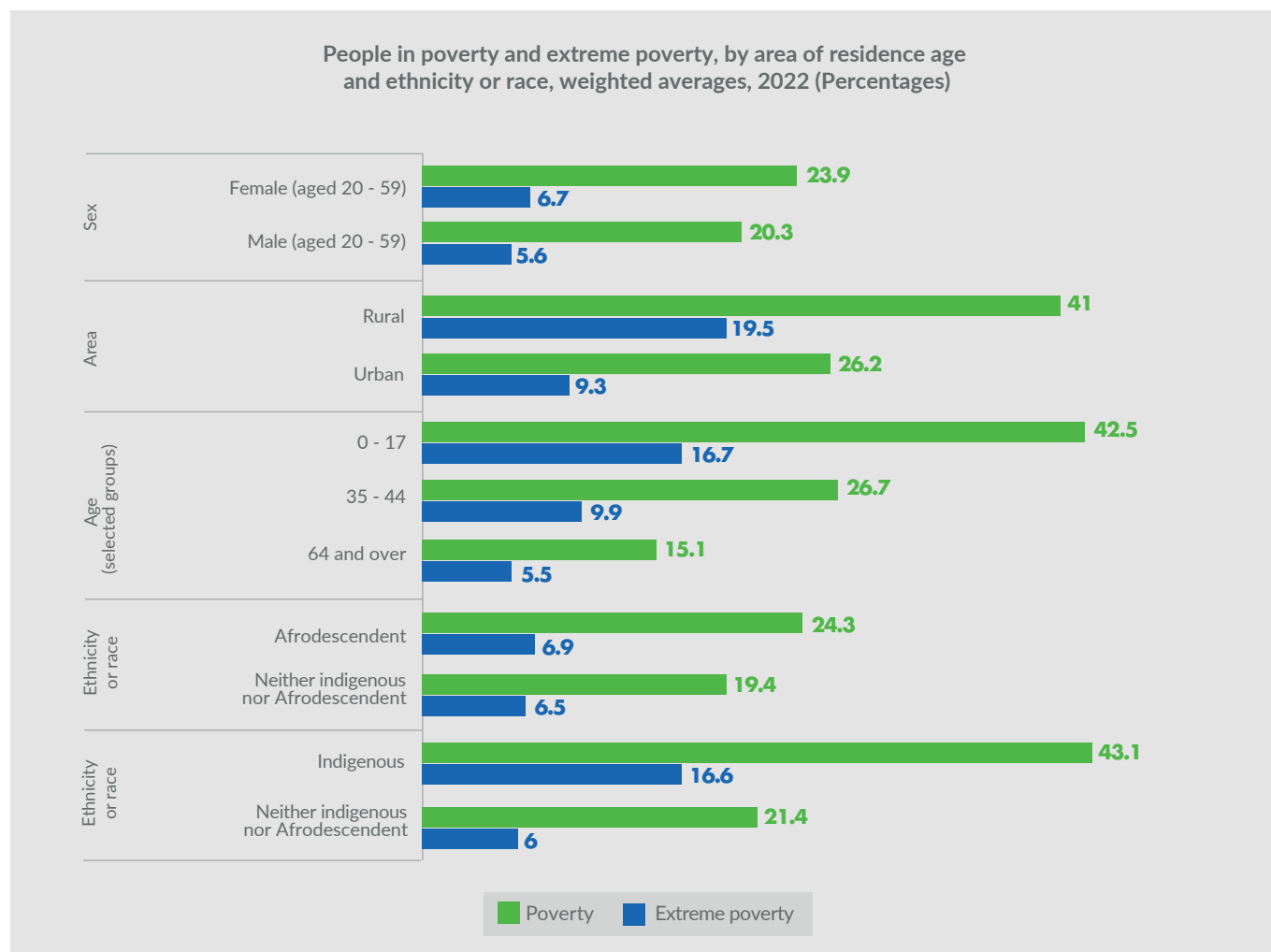
¹ ECLAC, Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2023

² <https://humanitarianaction.info/document/global-humanitarian-overview-2024/article/latin-america-and-caribbean-1>

³ ECLAC, Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2023

By 2023, **183 million** people were estimated to have insufficient income to cover their basic needs and, among them, **72 million** did not have enough income to buy a basic food basket. "Poverty figures in 2022 were similar to those at the beginning and end of the **last decade**, showing that insufficient progress has been made at the regional level towards the goal of eradicating poverty. Matters are even less encouraging where extreme poverty is concerned, with the latest figures showing that over 20 million more people are in this situation than 12 years ago".³

Inequality and exclusion are reflected in a worse situation for some groups:



Source: Own elaboration based on ECLAC, 2023

In fact, although there has been a slight improvement in inequality in the region according to the GINI index, the **femininity index of poverty** has remained relatively stable since 2014³. Similarly, the self-identified indigenous population is twice as poor as the non-indigenous population (43.10% vs. 21.4%), a situation that is similar for Afrodescendants.

The same gaps are registered in the labor inclusion data, which reflects the **matrix of social inequality** that characterizes the region:⁴ "young people, Afrodescendants, indigenous People, persons with disabilities and migrants, among others, are overrepresented in sectors with lower productivity and higher rates of informality. In each of these groups or populations, glaring gender

gaps persist, with women suffering relatively greater exclusion". For example, more than 70% of young people who are neither studying nor employed in the labor market are women; likewise, among migrants, women earn less income than native people: 6% - 41% compared to 7% - 28% of migrant men.

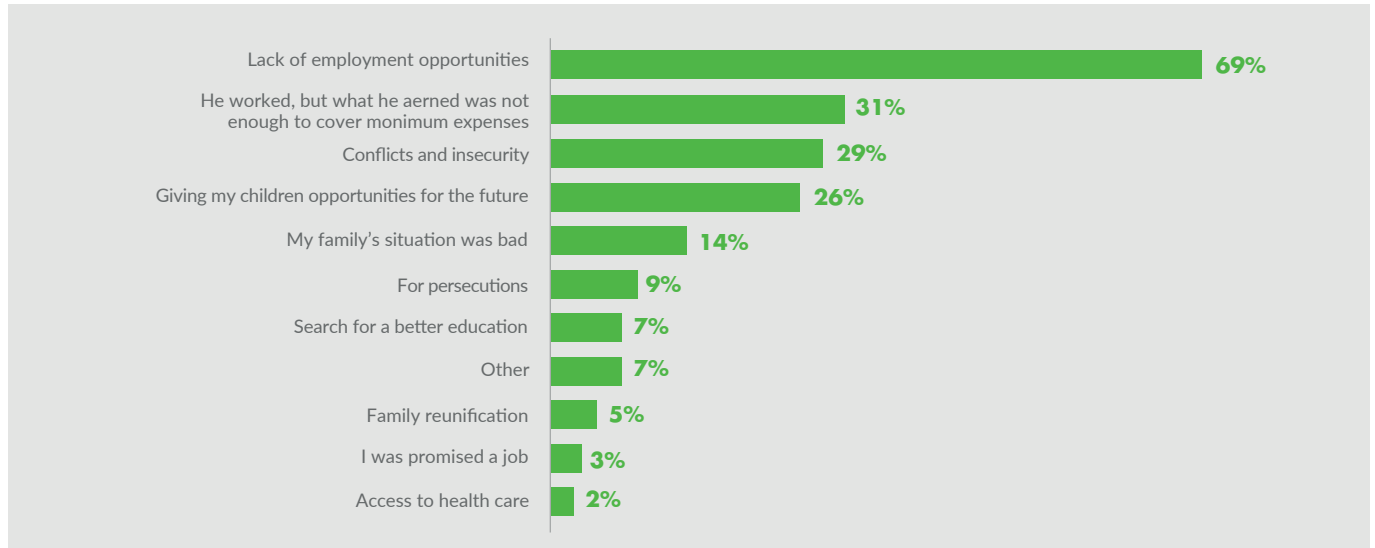
These inequalities occur in a context of a "slow-motion labor market crisis", with stagnation in economic growth (GDP) and in the growth rate of employment. In addition, in 2022, **49%** of work was informal, **17%** of employed people were in poverty and almost **37%** had incomes below the minimum wage.³

⁴ ECLAC: long-standing socioeconomic, gender, age, ethnic and racial, and territorial inequalities, among others.



LACK OF INCOME IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS IN THE REGION.

REASONS TO MIGRATE



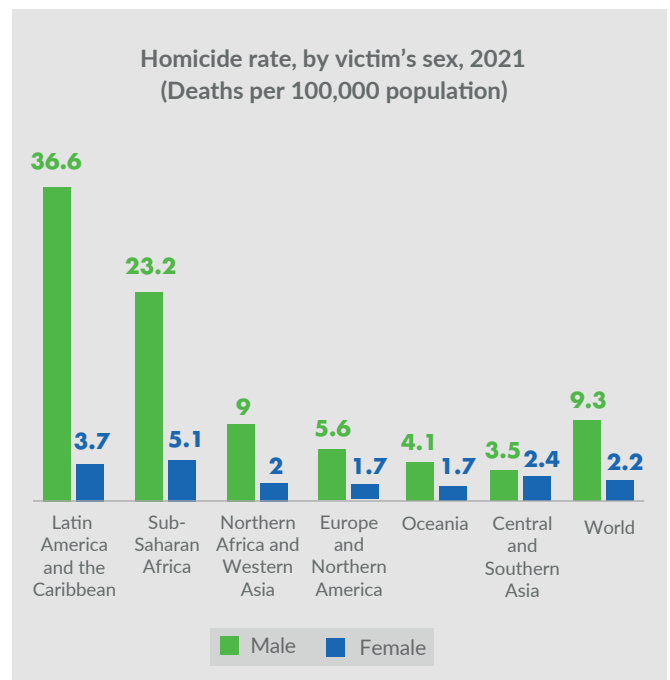
Source: Action Against Hunger, HIAS, Ayuda en Acción, Child Fund: Assessment of the Central American Migratory Route 2023

VIOLENCE AND DEMOCRATIC QUALITY

Among the direct and indirect causes of the migratory movements that increase every year in the region are also insecurity and violence, which in turn feed poverty and hunger. Latin America and the Caribbean is the most unequal region in the world, and at the same time the most violent.⁵ Considering that violence tends to disproportionately affect already disadvantaged groups, the result is that **violence perpetuates and amplifies different types of inequalities.**⁶

Most types of violence in Latin America and the Caribbean tend to affect the worst-off sectors of the population: the poor, ethnic and gender minorities, women and disadvantaged communities. The consequences are individual and collective, such as effects on health, physical and mental, but also on labor market participation, economic income, food security and political participation.

