



**ACTION  
AGAINST  
HUNGER**

FEBRUARY 2026

**L A T I N A M E R I C A**

# **ANNUAL REPORT** <sup>20</sup><sub>25</sub>



# INTRODUCTION

In early 2025, the humanitarian sector experienced significant shifts, with the first months marked by uncertainty and the imperative to sustain life-saving assistance. Programmatic realignment required adjustments to our teams and operating models; however, sustained coordination and two-way communication with communities and project participants enabled us to maintain safe access, community acceptance, and operational reach.

In Latin America, funding for humanitarian response plans has been particularly low, and in many countries humanitarian coordination structures are no longer fully operational and response plans are not up to date, jeopardizing recent gains. Risk drivers such as armed violence and climate variability

have been increasing, placing pressure on households and individuals. At the same time, overall food security has improved, but highly vulnerable areas and population groups persist.

Within this context, we assisted **243,519 people**, maintaining a presence in **6 countries** and more than **40 regions** through programs that meet urgent needs and support locally led efforts to build self-reliance and drive structural change at the community level.

We are grateful to our public, private, academic, and civil-society partners for their trust and collaboration.

## REPORT PER MISSION

CENTRAL AMERICA  
COLOMBIA  
PERU

## REGIONAL RESPONSE

 **243,519**  
PEOPLE

## PUBLICATIONS



  
**STRATEGIC  
ALLIES**



## CENTRAL AMERICA

In 2025, the operational context was exceptionally complex due to the reduction of international funding. As a result, Humanitarian Response Plans closed with very low coverage levels: roughly **25% in Guatemala** and **11% in Honduras**, leaving critical needs unmet. Despite this environment, we reached 66,372 people in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua through priority humanitarian and development interventions.

With AECID funding, the program **“Women-Led Climate Resilience Facilitated by the Central American Cooperative Movement”** achieved significant gains. Cooperatives implemented gender policies; agreements with Anacafé (Guatemala) and IHCAFE (Honduras) strengthened technical assistance and market access; and **climate-innovation revolving funds** were established in seven cooperatives across coffee, honey, and basic grains. Complementary actions were carried out in COOSAJO and San Pedro Necta, and studies on **migration, remittances, and productive investment** were completed. In total, **3,050 people participated** in the program.

Thanks to **ECHO** funding, we assisted **11,438 people** in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala and Honduras during the seasonal hunger period. Evaluations showed a **marked reduction in moderate or severe food insecurity**, declining from **70.3% to 12%** by the end of the project—demonstrating Action Against Hunger’s ability to sustain impact under sharp financial contraction by integrating immediate response with resilience solutions.

In Honduras, the funding reduction caused an abrupt halt to projects and services for migrant populations. Although south-to-north migration flows decreased due to tighter

regional policies, moderate transit persisted and north-to-south returns by land increased. In this context—compounded by the reduced presence of other actors—we activated resources (SIDA and UNICEF) and maintained continued assistance in Primary Health, Nutrition, Protection, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and through **cash transfers**, reaching **42,615 people**.



We also collaborated with public institutions for protection and migration assistance by improving infrastructure and delivering kits (hygiene, food, and first aid) under an agreement with the Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Family (SENAF)—contributing to the dignity and protection of children in a high-violence environment. In parallel, we addressed unmet needs of households severely affected by violence—including urban armed violence—through **unconditional cash transfers**, reaching **143 families (425 people)**.



Facing reduced humanitarian funding, **Action Against Hunger implemented an adaptation strategy** grounded in structural adjustments, territorial focus, programmatic integration, partnerships, and efficiency, while upholding **technical quality** and **humanitarian principles**. The territories and highly vulnerable populations have been **reprioritized**—such as those in the Dry Corridor and people on the move—to concentrate resources and maximize impact. Funding sources and **modalities have also been diversified**, and **local alliances** with authorities and community actors have been strengthened to enhance complementarity and efficiency. In addition, **internal capacities have been optimized** by adjusting the structure and prioritizing critical roles for implementation, quality, and compliance.



