



Humanitarian Programming

A snapshot of our evidence from 2025



Through our global strategy All Girls Standing Strong, Plan International works in over 80 countries and focuses programming in six priority thematic areas, as well as responding to humanitarian emergencies. We stand with girls to tear down barriers, save lives and build a world where equality for girls leads to progress for all.

At the end of 2025, we reviewed the evidence available from projects and countries working in each thematic area – covering evaluations and results, key internal research and annual reporting metrics. We also scanned some of the external evidence, to situate our work in the global context. This short snapshot summarises some of the insights related to our work in emergencies this year and what we can learn from it.

A 17-year-old is fighting for justice and equality in La Paz, Bolivia.

©Plan International

For Plan International, our humanitarian programming centres on an integrated approach that meets urgent needs while tackling root causes through flexible models – across thematic areas – that are suited to emergency responses and long term crises. Core focus areas include:

- Rapid, responsive assistance for emerging needs when disasters or conflicts occur.
- Protecting children and helping them continue learning in conflict zones and hard-to-reach areas.
- Empowering displaced people – including refugees and those who are internally displaced – to lead recovery and rebuilding efforts.
- Climate-smart humanitarian action that builds resilience against future risks.

Learn more about our work [here](#).

Key insights:

Our programming and the global context

01 The global landscape in 2025 is defined by escalating conflict, climate-related disasters and persistent economic instability, leaving a record 300 million people in need of assistance.¹

With humanitarian funding failing to keep pace with skyrocketing needs, children and adolescents – especially girls and those from marginalised groups – are at highest risk.

02 It is within this complex context that Plan International's humanitarian programming is delivered, addressing both immediate needs and the drivers of vulnerability.

This year, our humanitarian programming operated at scale, reaching 13 million children and adults, including 3.2 million girls.

03 To help children learn during crises, we rebuilt and improved schools and supported children to access education that meets their needs.

This year, we repaired 60 schools and built 165 temporary classrooms across 15 countries, providing a safe education for over 329,000 children. We enrolled over 119,000 children in school and reached an additional 209,000 whose education had been disrupted, through alternative education programmes. A key success was bringing over 13,600 out-of-school children back into formal school.

04 In food-insecure contexts we delivered school feeding and nutrition programmes.

We reached over 375,000 children with school meals across countries like Burkina Faso, South Sudan and Sudan, to improve educational attainment and to reduce children's vulnerability to exploitation and hazardous labour.

05 When families face extreme poverty, they are often forced into desperate choices like child marriage or child labour.

Climate change exacerbates this, with some girls and families reporting child sexual exploitation such as exchanges of “bodies for food” to survive. Our work shows that providing cash assistance and job training mitigates this. For example, direct cash payments helped families across six countries afford the basics, reducing stress and keeping children in school.

1. OCHA. 2024. [Global Humanitarian Overview 2025](#).

06 **Climate disasters and conflict are destroying livelihoods and causing widespread hunger.**

This crisis hits women and girls hardest, often forcing them to skip meals, drop out of school, or be pushed into exploitative child marriages. To combat this, we helped over 20,000 young people into jobs, the majority of whom are young women. In addition, we focused on economic empowerment, especially for women and girls; for example, in Niger, 87 per cent of families receiving support reported not marrying their daughters during the programme, directly linking economic help to protecting girls.

07 **To effectively prevent child marriage during emergencies, we worked on multiple levels.**

For example: Empowering girls with skills and knowledge, supporting families economically to reduce the financial pressure to marry their daughters in response to the crisis dynamics, and engaging community and religious leaders to advocate against marrying girls early.

08 **Creating safe, dedicated spaces for children is vital during a crisis.**

These spaces provide safety, emotional support, and a connection to other essential services. This year, we set up 429 of these spaces across 13 countries, helping over 63,000 people. Their impact goes beyond a safe place to play. For example, in Moldova, they helped identify abuse and provided online schooling for Ukrainian refugee children.

A tribute to Fatima

Fatima Hassouna was a hugely talented Palestinian photographer and a youth advocate for Plan International who endured 18 months of living through the devastating conflict in Gaza.

On 16 April 2025, the twenty-four-year-old was killed by an Israeli airstrike, along with ten members of her family.

In the weeks before her death she created a photo diary – allowing us an insight into her world and sharing with us her thoughts and emotions. With the permission of her surviving family, we proudly acknowledge Fatima for her work – for her resilience and courage in ensuring that the people of Gaza are not forgotten. Fatima will not be forgotten.