The increase in violence in the region is linked to drug trafficking and local and transnational criminal groups. The pandemic "has pushed millions of people into informality and has given (these) organizations greater power over this informal population: there is more capacity for recruitment".⁷



Source: Own elaboration based on UNODC report, 2023⁵

⁵ UNODC, GLOBAL STUDY ON HOMICIDE 2023

⁶ UNDP, The effects of violence on inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean: a research agenda, 2021

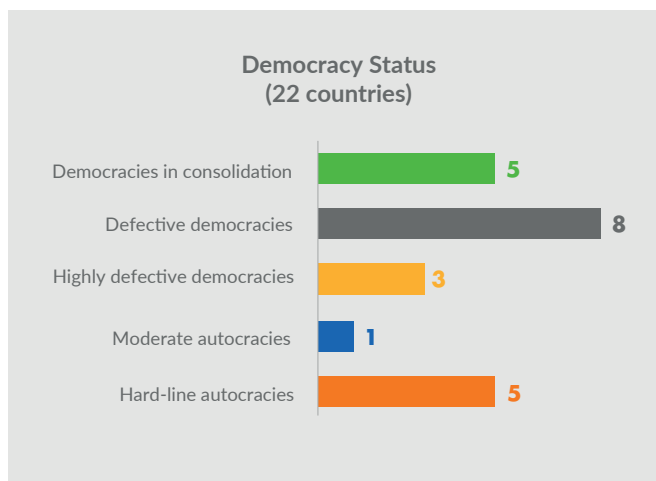
⁷ <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/articles/c2q7dp47p74o>



At the same time, the transit of migrants has generated a new and fruitful business model for criminal mega-gangs and transnational drug trafficking organizations.

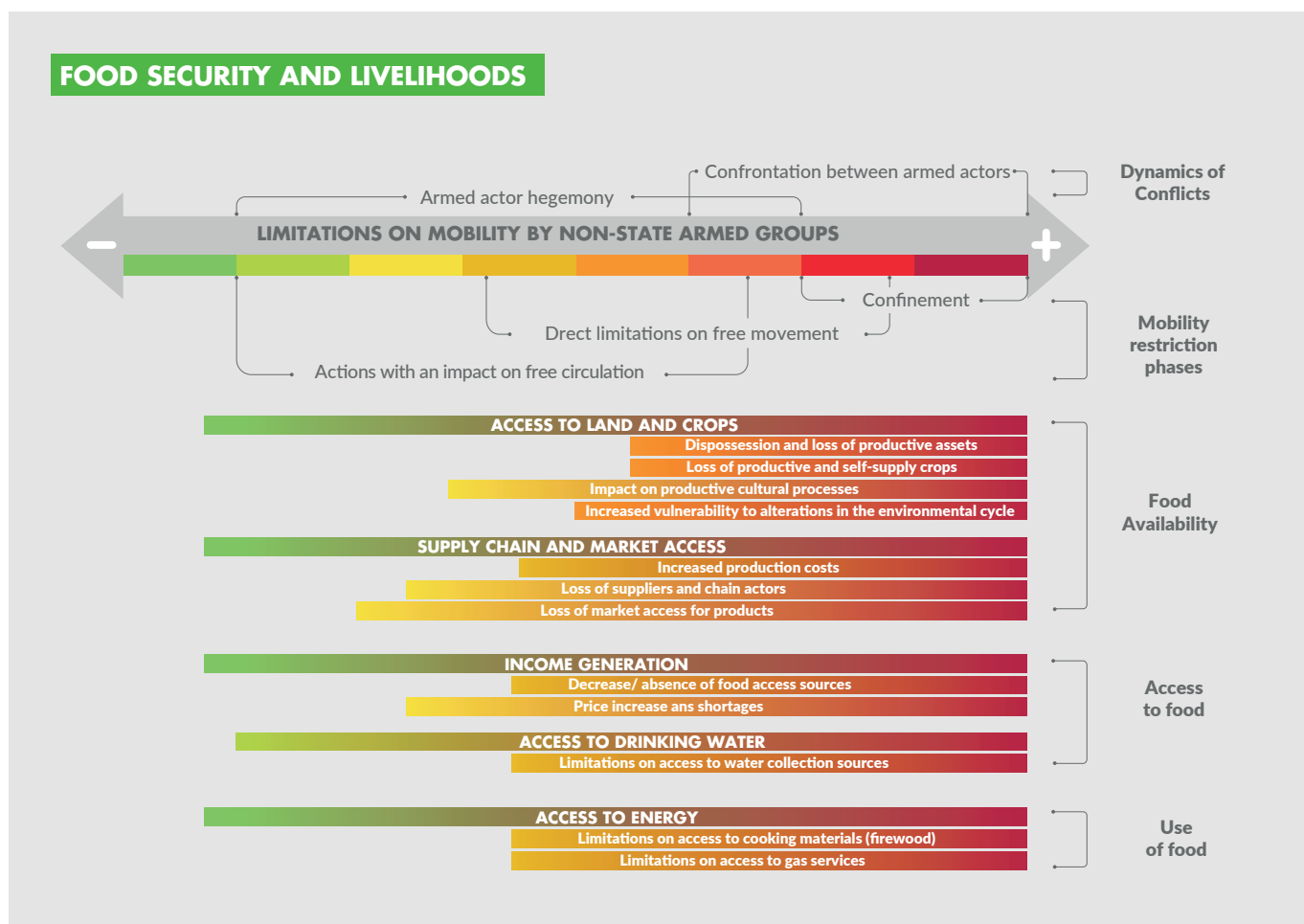
According to some analysts, these powerful criminal structures are eroding the region's stagnant democracy from below. In fact, for the region, the Transformation Index 2024⁸ highlights a "tendency toward instability or the **erosion of democracy**, stagnation or regression with regard to economic transformation, and particularly in recent years, a deterioration in the quality of governance".

Several countries have experienced authoritarian regression and others have experienced political crises accompanied by mass protests and the use of violence, as is the case in Ecuador, Haiti or Peru, where political and social instability remains very high. In general terms, there are few countries in the region with a democracy that can be defined as "consolidated".



Source: Own elaboration based on based on BTI, [The Transformation Index 2024](#)

As mentioned above, this violence affects the most vulnerable population, and has a direct effect on their livelihoods and food security, especially in those territories controlled by gangs or non-state armed groups, as we have been able to analyze in several countries, including Colombia:⁹



Source: Action Against Hunger, 2023

⁸ Regional Report Latin America and the Caribbean - Lost in Transformation? BTI 2024

⁹ Action Against Hunger, Hunger and Conflict Project, 2023



CLIMATE CRISIS

Increasing climate vulnerability and environmental fragility is another element that characterizes the region and has an immediate effect on the most excluded people, such as the rural population. In 2023, what is known as the **El Niño (ENSO)**, a weather pattern that alters the meteorology with great impact on the region, has begun to occur. Meteorologists predict that the current El Niño will not be as intense in its effects (droughts and floods in different areas of Latin America) as the one that occurred in 2014-2016, although it may have contributed to 2023 being the hottest year on record up to that date.

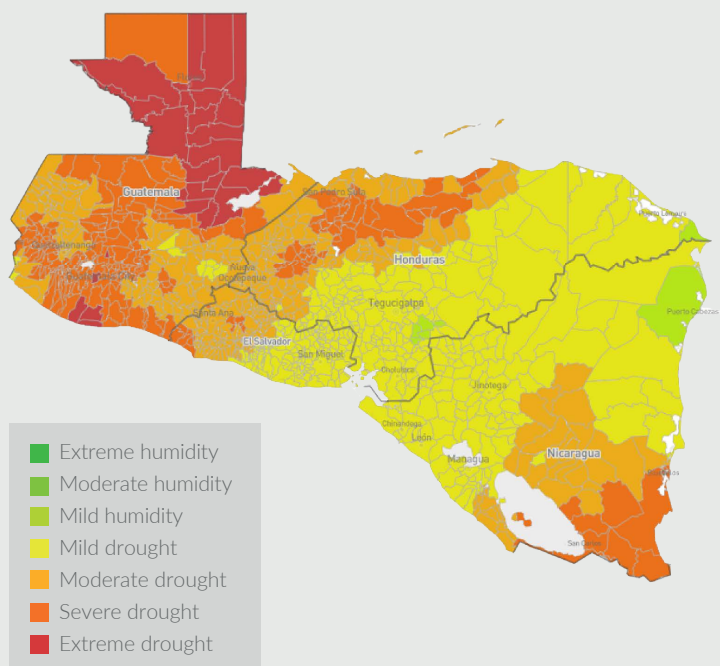
As a result, large parts of **Central America** and northeastern **South America** are experiencing drier and warmer than usual conditions, while territories in South America are experiencing extreme rainfall and consequent flooding.

As we have explained in the report prepared together with the World Food Program (WFP)¹⁰, these climatic conditions are having serious consequences. Up to 486,000 people living in rural areas of **Central America** were exposed to severe drought between April and November 2023.

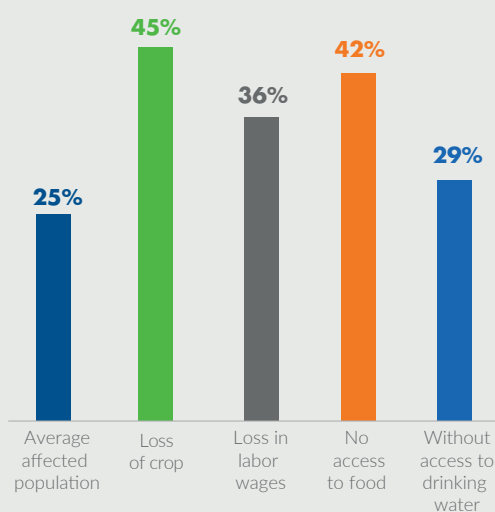
In fact, according to data from the regional [PREDISAN](#) platform developed by Acción Against Hunger, in 2023 Guatemala experienced extreme drought in several departments and crop losses in areas where we work ranged from 25% to 75% compared to normal years.