## HOW THE HUMANITARIAN ARCHITECTURE HAS CHANGED

The main challenges of the evolving humanitarian architecture in Central America are reflected in a **gradual decrease in funding** and increasing competition among crises. Certain coordination **gaps** have also emerged following OCHA's departure and the deactivation of the cluster system, along with a reduced operational presence of some organizations. Together, these factors have made it more difficult to advance a shared prioritization and fully articulated intersectoral coordination, particularly at the local level.

Even so, opportunities have emerged to **strengthen mechanisms led by governments and local actors**, with **NGOs** contributing **technical expertise** and promoting complementarity, co-financing, and joint analysis.



## CENTRAL AMERICA HIGHLIGHTS

The **"Harvesting Opportunities"** project supported **50 people**, mainly rural women from Intibucá (Honduras), through a **circular migration** pathway to work in Spain for six months. We accompanied the preparation, stay, and return phases, strengthening knowledge on labor rights, contractual conditions, and the **productive use of remittances**. The experience has demonstrated that temporary, safe, and orderly labor migration can boost the local economy and contribute to sustainable development in the communities of origin.

In parallel, **75 producers** were trained in the **technical management of strawberry cultivation**, and we advanced diagnosis and planning to improve the value chain, consolidating partnerships between Honduran cooperatives and productive actors in Huelva, Spain.

Looking ahead to 2026, a second group of 58 participants is being selected, expanding the territorial reach and strengthening learning to promote **safer migration with greater impact**. Overall, the model confirms the potential of **circular migration** to foster **decent employment, economic empowerment of rural women**, and **sustainable territorial development**.





# CENTRAL AMERICA RESPONSE IN 2025



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 668** People trained in water, sanitation and hygiene
- 30,624** People receiving non-food items
- 1,180** People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated in communities by Action Against Hunger
- 7,220** People reached with water delivery

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- 1,084** Relevant health stakeholders trained
- 8,486** People with access to primary care, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services
- 21** People with access to the Supplementary Feeding Program
- 15** People with access to the Therapeutic Feeding Program
- 732** People from at-risk or vulnerable groups receiving care focused on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
- 6,052** People screened for malnutrition
- 1,606** People receiving behavioral change interventions to improve nutrition practices
- 849** People receiving behavior change interventions to improve health practices
- 3,441** People receiving nutritional supplement

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- 2,085** People receiving food assistance
- 7,210** People receiving Food Security and Livelihood training
- 16,946** People receiving cash transfer
- 1,857** People receiving agropastoral support
- 274** People receiving cash grants (seed capital, savings and credit groups)

## GENDER AND PROTECTION

- 842** People receiving gender-based violence (GBV) training

## DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT

- 177** People receiving DRM training

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

- 250** Refugees and migrants facilitated access to social protection programs in host country