“ Amidst brutal destruction and devastation, you stumble across this stall filled with colourful children’s toys, standing in stark contrast to the dull colours of devastation and death – a bold defiance of oppression. There will still be hope for a better future.”

– Fatima Hassouna

2025 figures at a glance

Our global reach footprint in humanitarian action²

13 million
children and adults
reached through our
humanitarian programming.

3.2 million
girls living in crisis
were provided support.



Examples of our results across humanitarian projects³

Ensuring children keep learning during emergencies

Across projects in 14 countries, our projects supported

392,140
children and young people,
including 179,933 girls, to progress to the next stage of their education, even in a crisis.

We provided alternative education programmes for
209,552
children and young people,
including 112,831 girls, in 15 countries, so that they could access education that meets their needs.⁴



Keeping children safe and thriving in school

375,000+
children

were reached through school feeding programmes, so that they had the right nutrition to learn and thrive during their education, even in crisis.



121,644
young children
accessed early learning programmes (including community playgroups) in their communities to support their learning and development before starting school.



Plan distributed school kits, textbooks and other teaching and learning materials to support

201,826
children and young people
in 22 countries in their learning.



We supported the rehabilitation of

170 classrooms and school blocks,
165 temporary learning spaces,
60 schools, and
23 preschools
to ensure they are safe and inclusive.



Food and nutrition support in emergencies



588,373 people,

including 533,864 children, were screened for malnutrition, through humanitarian projects in six countries.

336,105 people –

mostly children under five years old – were treated for moderate or severe acute malnutrition as part of humanitarian projects across nine countries.



Projects in 14 countries distributed food to

795,513 people and **10,612** households

including 406,102 women, girls and women-headed households.



Access to essential health services during crises



Plan worked in eight countries to ensure that

479,000+ children,

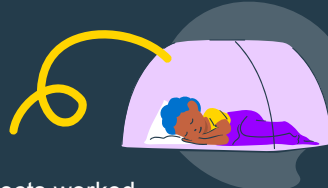
including 225,312 girls, had access to the vital health services that support them to survive and thrive.

Projects provided key health and nutrition support to



172,000+ pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls

to ensure that they had a healthy pregnancy and that their children received the best start in life.



Projects worked to prevent and respond to cases of malaria – particularly focusing on children and pregnant women – distributing over

1.5 million mosquito nets and other items

to help communities protect themselves against malaria.

89,068 children and adolescents

were able to access sexual and reproductive health care in 10 crisis-affected countries.



Across projects in 11 countries,

259,320 people,

including 107,662 women and girls, gained access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities, both of which are essential for community and child health and wellbeing.

Child protection in emergencies

Through humanitarian projects in 37 countries, we worked with

397,216 children, adolescents, youth and their families and communities

on reducing and responding to child protection risks.

18,379 people

including 16,968 children and adolescents (7,960 girls) received quality case management services through projects in 16 countries.

Supporting psychosocial wellbeing and mental health



135,792 people

(including 118,776 children) received **psychosocial or mental health support** to help them cope with crises.

Across projects in 13 countries, we established or strengthened

429 child or adolescent-friendly **safe spaces**

in humanitarian contexts.



Supporting livelihoods



332,000+ people,

including **180,729 women and girls, and 10,046 households**

received cash and/or voucher distributions across projects in 21 countries, to ensure that **young people, families and vulnerable households** could meet their survival needs.

Plan worked on projects in 23 countries to ensure that **young people access waged or self-employment.**

22,168 people,

including **10,706 girls and women**, received **vocational and/or entrepreneurship training** to support them to get a job or set up their own business.



34,520

people and households

received **agricultural inputs** (for example, seeds, livestock or farming equipment) to support their **livelihoods** through farming.

Advocacy for girls in crisis⁵

17 influencing successes

related to **girls in crisis**, including »

7 changes

related to **laws, policies, regulations, or guidelines** on **girls' rights**.



2. Based on annual reach reporting by country offices, July 2024 to June 2025.
3. Results are aggregated based on data reported by projects this year, including both those operating in development contexts and those responding to crises. They represent a sub-set of overall reach figures since they are specific to particular project activities and depend on individual project reporting cadence. Best efforts have been made to adjust for double counting during the aggregation through careful review and adjustment where projects have reported more than once during the year. For broader data related to our thematic work in all contexts, please refer to the other Evidence Snapshots from 2025.
4. Diverse types of alternative education were reported, including catch up classes, remedial classes, accelerated education and targeted out-of-school programmes.
5. Based on annual reporting against our [Global Advocacy Strategy](#), July 2024 to June 2025

What are some of the key issues?