Three-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI-3) for Central America for the period May-July 2023



PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED



Source: PREDISAN, Action Against Hunger

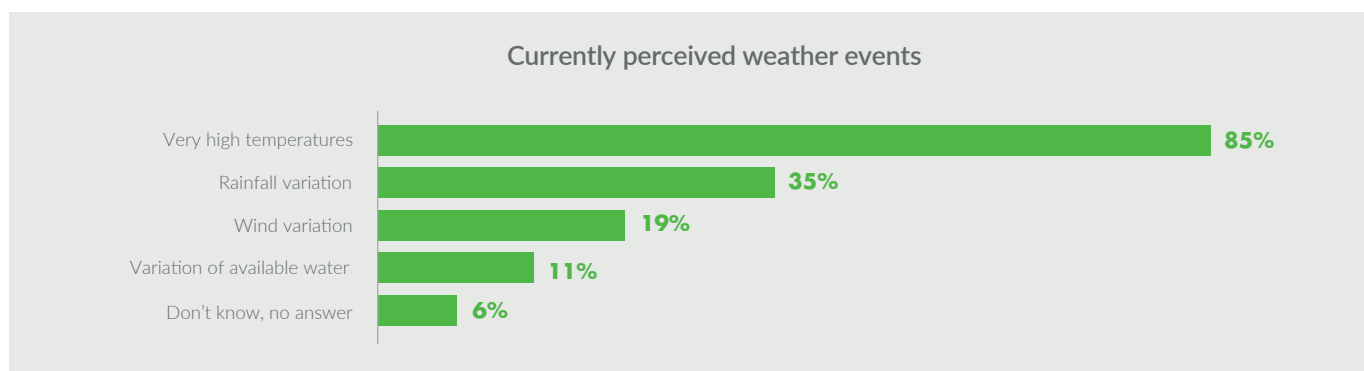
¹⁰ [Latin America and the Caribbean: El niño, March 2024](#)



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In the case of **South America**, WFP estimates that a total of 803,000 people living in rural areas were exposed to **severe** drought in Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia. Up to 2.7 million people have been observed to have been exposed to **severe and moderate** El Niño drought in Colombia in 2023, a

figure that could increase to more than 3 million when considering urban food insecure people who would not be able to cope with price inflation. In the rural communities where we work, the effects of El Niño are already evident:



Source: Action Against Hunger Colombia, survey [Community perception of vulnerabilities and impacts associated with the El Niño phenomenon, 2023](#)



THE ELEMENTS OF THE REGIONAL SITUATION DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE HAVING A DEVASTATING EFFECT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE AND FAMILIES, WHO ARE MOST OFTEN RESORTING TO THE EXTREME COPING STRATEGY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION.



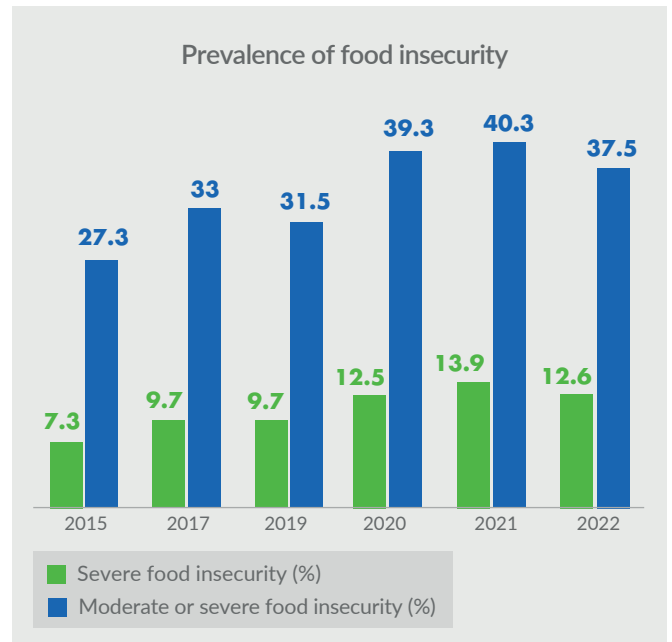
FOOD INSECURITY

A first consequence of the regional context is the **stagnation of the fight against hunger**. According to the latest *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*,¹¹ food insecurity in Latin America has stopped worsening, although it is still higher than before the pandemic: "the economic recovery from the pandemic helped to stem the rising tide of hunger at least at the global level. However, the positive effect could have been even larger without the countervailing winds caused by the global repercussions of the war in Ukraine and rising prices of food, agricultural inputs and energy, together with other drivers of food insecurity such as conflicts and weather-related events".

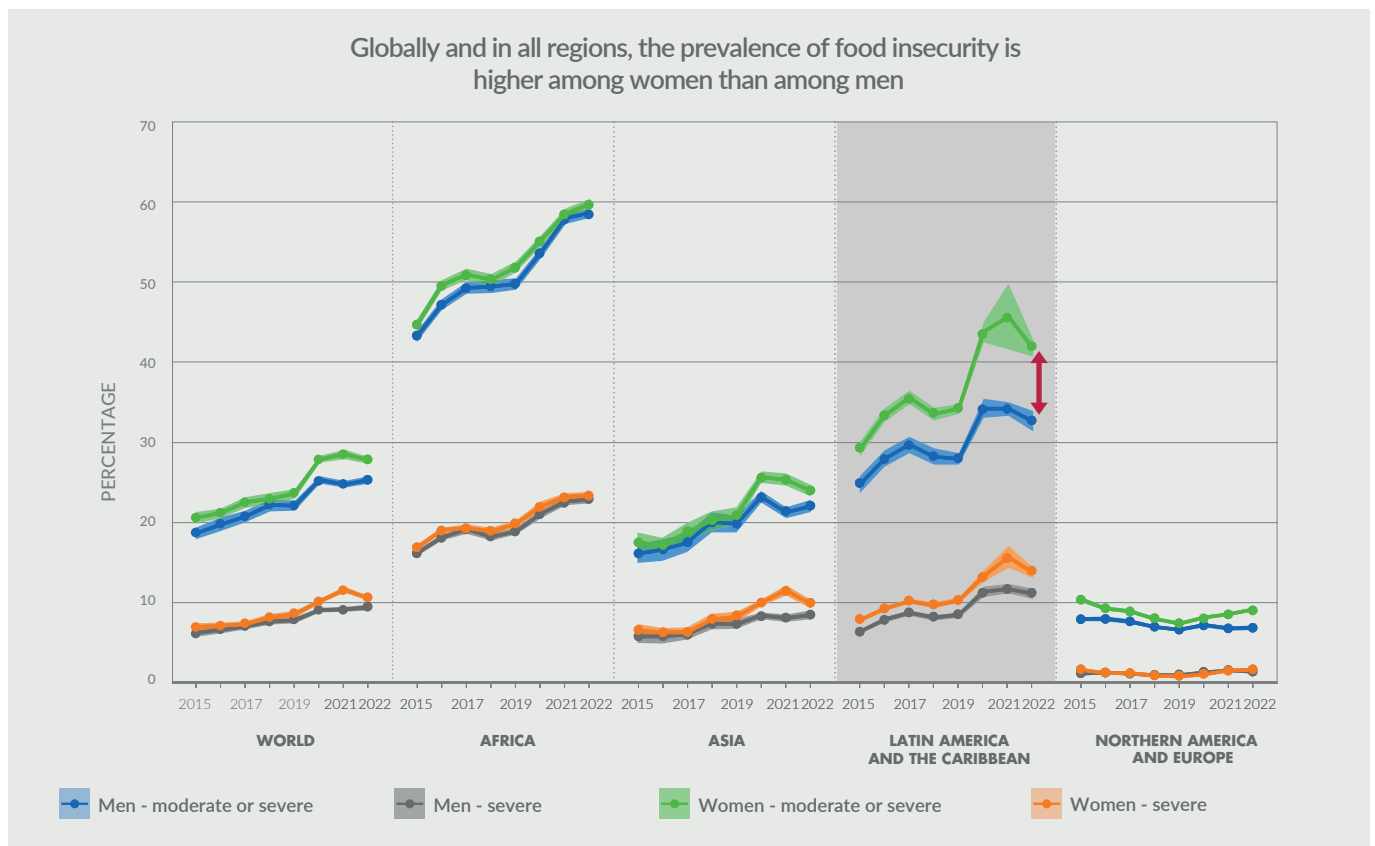
In Latin America and the Caribbean, there are **247.8 million** people who are moderately or severely food insecure¹² (44 million more than in 2019) and 83.4 million who are severely food insecure (almost 21 million more than in 2019). This means that 12.6% of the population has suffered severe food insecurity and 37.5% moderate or severe.

These data indicate a positive trend, but there are still groups at high risk of hunger and in need of urgent attention.

In fact, although the gender gap that had widened with the pandemic has narrowed, for **another year, it is women who are more food insecure** in Latin America and the Caribbean than in any other region of the world.



Source: Own elaboration based on SOFI 2023



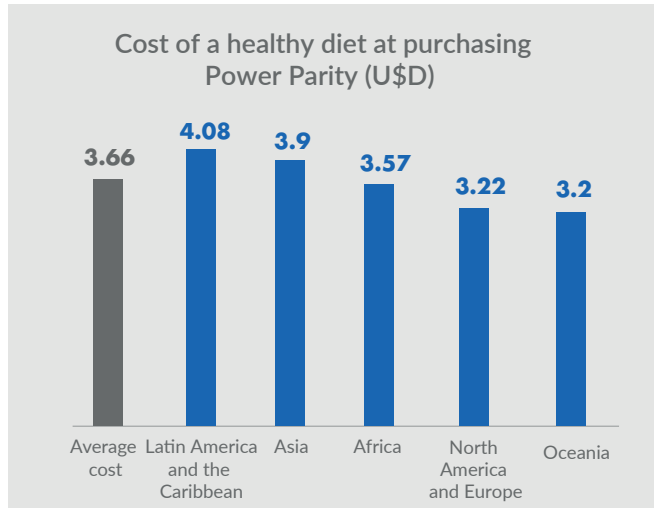
Source: Own elaboration based on SOFI 2023.

¹¹ State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023 (SOFI)

¹² FAO: Defined on the basis of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). A person is food insecure when he/she lacks regular access to sufficient food, due to lack of availability of food and/or lack of resources to obtain it. Food insecurity can be experienced at different levels of severity.



In the same way, we must focus on the most vulnerable families in a context where the **average cost of a healthy diet** has increased, with Latin America and the Caribbean being the region with the highest cost globally:



Source: Own elaboration based on SOFI 2023

That said, there are some foods that are extremely expensive in the region. In 2023, it is estimated that **23% of the population** of Latin America and the Caribbean could not afford a healthy diet. More than quantity, the quality and diversity of the diet is today the biggest challenge to food security in the region. Access, being able to buy food such as meat, poultry, milk or eggs on a regular basis, is a challenge for a large part of Latin American families.

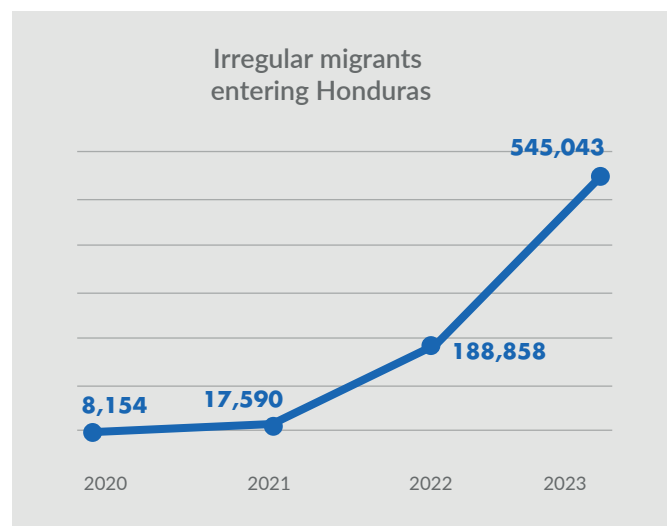
In countries such as Guatemala, the media regularly report on stashes, smuggling networks and arrests related to the entry from Mexico of... [chickens and eggs](#), which have become some of the most lucrative trafficked products in Central America. News like this reflects the importance of food prices, and how they can be especially [expensive in some countries compared to their surroundings](#). In countries such as Guatemala, tariffs imposed on food imports together with restrictive sanitary measures can lead to increases of up to [55% in the price of foods with high nutritional value such as chicken, eggs or milk derivatives](#), making it very difficult for low-income households to purchase and consume them.