# CENTRAL AMERICA

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE IN 2025



### GUATEMALA

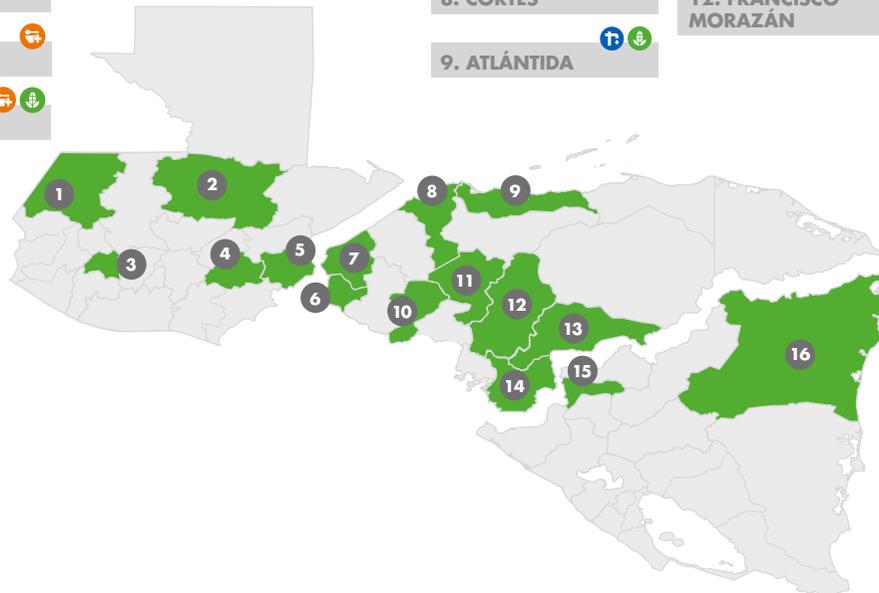
- 1. HUEHUETENANGO
- 2. ALTA VERAPAZ
- 3. SOLOLÁ
- 4. JALAPA
- 5. CHIQUIMULA

### HONDURAS

- 6. OCOTEPEQUE
- 7. COPÁN
- 8. CORTÉS
- 9. ATLÁNTIDA
- 10. INTIBUCÁ
- 11. COMAYAGUA
- 12. FRANCISCO MORAZÁN
- 13. EL PARAÍSO
- 14. CHOLUTECA

### NICARAGUA

- 15. MADRIZ
- 16. NORTH CARIBBEAN COAST AUTONOMOUS REGION



**50.6%** WOMEN

**49.4%** MEN

**20%** ARE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

**€ 1,757,379.42** CASH DELIVERED

ACTIONS IN **16** DEPARTMENTS

**30** PROJECTS DEVELOPED

**95** PROFESSIONALS

**3,736** PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

**8,715** PEOPLE TRAINED AND SENSITIZED

**18** HEALTH CENTERS SUPPORTED WITH ADVICE, SUPPLIES AND/OR REHABILITATIONS



# COLOMBIA

During 2025, **we reached 110,599 people** through water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, territorially focused maternal and child health, food security, livelihoods, and territorial productivity activities. To achieve this, we worked in partnership with institutional actors and local grassroots organizations in the departments of Norte de Santander (Catatumbo region), Guajira, Chocó, Nariño, and Bogotá.



**In the face of humanitarian emergencies associated with the armed conflict**, in 2025 we responded with our local teams to one of the largest emergencies to occur in the country, in the department of Norte de Santander, with at least 65,000 people displaced and confined in the first two months of the year. We were able to assist approximately 55,000 people in

75% of the most affected municipalities in Catatumbo. We maintained our response in this region throughout the year, due to the fragility of this context and the high security and humanitarian-access challenges, ensuring the availability of basic services for populations with the greatest protection needs. Additionally, through the Inter-Sectoral Mechanism for Emergency Response and Early Recovery ([MIRE+](#)) we responded to around **34 emergencies** due to confinement and forced displacement, with active deployment of our rapid response teams in 46 municipalities nationwide, contributing to the restoration of dignity and access to basic services for people most affected by the worsening humanitarian crisis.

**During 2025 we consolidated our work in the department of Chocó**, through the opening of our office in Quibdó, with an **operational model in transition toward localization** that strengthens territorial capacities and supports stabilization processes. We implemented actions in partnership with community councils and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities both in northern Chocó (Darién region) and in the south (Litoral del San Juan municipality) to contribute to water security and the strengthening of agricultural production.

In 2025, we highlight the strengthening of public-private partnerships within the framework of the **ADN Dignidad** program, which we lead and implement in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Thanks to these partnerships, and to joint work with a wide range of actors (including chambers of commerce, compensation funds, universities, trade associations, and financial-sector entities) progress was made in the **socioeconomic integration of 2,170 migrants, returnees,**

**and members of host communities** in the departments of Atlántico, Magdalena, Cundinamarca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, and in Bogotá D.C.

These advances were made possible through the program's **Active Economic Recovery Component (CREA)**, which combines the strengthening of business and employment skills with the provision of seed capital. Since 2022, more than **USD 4 million** have been allocated to these efforts; in 2025 alone, Action Against Hunger invested approximately **USD 220,704**.





## HOW THE HUMANITARIAN ARCHITECTURE HAS CHANGED

In the context of humanitarian readjustment, OCHA Colombia has warned of the loss of information capacity of the Local Coordination Teams (ELC), translating into a total accumulated decrease of at least 62.5% in information-management capacity at the territorial level. A strategy is therefore proposed oriented toward the decentralization of capacities, prioritizing the transfer of knowledge to local actors and encouraging the use of digital tools and process automation.