Selected findings from research



Families living in a camp for internally displaced people in Burkina Faso.

©Plan International

Global crisis: Soaring needs for children, critical funding gaps

Global humanitarian needs – especially of children – have reached unprecedented levels. The number of people in need has skyrocketed to **305 million**,⁶ with the number of children in need nearly tripling in one year to **183.5 million** (an estimated **63 million of which are adolescents** aged 10-19).⁷ Forced displacement continues to rise, driven by conflict, with children now accounting for 40 per cent of all refugees.⁸

While global humanitarian needs hit record highs, funding has collapsed to its weakest level in a decade, with only 38 per cent of requirements met.^{9,10} This historic shortfall has forced a sector-wide reset, driven by cuts from bilateral government donors and amplified by long-standing calls for efficiency. The consequences are already severe: life-saving programmes are being cut, support for local partners is shrinking and the ability to meet urgent needs is being critically compromised.

6. UNOCHA. 2024. [Global Humanitarian Overview 2025](#)

7. UNICEF. [Global Annual Results Report 2024: Humanitarian action](#)

8. ACLED. [The Raleigh Report – December 2024 – Summary of 2024's global conflict trends and expectations for 2025](#)

9. UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Press Release, 20 February 2024.

10. UNOCHA. 2024. [Global Humanitarian Overview 2025](#)

Sectoral impacts at a glance



Education

234 million crisis-affected children need educational support, with 85 million entirely out of school. Girls, displaced children, and children with disabilities are the hardest hit.¹¹



Child protection

Funding cuts have directly suspended essential services for 1.1 million children, including case management and psychosocial support.¹²



Food security

319 million people face acute hunger. Of those affected, an estimated 160 million are children, facing the most severe consequences of food insecurity.¹⁴ Conflict remains the primary driver, with the World Food Programme facing a 40 per cent funding shortfall that jeopardises aid for 58 million people.¹⁵ For children and adolescents, especially girls, rising hunger translates directly into higher risks of child labour, child marriage and exploitation, as families adopt coping strategies to survive.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Chronic underfunding and attacks on infrastructure leave millions without clean water or sanitation, fuelling deadly cholera outbreaks in places like South Sudan, Sudan and Gaza. Globally, 2 billion people lack safe drinking water, 3.4 billion lack safely managed sanitation, and 2.2 billion lack basic handwashing facilities.¹³



Cash assistance

The use of cash and voucher assistance has declined, reducing a critical and dignified form of aid that is effective across a range of outcomes, including food access and reducing child protection risks. In 2024, global volumes of cash and voucher assistance fell to US \$6.6 billion, reducing its share of total international humanitarian assistance to under 20 per cent, the lowest since 2019.¹⁶



Sexual and reproductive health

System collapse in crises increases the risks of child marriage due to unintended pregnancy, and unsafe abortion for millions of women and girls.

11. ECW. 2025. [State of Education for Crisis Affected Children and Adolescents – Access and Learning outcomes – Global Estimates Update 2025](#)

12. The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. 2025. [Brief | Global Impact of Funding Cuts on Children and their Protection in Humanitarian Contexts](#)

13. [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025](#) – Water and Sanitation – Facts and Figures

14. World Food Programme. 2025. [WFP 2025 Global Outlook](#), mid-year update.

15. [World Food Programme. n.d. Crisis Caused by Funding Cuts](#)

16. ALNAP. 2025. [Global Humanitarian Assistance report 2025](#)



Insights from Plan's research in 2025

Crises, from conflict to climate change, are escalating threats to children. A consistent pattern emerges of heightened exposure to violence, exploitation and trafficking.

The gendered impact remains severe: girls face heightened risks of sexual exploitation and child marriage, while boys are more frequently recruited by armed groups or pushed into hazardous labour. These dangers are often intensified in overcrowded and under-protected temporary shelters. Survivors of violence are often deterred from reporting due to harmful gender norms and a lack of inclusive services, particularly where female staff or confidential channels are unavailable.

“With the increase in forced marriages and child marriages, I myself am traumatised, because if your parents do not have the means to provide for your family needs, they give you up very early for marriage, so I am affected.”