MIGRANTS

In general terms, the main causes of migration include **hunger and violence**, which are closely linked to climate vulnerability, natural disasters and crises of human origin and socio-political nature. However, the structural and systemic causes of inequality and poverty, such as corruption, the absence of the State in many territories, the violation of rights, the lack of opportunities and deficient socioeconomic structures that do not guarantee a decent life for the entire population, are factors that drive human mobility.¹³

In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the persistent instability, the crises and the situation of need that continues to affect a significant part of the population, mean that an increasing number of people see international migration as the **only option to** seek a better future. The numbers are overwhelming. In March 2023, the European Union estimated the number of people forcibly displaced in the region at **20 million**,¹⁴ but migratory flows have maintained an exponential growth dynamic, which continues in the first months of 2024.

In the case of Honduras, for example, the entry of irregular migrants has multiplied by 30 in the last 3 years:



Source: Own elaboration based on the National Institute of Migration. Honduras

¹³ [Migrants and Migration - Routes of Change for Latin America, Action Against Hunger, 2021](#)

¹⁴ [2023 International Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants and their host countries and communities](#)



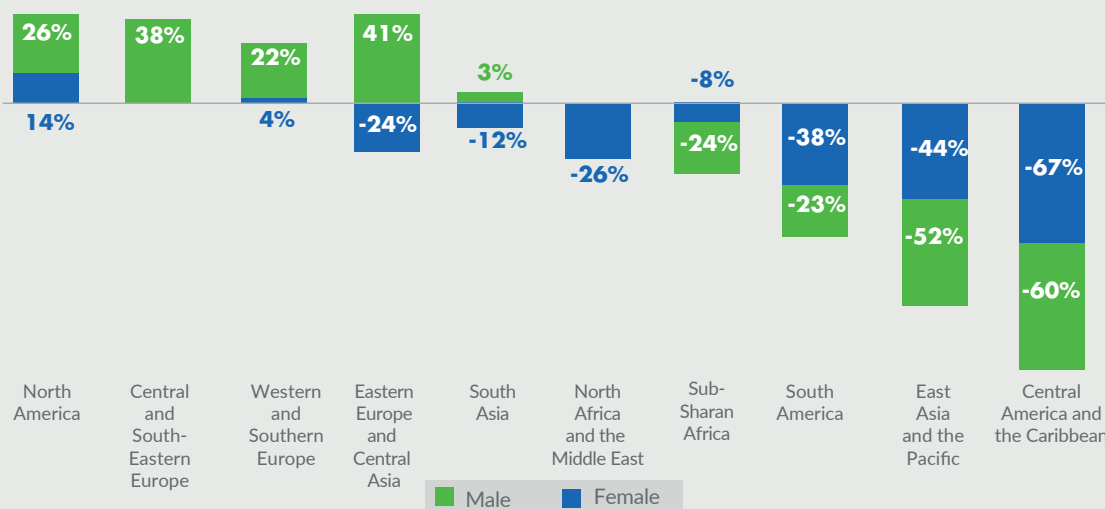
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Migration dynamics in the region have become more complex. In addition to Venezuelans who have left their country and settled in countries in the region, an increasing number of people are making their way north through the Darien jungle (between Colombia and Panama). Among them, there are Venezuelan families who have not achieved a stable economic income in the country where they had settled and decide to sell all their belongings to try to reach the United States, but also people who leave countries that are always more violent, such as Ecuador or Haiti. In addition, there is a growing number of

migrants arriving from Asia and Africa, especially Guinea, Senegal and Mauritania. In Honduras alone, irregular migrants of more than 135 different nationalities have been registered in 2023.

These new migratory dynamics towards the north expose people to enormous risks, due to the difficulty of the route and the growing control by local and international criminal groups. In fact, already in 2020 there was a significant drop in the detection of human trafficking victims in the region:¹⁵

Change in the number of detected victims of trafficking in persons, by sex, per 100,000 population, comparison from 2019 to 2020 (percentage)



Source: Own elaboration based on SDG Report 2023

¹⁵ The Sustainable Development Goals Report, Special Edition, 2023, United Nations

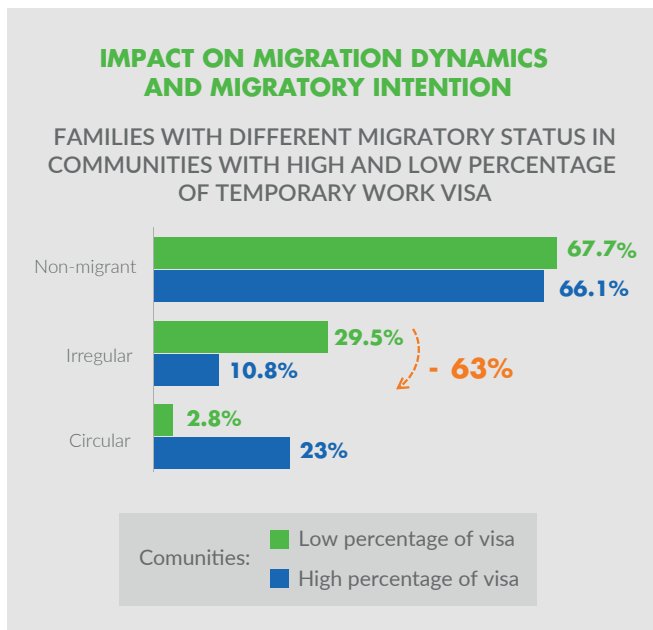


In Action Against Hunger we believe that it is essential to provide humanitarian assistance to this large number of people on the move, many of whom are women and children. To do this effectively and efficiently, we must **improve regional analysis and response systems**, overcoming current definitions that fragment the response, while strengthening dialogue between countries for the adoption of reception and integration policies.

On the other hand, we believe that **durable solutions must be put in place**, such as improving opportunities in the territories of origin and accompanying and taking advantage of the temporary visa programs being implemented by several countries. In 2023 we conducted a study on **circular migration** in collaboration with IOM and USAID where we were able to analyze the differential impacts of the three types of migration experience (regular, irregular and no migration) and identify barriers and solutions to improve temporary visa programs from the perspective of the various actors involved in Guatemala, the United States and Canada.¹⁶

Among the main results, it stands out that the availability of temporary visas does not affect migration intention (people who have decided to migrate will do so), but it does change the way in which migration is channeled (legal or illegal routes).

Comparing communities with high and low availability of temporary visas, the result is that if there are more visas, irregular migrants decrease.



At the household level, the situation is much better in those with regular migrants, indicating the great potential of these programs to promote local development:

THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO MIGRATORY STATUS

	Poverty level (Simple Poverty Scorecard)	Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Food Security Scale (FIES)	Perception of the family's economic situation	Realization of improvements or extensions to the home in the last 12 months	Perception improvement in family financial situation in the last 12 months
Regular migrants	Lower	Higher	Better	Better	More frequent	More frequent
Irregular migrants	Intermediate	Lower	Intermediate	Worst	Less frequent	Less frequent
Non-migrants	Higher	Lower	Worst	Worst	Less frequent	Less frequent

■ Better situation
■ Intermediate situation
■ Worst situation



CIRCULAR MIGRATION HAS A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: THIS MAY GENERATE LESS PRESSURE TO MIGRATE IRREGULARLY

¹⁶ Infographic: Regular temporary migration to Canada and the United States. Guatemala 2023

WEAK HEALTH SYSTEMS

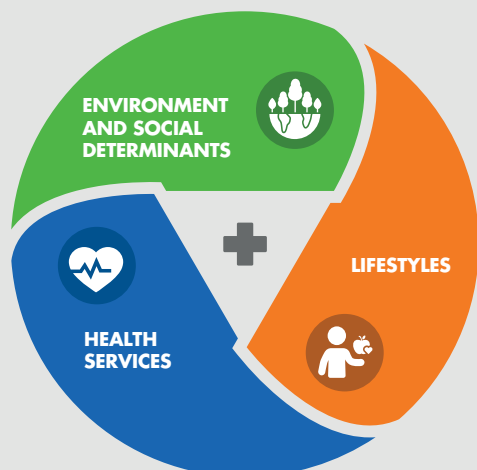
In Latin America, social spending has declined, falling by 2.2 percentage points of GDP and of total central government spending in 2022 (ECLAC). In the case of health systems, the pandemic had already deepened inequalities, making evident the chronically underfunded national health systems, characterized by low public spending: only 56% of health spending comes from public sources, with **Guatemala** being the country with the highest private spending in relation to total spending (over 62%).¹⁷

On the other hand, the interruptions in services experienced during the pandemic are slowly recovering. For example, there are still 2.3 million children who have not completed their vaccination schedule.¹⁸ For women, the pandemic has led to disruptions in key services such as gender-based violence care and family planning, and there is still a significant gap in access to sexual and reproductive health services.

In fact, access to health care is at the root of much of the pendular migratory movements (as in the Venezuela-Colombia border), but it also has an impact on the situation of households. Globally, it is estimated that every year more than 1 million people fall into poverty because they have to pay health care costs.¹⁹

Taking into account the Social Determinants of Health (WHO), promoting the right to health in Latin America implies working on the social, environmental and structural determinants that affect the health of individuals due to a set of external and internal conditions that generate barriers to access, poor practices or the impossibility of carrying them out in an adequate manner. Our priority is to work on the following:

PROMOTING THE RIGHT TO HEALTH WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION BY DEVELOPING ACTIONS IN THESE THREE DETERMINANTS




Health is the highest state of well-being and quality of life, achieved in a dignified and respectful manner, both at the individual and community levels, in harmony with the environment.

This is achieved by improving social conditions, respecting cultural diversity, and promoting a favorable environmental setting.

These actions promote the integral development of people, allowing them to enjoy a healthy and satisfactory life.