In line with this new direction, through **Action Against Hunger's Information Management Unit** we continue contributing to the development of context-analysis and territorial-monitoring tools, processing data collected by our field teams. We work in close collaboration with local actors and institutions to ensure information quality and local leadership. In this way, decision-making processes are strengthened and resources are secured to address urgent needs.

From the MIRE+ consortium, we support and strengthen local monitoring of the situation and response through the generation of alerts and the linkage of Mire View+ with other Local Rapid Response Mechanisms, in addition to an agreement with UARIV—the Unit for the Attention and Reparation of Victims.



## COLOMBIA HIGHLIGHTS

The signing of a **2025–2026 strategic cooperation agreement with the National Secretariat of Social Pastoral**, which for 2025 included the development of a training itinerary for its local teams with the aim of strengthening emergency-response capacity. The training has reached 66 participants from 10 departments and ecclesiastical communities. Key contents included: emergency response, emergency management cycle, monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning in humanitarian contexts.



We also want to highlight our **partnership with the company Veolia**, through which we have worked in informal settlements and educational institutions in the department of Norte de Santander, supporting organizational and community strengthening in solid-waste management, benefiting 500 people.

**In information and knowledge management**, we consolidated our capacity to generate valuable information through a strategic and operational agreement with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the development of the **Joint Food Security Assessment**, which makes it possible to update the analysis of the country's level of food security, guide humanitarian planning for 2026, and provide government bodies with a useful tool for targeting humanitarian-assistance and food-security programs. This assessment was carried out in 15 prioritized departments and was based on in-person surveys of more than **6,000 households** in urban and rural areas. The results of this survey will be jointly disseminated during 2026.



# COLOMBIA RESPONSE IN 2025



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



- 6,953** People trained in water, sanitation and hygiene
- 27,522** People receiving non-food items
- 23,180** People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated in communities by Action Against Hunger
- 301** People reached with water delivery
- 10,837** People using basic safely managed sanitation services in the community, including a handwashing facility with soap and water, implemented or rehabilitated
- 592** People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated in health facilities by Action Against Hunger

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



- 12,244** People receiving food assistance
- 5,222** People receiving Food Security and Livelihood training
- 10,609** People receiving cash transfer
- 354** People receiving agropastoral support
- 532** People receiving cash grants (seed capital, savings and credit groups)

## DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT



- 3,760** People receiving non-food items

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION



- 549** Relevant health stakeholders trained
- 8,674** People with access to primary care, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services
- 465** People with access to the Supplementary Feeding Program
- 59** People with access to the Therapeutic Feeding Program
- 845** People from at-risk or vulnerable groups receiving care focused on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
- 7,118** People screened for malnutrition
- 452** People receiving non-food items
- 7,961** People receiving behavioral change interventions to improve nutrition practices
- 1,557** People receiving behavior change interventions to improve health practices
- 2,978** People receiving nutritional supplement

## GENDER AND PROTECTION



- 3,136** People receiving gender-based violence (GBV) training
- 25** People who are referred to specialized GBV services
- 494** People who receive kits related to Gender Based Violence (GBV)

## SOCIAL PROTECTION



- 2,239** Refugees and migrants facilitated access to social protection programs in host country

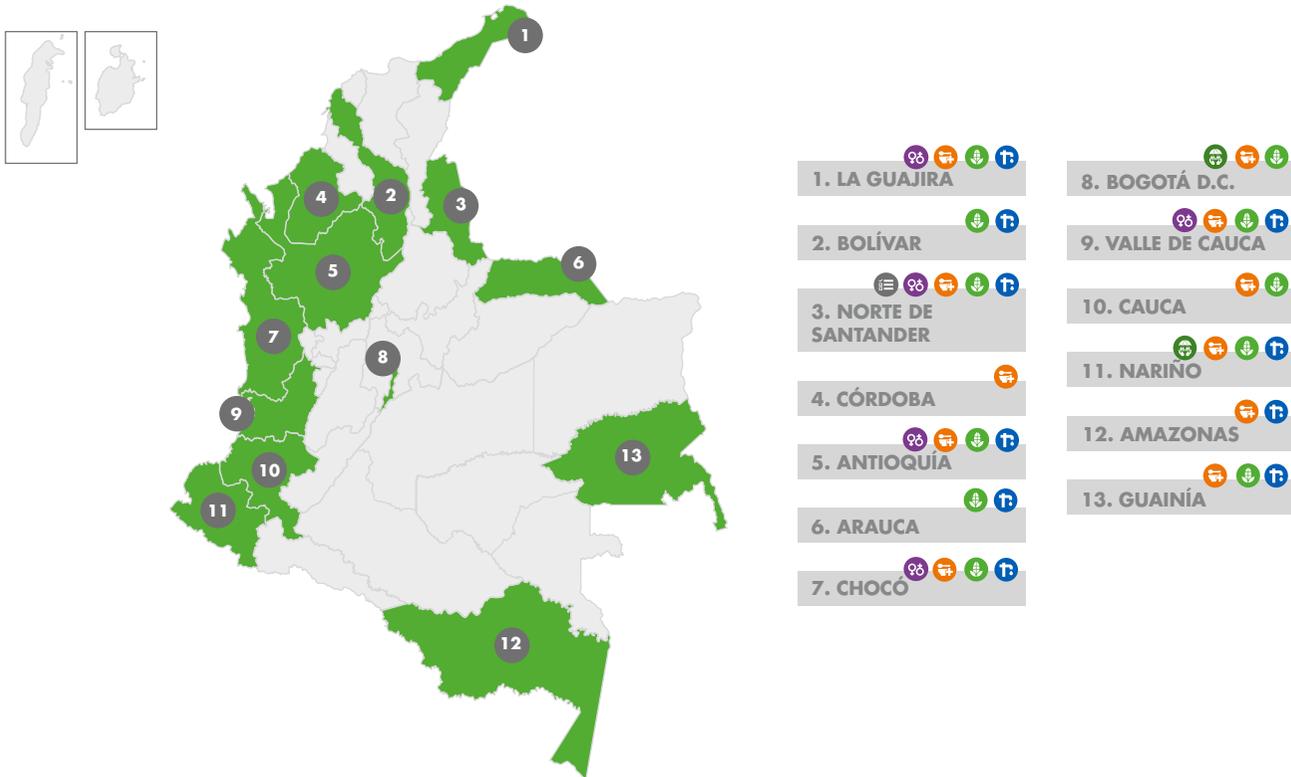


# COLOMBIA

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE IN 2025



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**54.8%**  
WOMEN

**45.2%**  
MEN

**12.6%** ARE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

**€ 1,455,656.21**  
CASH DELIVERED

ACTIONS IN **13** DEPARTMENTS

**33** PROJECTS DEVELOPED

**185** PROFESSIONALS

**851** PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

**24,417** PEOPLE TRAINED AND SENSITIZED

**3** HEALTH CENTERS SUPPORTED WITH ADVICE, SUPPLIES AND/OR REHABILITATIONS



# PERU

In the first months of 2025, we faced a significant funding cut for humanitarian activities directed at migrants and host populations in Metropolitan Lima, which affected their access to health, nutrition, and protection. In the first weeks of the year, we had already been able to assist about 1,581 people, which indicates the level of needs that existed.



Based on this, we concentrated our efforts in Amazonian and high-Andean departments on **Disaster Risk Management (DRM)** and territorial development.

Through the **Indigenous Rapid Response project (ECHO)** and collaborations with **UNICEF and WFP**, we have developed multisectoral actions in the Amazon region, directly reaching 22,173 people in the departments of **Amazonas, Loreto,**

**and San Martín.** These interventions aimed to improve preparedness, response, and assistance in emergencies caused by droughts, floods, and oil spills.

In these regions, we also strengthened the response capacity of Indigenous communities, territorial governments, and institutions. Through specialized training in **disaster risk management, we reached 2,862 people** who are now taking on tasks and responsibilities related to capacity transfer and replication of the training within their areas of influence.