TAKE ACTION NOW



The global context is complex, and there is a growing number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. The trends that indicate a beginning of recovery in the region must motivate us to do more and to focus on the groups most exposed to crises. To this end, it is important to further improve **analytical and targeting capabilities**, overcoming fragmented humanitarian systems at the national and regional levels. On the other hand, it is essential to ensure **stable and flexible humanitarian funding** that will enable all actors involved to meet the needs wherever crises of natural and human origin occur. Finally, more and better investment must be made to reduce the deterioration of the **economic situation** of the most vulnerable families.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS
AND ENSURE THAT NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND.**

¹⁷ ECLAC, Social Panorama of Latin America, 2021

¹⁸ <https://www.paho.org/es/noticias/18-7-2023-inmunizacion-infantil-comienza-recuperarse-tras-retroceso-covid-19>

¹⁹ Action Against Hunger, Health Framework for the Latin American Context, 2024



2. OUR PROPOSAL PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK



OUR PROPOSAL PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK

These "cascading crises" and their more acute effects on certain groups and territories require us to maintain a high capacity for rapid response to the **humanitarian needs** of affected people, while at the same time pushing us to work harder in **changing local dynamics**, so that families and communities are better prepared to face new shocks and the deterioration of the situation.

TARGET THE ACTION

Our work is focused on those **people who suffer multiple forms of exclusion**, such as children, women, LGBTI population, people on the move,²⁰ indigenous and Afro-descendant population, informal workers in urban areas, small agricultural producers. In fact, to feed the incipient path of improvement in some key indicators such as food security and to prevent the situation of the most fragile households from worsening, we need to continue to promote initiatives that foster equality and inclusion.

At the programmatic level, our priority is to **curb hunger**, while at the same time promoting and accompanying deeper changes that seek to address its structural causes. For 40 years, Action Against Hunger has led the development of multisectoral solutions to fight hunger, combining medical treatment for undernutrition and programmes for sexual and reproductive health, maternal and child health, public health promotion campaigns with investments in infrastructure to reduce water

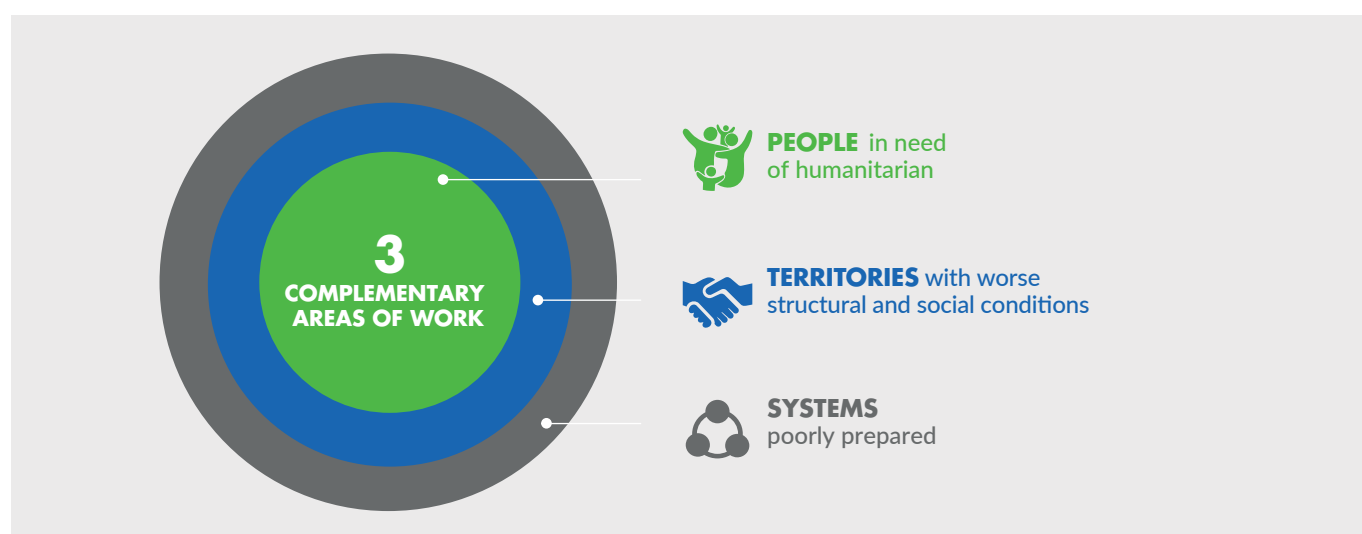
and sanitation problems, as well as facilitating access to and availability of food through the involvement of families, communities and local governments. We design comprehensive health, water, sanitation, food and nutrition security projects located in areas facing the highest prevalence of malnutrition and where limited access to food, livelihoods, safe water, sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices are known to be underlying causes of poor nutritional status.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Consequently, **the objective of our interventions for the coming period is to meet the most urgent needs and contribute to changing the local dynamics that exacerbate the exclusion of the groups most exposed to the crisis.**

To achieve this, we seek changes at the individual, organisational and institutional level by facilitating access to essential goods and services for groups and people suffering from multiple forms of exclusion and by influencing the strengthening of institutions to guarantee the continuity of services in the territories.




To this end, we have structured our interventions into **three complementary areas of work**: People, Territories and Systems, according to their different scopes, and the use of specific methodologies and activities for each one.



²⁰ Migrants, refugees, displaced persons, returnees



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	RESULTS	ACTIVITIES		
 <p>PEOPLE</p> <p>People and population groups excluded and particularly affected by the succession of crises, have their most urgent needs met.</p>	<p>R1.1 People with urgent humanitarian needs have access to food and cash assistance</p>	<p>A1.1.1 Identifying households and risk groups</p> <p>A1.1.2 Cash transfers</p> <p>A1.1.3 Food delivery</p>		
	<p>R1.2 People in urgent humanitarian need have access to health services and treatment for malnutrition</p>	<p>A1.2.1 Provision of psychosocial support and sexual and reproductive health services, maternal, neonatal and child health</p> <p>A1.2.2 Strengthening the technical and operational capabilities of the first level of health care</p> <p>A1.2.3 Active search-identification- treatment and follow-up of anemia and malnutrition cases</p>		
	<p>R1.3 Highly vulnerable groups are provided with essential inputs for disease prevention</p>	<p>A1.3.1 Delivery of supplies to ensure hygiene, menstrual hygiene, prevention of vector-borne diseases</p> <p>A1.3.2 Emergency water provision (in homes and shelters)</p> <p>A1.3.3 Delivery of water treatment supplies to households and shelters</p> <p>A1.3.4 Delivery of shelter equipment</p>		
	 <p>TERRITORIES</p> <p>Territories improve the management of their resources, generate greater opportunities for inclusive socioeconomic development and become more resilient.</p>	<p>R2.1 The prioritized groups in each territory participate in productive reactivation, employment and entrepreneurship initiatives</p>	<p>A2.1.1 Promoting employment and entrepreneurship - in urban and rural environments</p> <p>A2.1.2 Supporting small agricultural producers and protecting livelihoods</p> <p>A2.1.3 Promotion of cooperativism and associativism, including the creation and strengthening of savings groups</p>	
		<p>R2.2 Local actors have greater capacity to promote access to water, sanitation and hygiene</p>	<p>A2.2.1 Construction-rehabilitation and improvement of water and sanitation points and systems</p> <p>A2.2.2 Hygiene promotion</p> <p>A2.2.3 Creation, technical assistance and support for committees, boards, local boards and municipal services</p>	
		<p>R2.3 Local actors have greater capacity to manage territorial resources and risks (natural disaster risk management and water resource management)</p>	<p>A2.3.1 Promoting sustainable and resilient agri-food systems</p> <p>A2.3.2 Training on risk assessment methodology and agroecological practices for adapting to climate variability and change</p> <p>A2.3.3 Promotion of initiatives for the sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>A2.3.4 Mechanisms for prevention, early warning and response to natural and anthropogenic disasters</p>	
		<p>R2.4 Behavioral changes and individual and collective learning are promoted as a preventive strategy to mitigate the impacts of the crisis and fight hunger</p>	<p>A2.4.1 Promotion of good maternal and child care practices and proper feeding of newborns and infants</p> <p>A2.4.2 Promotion of good hygiene practices</p> <p>A2.4.3. Promotion of the production and consumption of high value products at home</p> <p>A2.4.4 Encouraging the involvement and co-responsibility of local stakeholders</p>	
		 <p>SYSTEMS</p> <p>Local systems have better tools and knowledge to protect the population at risk</p>	<p>R3.1 The actors involved in humanitarian action have access to the information and analysis that we develop in our projects and that may be relevant for decision making</p>	<p>A3.1.1 Food and nutrition security monitoring and forecasting systems</p> <p>A3.1.2 Production of alerts</p> <p>A3.1.3 Active participation in humanitarian coordination forums</p> <p>A3.1.4 Production and Dissemination of Information and Knowledge Products</p>
			<p>R3.2 Local actors have better capacities and support to meet the needs of each territory</p>	<p>A3.2.1 Emergency response training for local stakeholders</p> <p>A3.2.2 Training and support in humanitarian action for local NGO partners</p> <p>A3.2.3 Creation and/or strengthening of community-user and civil society organizations</p>
			<p>R3.3 Mitigate risks and promote the protection of women and the population on the move</p>	<p>A3.3.1 Active collaboration with services for gender-based violence cases</p> <p>A3.3.2 Dissemination of prevention campaigns against gender-based violence</p> <p>A3.3.3 Conducting multisectoral gender and protection analyses</p> <p>A3.3.4 Supporting the migrant/refugee population in accessing programs and services</p> <p>A3.3.5 Dissemination of campaigns to promote good coexistence between refugee/migrant and host populations</p>



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WORKING WITH PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Our first focus is people with urgent humanitarian needs, for whom a dignified and healthy life in this period requires **access to essential goods and services** (women, girls and boys, indigenous people and afrodescendants, people on the move).

The group at greatest risk and more vulnerable are pregnant and lactating women and minors, for whom a lack of food, lack of access to services or the risk of recurrent diseases can lead to a state of severe acute **malnutrition**, which threatens both their lives and their future development.

The modalities that we will put in place must ensure the speed and agility of the response, both in emergency situations (natural disasters, population movements, conflict and violence) and in response to the rapid deterioration of the situation in certain groups.

To this end, and to ensure the effectiveness of the action and our presence in the most difficult humanitarian access areas, we maintain a high level of participation in the humanitarian coordination spaces, we always operate in coordination with the actors of the territory, and we ensure the active participation of the target population of our projects.



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: People and population groups traditionally excluded and particularly affected by the succession of crises, have their most urgent needs met.



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The main results and activities that we promote in this axis are:

R1.1 People with urgent humanitarian needs have access to food and cash assistance

A1.1.1 Identification of households and groups at risk (children with malnutrition or at risk, pregnant and lactating mothers, groups/areas with or at risk of food insecurity), through surveys and the use of new technologies

A1.1.2 Cash transfers, using the best solution according to each context and group

A1.1.3 Food delivery and support to community kitchens and school feeding programs, always ensuring nutritional balance

R1.2 People in urgent humanitarian need have access to health services and treatment for malnutrition

A1.2.1 Provision of psychosocial support and sexual and reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health services, within and outside health structures through health care and/or health promotion campaigns in the communities

A1.2.2 Strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the first level of health care through the provision of basic supplies (including those for Infection Prevention and Control - IPC), equipment, infrastructure improvement and training for health personnel and community actors

A1.2.3 Active search, identification, treatment and follow-up of cases of anemia, acute malnutrition and at risk, as well as cases of chronic malnutrition associated with other health complications, in coordination with health services, other public programs and local initiatives (including comprehensive care brigades)

R1.3 Highly vulnerable groups are provided with essential inputs for disease prevention

A1.3.1 Provision of supplies to ensure hygiene, menstrual hygiene, prevention of vector-borne diseases, adapted to each group/recipient

A1.3.2 Provision of emergency water supply (in homes and shelters)

A1.3.3 Provision of inputs for water treatment at home and in shelters

A1.3.4 Provision of shelter equipment



INDICATORS IN PEOPLE

OUTCOME	OUTPUT
Individuals adopting negative coping strategies related to food consumption (rCSI)	Individuals receiving cash transfers
Women reporting improvements in the Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women score (MDD-W)	Total amount of transfers made (expressed in Euros)
Households reporting improvement in Household Food Diversity Score (HDDS)	People receiving food assistance
People experiencing moderate + severe food insecurity moderate + severe, according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	People receiving non-food items (NFI)
Individuals reporting improvements in Food Consumption Score (FCS)	People with access to primary care, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services
Individuals reporting improvements in the score of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Children (MDD-C) score	Individuals receiving behavior change interventions to improve health practices
Households reporting improvements on the Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	People from at-risk or vulnerable groups who receive care focused on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
% of children under 5 years of age with stunted growth in the intervention area	Relevant health stakeholders trained
Children newly admitted for treatment of SAM in the supported areas	Health structures supported and monitored on a regular basis
Children discharged as cured from SAM and MAM treatment	People with access to the Supplementary Feeding Program (SPF)
	People with access to the Therapeutic Feeding Program (TFP)
	People examined for malnutrition
	People receiving nutritional supplements
	People reached with water delivery



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STRENGTHENING THE TERRITORIES WITH WORSE STRUCTURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The previous axis of intervention is therefore focused on meeting individual vital needs and contributing to the exercise of human rights; to achieve these purposes, common challenges must be addressed that affect or limit as a whole those people who are in territories with worse structural and social conditions. For this reason, the **second axis of intervention** for Action Against Hunger is directed towards the **communities and territories** where people and households in situations of greater socio-economic exclusion and food and nutritional insecurity are located.

These areas are repeatedly hit by natural disasters and face an uncertain future as a result of climate change. Some of them are also affected by violence or are areas of transit or reception for families fleeing violence, insecurity, or extreme poverty, and are isolated, with poor public services and disadvantaged access to markets.

To meet these challenges, our action is focused on **improving individual and collective capacities to cope** with crises and shocks, while promoting concertation between actors and initiatives in the territory (Triple Nexus approach) and the valorization of local capacities and opportunities, in line with our Environment and Climate Policy²¹ and with our regional health framework.²² For the next period, we also hope to work closely with **circular migration** programs, to expand access to these for Central Americans in collaboration with local key actors (such as cooperatives) and to multiply their effects on local development.



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Territories improve the management of their resources, generate greater opportunities for inclusive socioeconomic development and become more resilient.

²¹ [Environment and Climate Policy](#)

²² [Action Against Hunger, Health Framework for the Latin American Context, 2024](#)



The main results and activities that we promote in this axis are:

R2.1 The prioritized groups in each territory participate in productive reactivation, employment and entrepreneurship initiatives

A2.1.1 Promoting employment and entrepreneurship in urban and rural settings: training in personal skills and technical training in accordance with identified employment and entrepreneurship opportunities (giving priority to initiatives that protect and promote environmental care); technical assistance to programs promoted by governments and local actors (including circular migration programs); close coordination with the private sector and business network of each territory (corporate volunteering, campaigns and job fairs) and construction of multi-actor platforms to enhance the value chains of the products and businesses generated

A2.1.2 Support to small agricultural producers and protection of livelihoods: training activities, distribution of equipment, productive inputs, infrastructure and direct subsidies or microcredits to help start up sustainable economic activities adapted to the territory and environmental protection, with emphasis on value chain methodologies and the promotion of women's economic autonomy

A2.1.3 Promotion of cooperatives and associations, including the creation/strengthening of savings groups, as one of the best strategies for rooting the population in their territories and for sustainable local economic development, with emphasis on the empowerment and participation of women, and the provision of technical assistance, inputs and credit for market access

R2.2 Local actors have greater capacity to promote access to water, sanitation and hygiene

A2.2.1 Construction, rehabilitation and improvement of water and sanitation points and systems, in structures for collective use, such as schools, health facilities, markets, community kitchens, including the implementation of systems for monitoring the continuity and quality of water

A2.2.2 Hygiene promotion, with campaigns and training adapted to the characteristics of each territory

A2.2.3 Creation, technical assistance and support to committees, boards, local roundtables and municipal services in charge of water supply and sanitation systems, for an efficient and equitable management aimed at ensuring the sustainability and resilience of these systems

R2.3 Local actors have greater capacity to manage territorial resources and risks (natural disaster risk management and water resource management)

A2.3.1 Promotion of agro-food systems sustainable and resilient to adverse climate impacts and disaster risk, with the capacity to meet the current and future nutritional needs of the population

A2.3.2 Training on risk assessment methodology and agroecological practices for adaptation to climate variability and change.

A2.3.3 Promotion of initiatives for the sustainable management of natural resources (with special focus on water resource management)

A2.3.4 Collaboration with local administrations and organizations on mechanisms for prevention, early warning and response to natural and man-made disasters, especially those most recurrent in each territory

R2.4 Behavioral changes and individual and collective learning are promoted as a preventive strategy to mitigate the impacts of the crisis and fight hunger

A2.4.1 Promotion of good maternal and childcare practices and adequate feeding of newborns and children under 2 years of age, promoting local resources and through community mobilization

A2.4.2 Promotion of good hygiene practices through the integration of different sectors, to have a deeper impact on children's health, reduce chronic child malnutrition, and improve their well-being in the first 1000 days of life (Baby WASH approach)

A2.4.3 Promotion of home production and consumption of products with high nutritional value, revaluing local foods and promoting healthy eating practices

A2.4.4 Encouraging the involvement and co-responsibility of local actors: use of methodologies for co-creation, co-implementation and collaborative approach in monitoring and evaluation of the actions (creation/support of community groups, creation/support of roundtables, etc.)



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INDICATORS IN TERRITORIES

OUTCOME	OUTPUT
Participants who have developed business plans and models	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) training
Participants with labor insertion / in employment	Persons receiving other economic support activities (employment promotion and entrepreneurship)
Farmers who apply/adopt agroecological practices	Individuals receiving cash grants (seed capital, savings and credit groups)
	People receiving agropastoral support
	Health structures with improved water, sanitation, hygiene, waste management and environmental cleanliness (WASH) services, where Action Against Hunger has contributed (trained, built or rehabilitated) at least 1 facility
	People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated by Action Against Hunger in communities
	People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated by Action Against Hunger in health facilities
	People using safely managed basic sanitation services in the community including an implemented or rehabilitated handwashing facility with soap and water
	Improved water points with reliable water source
	People trained in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
© LAWRENCE CASTILLO	People receiving disaster risk management training (DRM)
	People involved in sustainable natural resource management initiatives recursos naturales
	Individuals receiving behavior change interventions to improve nutrition practices.



SUPPORT SYSTEMS POORLY PREPARED TO SERVE PEOPLE AT RISK

The assistance to people and the changes we want to promote in the territories must take place in an environment that has mechanisms and capacities to ensure prevention and prioritize the protection of the population most exposed to risks. Therefore, our third axis of work focuses on **systems**, understood as a set of institutions and actors responsible for attending to and mitigating the risks that may affect the population.

In relation to the international community, considering global crises, we believe that it is essential to contribute to the production of humanitarian information to maintain attention on the region and identify the most urgent needs.

In this sense, we will continue to strengthen our mechanisms of analysis and production of information. In Action Against Hunger, we believe that the data we generate do not belong to us, because they have been produced mainly thanks to public funds and because they would not have been generated without the collaboration of each person who participates in a survey. We therefore believe that it is our duty to make the best possible use of these data, and to transform them into information for decision-making, both at the level of the humanitarian system and for the different local actors who are responsible for managing the territories. For the generation of this information to be cost-efficient, fast and complementary to other initiatives developed at local and global level, we have opted for the use of new technologies and for the active involvement and ownership of as many actors and partners as possible.

On the other hand, we want to contribute to strengthening local response capacities, in line with our **Localization Agenda**.²³ Furthermore, considering the gender gap that characterizes hunger in the region, and the violence that affects more and more women and girls, we will focus on collaboration with actors and programs aiming at gender equity and protection, in line with **our policies on protection and gender**.²⁴



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Local systems have better tools and knowledge to protect the population at risk.

²³ Focused on local actors understood as public, private, academic and civil society entities.

²⁴ [Protection Policy](#) and [Gender equality policy](#)

The main results and activities we promote in this axis are:

R3.1 The actors involved in humanitarian action have access to the information and analysis that we develop in our projects and that may be relevant for decision making

A3.1.1 Food and nutrition security monitoring and projection systems: In Central and South America we have developed a predictive system (PREDISAN platform)²⁵ that, based on primary and secondary data, generates concern/risk maps using artificial intelligence. The objective is to manage, visualize and monitor existing information produced by the humanitarian system and contribute to the analysis carried out by governments and international organizations within the framework of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)²⁶

Priority for the next period: to further develop these systems and involve more actors in their feeding and use.

A3.1.2 Production of alerts: promptly informing the humanitarian community and local actors about new crises/deterioration of the situation in specific territories. In the case of Colombia, we will continue to focus on the development of our Information Management Unit, which is currently in charge of the information generation and alert system of the MIRE+ rapid response mechanism²⁷

Priority for the next period: improve our early detection and warning capabilities, in each country and at the regional level

A3.1.3 Active participation in humanitarian coordination forums (HCT, Clusters, Working Group, NGO Forums) to actively contribute to the technical and operational reflection (humanitarian access) of the sector

A3.1.4 Production and dissemination of information and knowledge products: consolidation and dissemination of studies, surveys, research articles, best practices, reports, newsletters, including tools for profile analysis using artificial intelligence. In the area of migration, it is a priority for us to continue to analyze the dynamics in the territories of origin and to produce useful evidence for decision-makers at the local, national and international levels



R3.2 Local actors have better capacities and support to meet the needs of each territory

A3.2.1 Emergency response training for local actors: as part of the training offer for our local partners, we will prioritize emergency response training, considering the high vulnerability to disasters in the communities where we work in the region

A3.2.2 Training and support in humanitarian action for local NGO partners: in the places and projects where we work with local NGOs, we will support capacity/risk analysis activities, with a training offer that improves the technical and management capacities of our partners, through training (Training Portal for counterparts)²⁸ and close follow-up that promotes knowledge exchange.