Support was also provided for the development of emergency plans, the preparation and equipping of **community brigades, and the implementation of early warning systems.** Inter-institutional coordination for emergency response and the implementation of multi-hazard drills were also promoted, as well as the design of resilient livelihood responses and the installation of satellite communication centers in isolated and hard-to-reach communities.

Currently, close collaboration is maintained with the Awajún Autonomous Territorial Government (GTAA), with whom the Health Plan and the Gender Plan have been developed, in addition to various advocacy actions before national authorities aimed at ensuring compliance with commitments for restoration and support to communities affected by **oil spills.**

Separately, in the **department of Ayacucho,** with support from the Government of the Province of Navarre (Spain), we strengthened the capacities and participation of community health agents, analyzed water access in high-Andean areas,

and empowered Quechua feminist women’s groups to improve their advocacy with municipal governments, among other topics—allowing us to reach **466 people.**

In **Cusco and Amazonas,** with support from La Caixa, we worked to improve the value chains of cheese, tourism, plantain flour, and honey, among others—both at the organizational level and for integration into more competitive markets. A total of **472 women producers** and their families participated, while we launched a new microcredit program that will involve about 730 people (producers, their families, and collaborators). This new program, implemented with La Caixa, is carried out in collaboration with the **Los Andes Cooperative,** based in Cusco. The loans were designed as a complement for weaker producers, and particularly for **women’s and youth enterprises,** to consolidate and modernize their value chains—implementing circular-economy processes through energy savings, waste reduction, and reuse of scarce local resources, particularly water in rural highland areas.





## HOW THE HUMANITARIAN ARCHITECTURE HAS CHANGED

The National Humanitarian Network (RHN), initially led by OCHA and INDECI, was greatly weakened in 2025, partly due to OCHA's exit from the country and the sharp reduction in humanitarian funding; there was also a lack of clear organization and uncertainty about roles among some members. As a result, there were no cluster meetings during the year, and the plenary met only once at year's end as part of a reactivation initiative led by the Resident Coordinator. Local-level coordination and participation were likewise greatly weakened by the cessation or drastic reduction of activities by NGOs and UN agencies. Currently, the RHN is led and convened by the Resident Coordinator and the Head of INDECI.

For our part, we participated in the reactivation of the Peruvian Forum of Humanitarian NGOs, made up of 10 organizations. We are also part of the Working Group for Migrants and Refugees (GTRM) and the Steering Committee of the Coalition for the Defense of the Rights of Refugees, Migrants and Displaced Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC-RMD).



## PERU HIGHLIGHTS

During 2025, we highlight our integration and participation in **PERUSAN**, a coordination space between national and international organizations where Food Security in Peru is addressed and joint, synergistic strategies and initiatives are discussed. In this space, we contributed our experience implementing gardens resilient to extreme cold in high-Andean areas, the importance of a gender-transformative approach to prevent violence and achieve women's participation in garden management, among other strategies.



During the implementation of the **Indigenous Rapid Response** project in the Peruvian Amazon, and in partnership with WWF, we developed an app for community monitoring of territorial threats, using icons with Indigenous cultural relevance that are easily interpretable even for non-literate people. The data collected are communicated in real time to the databases of the Awajún Autonomous Territorial Government (GTAA), thanks to the communication systems installed by the project in remote areas. In a later stage, these data will enable the creation of predictive maps of the evolution of threats such as droughts, wildfires, or the spread of a contamination plume in an oil spill, among others. This resource will enable timely early-warning management for response or to improve territorial management and the protection of threatened natural areas.