A3.2.3 Creation and/or strengthening of community, user and civil society organizations, in charge of overseeing common resources and the proper implementation of different public programs (food security sentinel sites, parents' associations responsible for school breakfasts, among others), as well as those organizations made up of women, people on the move, informal workers in urban areas and indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, to strengthen their community monitoring and surveillance capacities, support them in their advocacy work and enhance their leadership.

²⁵ <https://accioncontraelhambre.org.gt/la-tecnologia-al-servicio-de-la-accion-humanitaria-en-centroamerica/>

²⁶ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>

²⁷ <https://nrc.org.co/mire-ayuda-humanitaria-y-recuperacion-temprana/>

²⁸ [Portal de formación para contrapartes](#)



R3.3 Mitigate risks and promote the protection of women and the population on the move

A3.3.1 Active collaboration with services for attention to cases of gender-based violence, making case referrals and dissemination to established institutional routes, while strengthening the capacity and coverage of these services

A3.3.2 Dissemination of prevention campaigns against gender-based violence: together with behaviour change campaigns, promote messages for men's participation and co-responsibility in reproductive work and care, adapted to rural and urban settings

A3.3.3 Conducting multisectoral gender and protection risk analyses to determine and identify, with common methodologies across different contexts, which are the inequalities, risks and gaps among the most vulnerable groups, in addition to identifying and promoting activities better adapted to the specific needs that this new crisis generates in women, girls, LGBTIQ people and ethnic peoples

A3.3.4 Supporting the migrant/refugee population to regularize their migratory status and to access programs and services (especially health, education and employment)

A3.3.5 Dissemination of campaigns to promote good coexistence between the refugee/migrant and host population, to mitigate social tension derived from the crisis and the increase in discrimination, stigmatization and xenophobia

INDICATORS IN SYSTEMS

OUTPUT
Humanitarian coordination spaces in which Action Against Hunger participates at the country and regional level
People trained in local organizations/partnerships
Projects with national/local partners
National/local alliances (in projects)
Alliances with implementing partners and gender-specialized organizations
Persons who receive kits related to Gender Based Violence (GBV)
Persons who are referred to specialized services in VBG
Persons receiving GBV training
% of projects with a protection risk analysis
% of projects with gender analysis
Refugees and migrants facilitated access to social protection programs in host country
Campaigns aimed at raising awareness and bringing about decisions/changes (coexistence between migrant and host population)



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3. HOW ARE WE GOING TO DO IT



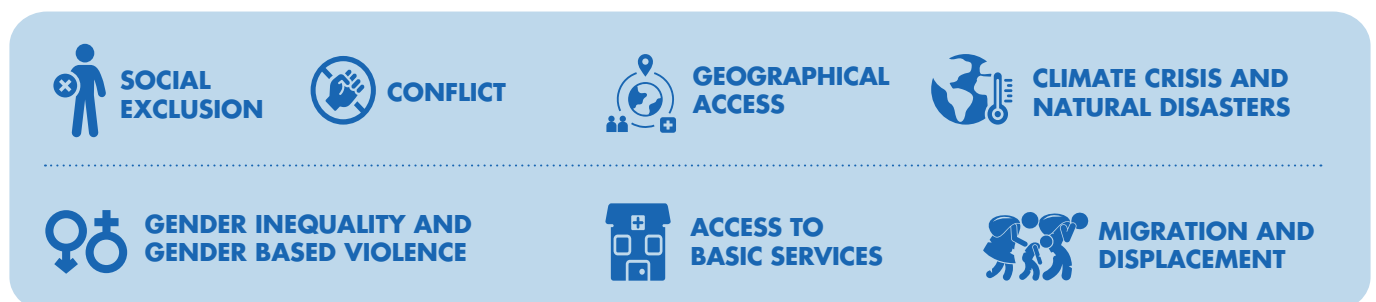
OUR VALUE PROPOSITION

As part of updating our international strategy,²⁹ we at Action Against Hunger have reflected on our contribution in the sector based on what our key stakeholders expect from us (defined as the "Value Model") and what we consider to be the greatest "Drivers of Vulnerability" in relation to hunger:

VALUE MODEL



DRIVERS OF VULNERABILITY

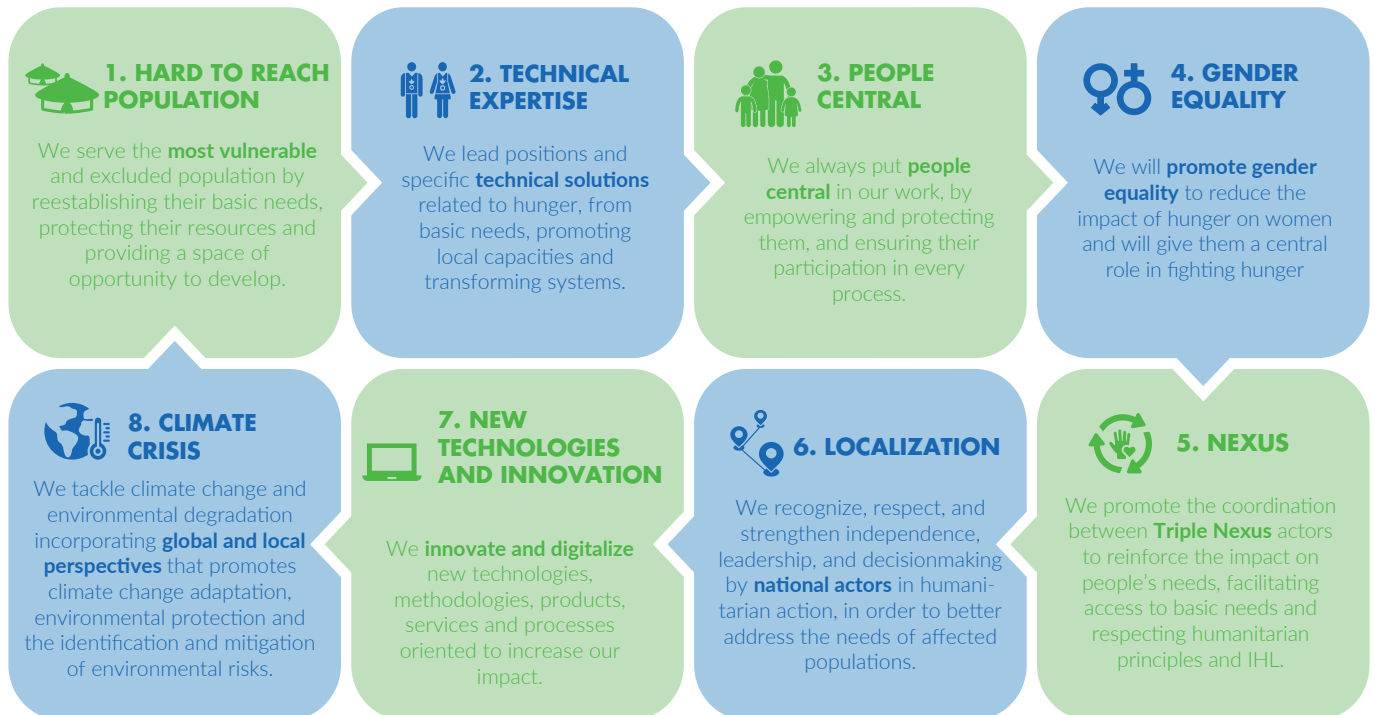


²⁹ <https://knowledgeagainsthunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Action-Against-Hunger-International-Strategical-Plan-2021-2025.pdf>



Based on this information, we have defined our cross-cutting priorities, which we have consolidated into the following elements:

VALUE PROPOSITION



In the case of Latin America, we will continue to pay particular attention to the following elements of the value proposition, for which we have also developed the analysis documents mentioned in each section:



HARD TO REACH POPULATION

As indicated in previous paragraphs, for the coming period it is essential to prioritize, identifying and attending to the people with the most acute needs, which often means working in areas and with groups that are very difficult to access. In Latin America, access restrictions have multiple and interconnected causes. On the one hand, we are confronted with humanitarian access restrictions due to the **political context and violence**, and there are several situations where we have to maintain a very low profile in order to continue having direct access to the people we serve. Political causes are linked in several territories with **geographical and security access restrictions**, due to the presence of armed actors and climatic fragility. In fact, needs tend to be most acute in very isolated areas, where groups that

are systematically discriminated against and excluded, such as indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, almost always live. An emblematic case of this situation is **Amazonas**, a region where families face problems of access to services, the effects of the climate crisis and violence generated by non-state armed groups, as described in our December 2023 thematic newsletter.³⁰ Another area where humanitarian needs are increasingly acute and access is a challenge is the Colombian region of access to the **Darien** jungle,³¹ where we started working in 2023, or the **Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast** of Nicaragua, where we are working to improve one of the worst situations of food insecurity in the region. Finally, there are groups that are difficult to reach, such as **people on the move**, whom we assist at borders, transit and destination points.

Our priority for the next period is to maintain and expand our capacity to understand and address the needs of this population, which suffers a high level of exclusion and vulnerability.

³⁰ Amazon Newsletter, December 2023

³¹ Action Against Hunger, DARIEN - Situation of mixed migratory flows, 2023



GENDER EQUALITY

In June 2023, we released the document "**Women in the Fight Against Hunger**",³² where we analyzed the situation of women in relation to food security, livelihoods and sexual and reproductive health, as well as describing the situation of migrant women and the overwhelming data on gender-based violence. This analysis, which includes the voices of women who fight every day against inequality, exclusion and violence, has reaffirmed our commitment to prioritize women in our work and to continue to actively promote gender equality in the implementation of all our activities. To this end, in addition to the activities described above, we will continue to carry out differentiated analyses to generate evidence on the gender gap and implement effective solutions, as well as actively promote the protection and economic empowerment of women.



NEXUS

The effective connection between humanitarian action, peace and development is particularly relevant to provide durable solutions for people on the move (migrants and refugees, returnees, displaced people). In addition to the activities described above, we want to continue to actively contribute to the reflection on how to secure the Nexus by sharing with the humanitarian community tested and innovative proposals. These proposals are especially focused on the **socioeconomic inclusion** of the migrant population or those with a high migration intention. In this regard, during the last period we have been able to increase our employment and entrepreneurship programs with migrant populations in Colombia³³ and Peru,³⁴ but the projection for the next two years is for less funding for these initiatives, despite the fact that **the lack of stable economic income is at the root of the new migratory movements towards the North**, as mentioned above. In terms of territories of origin, it is imperative for us to continue to build resilience and develop actions to maximize the huge opportunity that circular migration programs represent.