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# PERU RESPONSE IN 2025



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



- 1,715** People trained in water, sanitation and hygiene
- 1,580** People receiving non-food items
- 3,970** People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated in communities by Action Against Hunger
- 1,164** People using basic safely managed sanitation services in the community, including a handwashing facility with soap and water, implemented or rehabilitated
- 5,116** People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated in health facilities by Action Against Hunger

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



- 1,226** People receiving food assistance
- 661** People receiving Food Security and Livelihood training
- 100** People receiving cash transfer
- 303** People receiving agropastoral support
- 209** People receiving other economic support activities (employment promotion and entrepreneurship)

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION



- 342** Relevant health stakeholders trained
- 4,686** People with access to primary care, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services
- 8** People with access to the Therapeutic Feeding Program
- 5,297** People receiving non-food items
- 831** People receiving behavioral change interventions to improve nutrition practices
- 836** People receiving behavior change interventions to improve health practices

## GENDER AND PROTECTION



- 1,824** People receiving gender-based violence (GBV) training

## DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT



- 2,862** People receiving DRM training
- 47** People receiving non-food items



# PERU

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE IN 2025



- 1. LORETO
- 2. AMAZONAS
- 3. SAN MARTÍN
- 4. LIMA
- 5. AYACUCHO
- 6. CUSCO

**55.2%** WOMEN

**44.8%** MEN

**10.9%** ARE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

**€ 5,060.00** CASH DELIVERED

ACTIONS IN **6** DEPARTMENTS

**6** PROJECTS DEVELOPED

**53** PROFESSIONALS

**864** PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

**8.261** PEOPLE TRAINED AND SENSITIZED

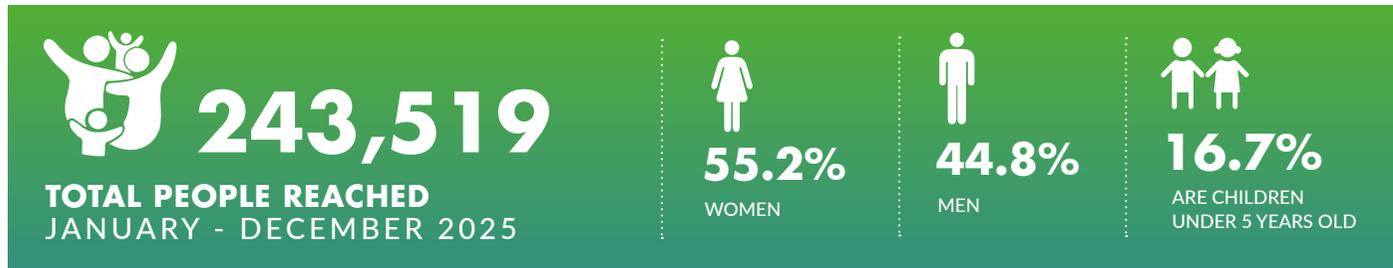
**23** HEALTH CENTERS SUPPORTED WITH ADVICE, SUPPLIES AND/OR REHABILITATIONS



# REGIONAL RESPONSE 2025



## PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR



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# PUBLICATIONS



## CENTRAL AMERICA

- [Second quarter: food security outlook](#)
- [Guatemala and Honduras: food security baseline report](#)
- [Third quarter: Central America: food security outlook](#)

FIND ALL PUBLICATIONS HERE 

[www.accioncontraelhambre.org.gt](http://www.accioncontraelhambre.org.gt)



## COLOMBIA

- [Learn about our emergency response in Colombia – Tierralta \(Córdoba\)](#)
- [Migration dynamics in the Darién region: north-south reverse flow](#)
- [Colombia: informal maritime migration routes](#)
- [Executive summary: SMART survey – Alto Baudó, Bagadó \(Chocó\), Puerto Carreño \(Vichada\), and Uribí \(La Guajira\)](#)
- [Protracted humanitarian crisis in Catatumbo: The importance of a nexus approach: crisis response and sustained action](#)

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## PERU

- [Instructions for implementing the sectorization strategy for health facilities in Vilcas Huamán, Ayacucho](#)
- [Awajún Autonomous Territorial Government emergency and/or disaster preparedness and response plan](#)
- [Social protection risks and food insecurity in Santa María de Nieva, Amazonas](#)
- [Oil spills in the Amazon region: impact on the health of Awajún communities](#)
- [Community emergency and disaster plan for the Nazareth community](#)

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# STRATEGIC ALLIES



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Alimentos



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PLEASE FIND HERE THE DETAILS OF OUR COVERAGE  
IN 2024 THROUGH OUR **INTERACTIVE DASHBOARD**



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