LOCALIZATION

It is not possible to work in Latin America without a strong partnership with local actors, who are the main allies of all our activities. In fact, in all countries we work hand in hand with the **public institutions** of reference for our work (such as ministries of health) and we promote collaboration with the **private sector**, which is the engine of local economic development and the key to labor inclusion programs, but which also plays a relevant role in risk management.³⁵ Likewise, we actively seek collaboration with **academia and civil society** to ensure that decisions are made where they will have the most impact. In fact, we not only collaborate with local NGOs (13 in the last period), but also with leaders, committees and several community organizations.

Our priority for the coming period is to continue these collaborations, to foster exchanges and mutual learning, and to identify more partners with whom to promote change from a shared strategic perspective, in line with our **Partnership Policy**.³⁶



CLIMATE CRISIS

Climate vulnerability in the region generates food insecurity, in addition to emergencies due to natural disasters, as we have exposed in the aforementioned report prepared with WFP and in our regional thematic newsletter on the El Niño (ENSO) of September 2023.³⁷ In that report, we were able to analyze the effects of this variation in weather patterns from the perspective of the communities and using the maps generated by the PREDISAN platform, and on this basis define priorities. In addition, an important focus of our work is on risk management and water management, as indicated in the previous chapter.

Finally, in line with our Environment and Climate Policy, all our offices will define measures to reduce our carbon footprint, as indicated in the **organization's action plan**.³⁸

³² [Women in the fight against Hunger](#)

³³ [DNA Dignity Program in Colombia](#)

³⁴ [Methodological manual; Initiatives in Peru](#)

³⁵ For example, in Central America we developed an alliance between public civil protection actors and the private sector (hotels and other businesses) to prepare for natural disasters.

³⁶ <https://knowledgegainsthunger.org/technical/local-partnership-policy/>

³⁷ [Thematic newsletter "EL NIÑO"](#)

³⁸ [Carbon footprint reduction plan](#)



4. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024 - 2025



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FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024 - 2025

 LATIN AMERICA	TARGET
	 815,000 POPLÉ <hr/>  118.9 MILLION EUROS

Considering the priorities, we have defined in each country, for the next period we need 118,9 million euros to reach 815.000 people.

MISSIONS		
CENTRAL AMERICA	240,000	€ 23,750,000
COLOMBIA	360,000	€ 52,000,000
PERU	115,000	€ 12,650,000
OTHER COUNTRIES	100,000	€ 30,500,000



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CENTRAL AMERICA

TARGET

 **240.000 PEOPLE**

 **23.7 MILLION EUROS**

In **Central America**, given its high exposure to different risks, we will work to guarantee humanitarian response to new emergencies associated with increasingly frequent natural disasters due to extreme climatic phenomena, as well as possible socio-political crises. The humanitarian assistance work will be accompanied by permanent monitoring through our [PREDISAN](#) information system of the agro-climatic and socioeconomic variables that have the greatest impact on the **food and nutritional security** of the most vulnerable and excluded populations in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The ultimate goal of this effort is to anticipate crises and improve the preparedness and coordination of communities, governments and humanitarian actors, as well as to better focus available resources in those areas where the needs are most pressing.

In our interventions we will seek to break the cycle of deterioration of the livelihoods of rural populations living in isolated and disaster-prone areas, by providing assistance in the form of cash transfers and health and nutrition care when disasters strike, and by promoting differentiated recovery pathways, either through the inclusion in public social protection programs for those households whose adult members are unable to work, or through the promotion of employability and entrepreneurship with new productive approaches and methodologies based on the VIVES experience and the promotion of the social economy and the strengthening of agri-food cooperatives. We will pay special attention to the **young people of the territories** in which we work, facilitating the acquisition of different skills for their personal and professional development, as well as encouraging them to start their own initiatives for the benefit of their communities.

We will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the **population on the move** from different origins that crosses Central America in a situation of extreme precariousness, as well as to those who are returned to Guatemala and Honduras and who lack support networks or security in their reintegration. In the face of the uprooting and dangers that often accompany irregular migration, we will continue to generate evidence and advocate for the expansion of safe and legal migration channels, especially circular channels that allow migrants to maintain links with their families and communities while at the same time they are involved in life projects and socioeconomic transformation in their Central American territories of origin.

Adaptation to climate change and sustainable management of resources, especially water, will be one of our intervention axes, scaling up the achievements and good results reached with the Ruk'u'xya (Heart of Water) program implemented in the Lake Atitlán basin (Guatemala) and financed by the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (FCAS) of the Spanish Cooperation and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Together, our projects and activities will contribute to improving the lives of 240,000 people, for which a budget of 23.7 million euros is required, distributed as follows:

YEAR	TARGET (PEOPLE)	REQUIRED BUDGET
2024	136,800	€ 13,500,000
2025	103,200	€ 10,250,000



COLOMBIA

TARGET

 **360,000 PEOPLE**

 **52 MILLION EUROS**

During the upcoming period, the country will continue to face significant challenges related to the negotiations for “Total Peace.” This is especially crucial considering the non-compliance with the latest ceasefire agreements, which have allowed the consolidation of territorial control by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG). Additionally, progress in negotiation talks with various actors has been slow. It will be essential to adhere to the content outlined in Point #1 of the Peace Agreement signed in Havana. The focus on Integral Rural Reform remains critical as a concrete way to reduce hunger and malnutrition while improving access to essential services.

Another relevant aspect is the management of the population on the move. On one hand, Colombia continues to be the country with the highest number of Venezuelan migrants (2.9 million), facing significant challenges related to their social and labor inclusion and their access to essential services. On the other hand, there has been an exponential increase in people transiting through the Darien Gap, turning Colombia into part of the global corridor for the migratory route to the United States. Those waiting to cross the Darien Gap are in an extremely vulnerable situation, exposed to multiple threats exerted by Non-State Armed Groups in transit and shelter areas. The migrants are exposed to situations of abuse,

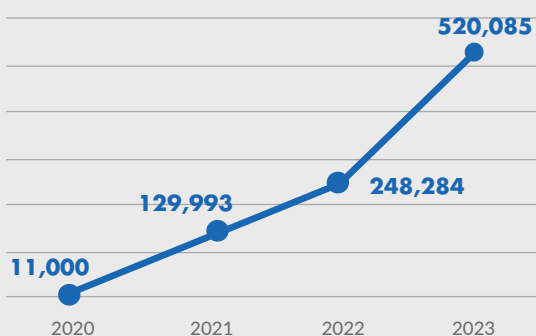
extortion, and all forms exploitation, with a higher risk for girls and women.

These challenges occur in a context of increased climate vulnerability, with the El Niño phenomenon causing damage to rural areas and agricultural production and a situation of food insecurity affecting 25% of the country’s population (13 million people).

Given this situation, for the next period, we will expand our work in **maternal and child health**, enhancing our capacities for analysis, collaboration, and response. We will also collaborate with local organizations on activities supporting **early recovery and economic development**, promoting adaptation to the effects of the climate crisis, ensuring food security, and fostering socioeconomic inclusion as key elements for stabilizing vulnerable populations. Additionally, we will continue analyzing the consequences of conflict related to hunger, contributing to **peacebuilding**. We will maintain our operational presence and current humanitarian response capacity, while extending maternal and child health programs to more territories. The goal is to address the needs of those requiring greater protection, including women, girls, children, indigenous populations, migrants, and refugees. Furthermore, our Information and Knowledge Management Unit will develop information and knowledge products in collaboration with communities to provide data to decision-makers and other key actors in the humanitarian sector.

For the period 2024-2025, we aim to support 360,000 people, requiring a budget of 52 million euros.

People in transit through the Darien



Source: Migration Panama

YEAR	TARGET (PEOPLE)	REQUIRED BUDGET
2024	170,000	€ 25,000,000
2025	190,000	€ 27,000,000



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TARGET

 **115,000** PEOPLE

 **12.6** MILLION EUROS

For the period 2024-2025, our priority in Peru is to reduce existing inequalities in the territories where we work, and to improve local capacities to address the challenges caused by the sequence of crises that have occurred in recent years, which require a comprehensive territorial approach by Action Against Hunger.

In recent years Peruvian Altiplano has suffered a deficit of rainfall and a persistent drought, due to the presence of La Niña in the Central Pacific, which has lasted much longer than normal, what is associated with climate change. In **Andean territories** (Cusco, Ayacucho), we will work to improve food security, implementing adaptation mechanisms such as the sustainable management of water resources, and access to more efficient livelihoods, to reduce the impact of water deficit and the loss of water sources on Andean families. We will promote ecological agricultural production based on ancestral techniques, and will continue supporting the improvement of the value chains of agricultural enterprises, through the scaling up of their production and the generation of interconnections with new marketing networks.

In **Amazonian territories** (Amazonas, Loreto, San Martin) we will continue to address disaster risk management due to climate change and those of anthropic origin, addressing the consequences for indigenous peoples: impact on their health, disruption of their livelihoods and community protection mechanisms, and impact on their food security. For decades, Amazonian territories have suffered a multitude of natural disasters, the frequency of which is increasing due to climate change, making it difficult to apply traditional mechanisms for recovery from their consequences; in addition, due to the presence of oil, gold or timber extractive industries (legal or illegal) there are multiple spills and pollution events, which expose the population to heavy metals and hydrocarbons, increasing the risk of ophthalmological, dermatological or

respiratory system pathologies, among others. Therefore, our approach will focus on the implementation of mechanisms for prevention and rapid response to disasters caused by floods, landslides or similar, as well as the strengthening of health and protection systems for the proper care of the population, the implementation of community epidemiological surveillance systems and the correct approach to public health with an intercultural approach.

At a time of increasing food insecurity, poverty and insecurity in Peru, programs that strengthen access to employment and entrepreneurship are more necessary than ever, also as a mechanism to fight against gender violence, through the economic independence of women. In **urban contexts** such as Metropolitan Lima, we will continue our programs that promote access to livelihoods, socio-labor integration and formal employment. In addition, we will foster the resilience of vulnerable people and communities facing climate change and its consequences, through circular economy models, involving the network of allies that Action Against Hunger has built in the catering sector, markets, production entities, authorities and business platforms. We seek to promote the development of production and consumption systems based on sharing, reusing, repairing, renewing and recycling existing materials and products for as long as possible.

For the next period, we hope to be able to support and improve the living conditions of 115,000 people, for which a budget of 12,650,000 euros is required.

YEAR	TARGET (PEOPLE)	REQUIRED BUDGET
2024	65,000	€ 7,150,000
2025	50,000	€ 5,500,000



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OTHER COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA

In other countries in the region with high levels of humanitarian need and medium- and long-term response, our goal is to reach 100,000 people over the next two years, requiring 30.5 million euros:

YEAR	TARGET (PEOPLE)	REQUIRED BUDGET
2024	50,000	€ 14,500,000
2025	50,000	€ 16,000,000



**LATIN AMERICA
REGIONAL APPEAL
2024 - 2025**

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