Young woman participant, 18 to 24 years old, Mali¹⁷

Emergencies also reinforce inequitable gender roles, pulling girls out of school to shoulder domestic responsibilities or enter child marriage. For example, a rapid Gender Assessment for Adolescents and Youth in the Bicol Region, Philippines found that girls were often withdrawn from class to queue for aid and care for siblings, leading to absenteeism and dropping out of school.

Climate change emerges as a compounding factor, driving food insecurity, displacement and economic hardship, which in turn increase risks of child marriage, sexual exploitation and violence.

“Climate change has led girls and women to exchange their bodies for food.”

Young woman participant, 18 to 24 years old, Nigeria¹⁸

This evidence highlights the urgent need for integrated child protection and food security programming that recognises food insecurity as a direct driver of sexual exploitation and child marriage. Responses that combine food support with case management and livelihood assistance are critical to protecting adolescent girls in climate-affected areas.

Crises disproportionately affect the most vulnerable, with gender, disability, and identity creating layered risks. Our research [Seeds of Change: Girls' Rights in the Era of Ecological Crisis](#) further explored how environmental degradation and climate-induced hazards disproportionately affect girls' health, mobility and dignity, harming menstrual hygiene, increasing exposure to pollutants, and causing mental distress.

17. Plan International West and Central Africa Hub. October 2024. [A Gathering Storm](#) – A study on the gendered impact of climate change on the rights of adolescent girls and young women in the Sahel.

18. Ibid, 17.



A Ukrainian mother and her child with disabilities faced many challenges after fleeing to Poland.
©Plan International

Despite these challenges, our research illuminates **pathways for resilience and adaptation and advocacy for climate-resilient infrastructure**, including in education planning. Girls in Uganda, Togo, and Benin are actively engaging in community climate action. As one mother in Uganda noted:

“ I think she was taught about reforestation, sanitation and hygiene, clearing stagnant water whereby they act as bleeding areas [sic] for mosquitos caused by heavy rainfall.”

Participant’s mother, Uganda¹⁹

Children with disabilities and minorities are often invisible in humanitarian responses, facing significant barriers to accessing services, while LGBTQIA+ children and young people face exclusion and violence, especially in migration. Transgender asylum seekers report inappropriate detention, denied medical care, and invasive questioning.

“ At the moment there is no consideration around safe spaces or specific allocated spaces for people with disability ... This becomes a bigger challenge when you are disabled and a female.”

Research participant, Pacific Islands²⁰

“ I am not a criminal. And there you have no freedom; you cannot go out. How can I feel safe in prison? (...) We sleep in groups with people who hate us.”

Refugee in detention, Poland²¹

With more than 473 million children – that’s around one in six globally – either living in conflict zones or forcibly displaced due to conflict and violence, the mental health and wellbeing of children, adolescents and young people are more negatively impacted than ever before. Children and adolescents exposed to poverty, violence and neglect, disease or humanitarian crises are at the highest risk of experiencing poor mental health. Prolonged exposure to distressing events can cause an ongoing stress response and have serious neurobiological impacts on children’s immediate and long-term health, development and wellbeing.²² Mental health remains chronically underfunded and humanitarian mental health and psychosocial support funding is limited and often short-term. Access to mental health and psychosocial support can also be hindered by cultural barriers.

“ When people go, they are afraid to talk about it, because they start pointing fingers. So, if they tell you, let’s go to psychology, you say, that’s for crazy people. Instead of making you calm down, they make you feel more fear. I want to, I feel alone, I feel bad, I need help from someone, but I don’t see anyone helping me ... and there are people who just want to talk to someone and that’s it.”

Male, 21 years old, Colombia²³

19. Plan International Global Hub. October 2024. [Real Choices. Real Lives: Climate Change and Girl’s Education Insights from Benin, Togo and Uganda.](#)

20. Plan International Australia. November 2024. [Pacific Girls in a Changing Climate.](#)

21. Plan International Germany and Plan International Poland. June 2025. [Crossing Double Borders](#) – LGBTQIA+ displacement to Poland: persecution, discrimination and challenges in accessing humanitarian assistance.

22. UNICEF. 2025. “Imagine A World” report

23. Plan International Global Hub. October 2024. [Still We Dream: Girls and Young People Living Through Conflict.](#)



A 76-year old from Burkina Faso shows her daughter and granddaughter the rough material she used to use for her periods.

©Plan International

Menstrual health and hygiene remains a critical, neglected need in crises. Girls lack sanitary products, water, and private facilities and information, leading to health risks. In [A Gathering Storm: A Study on the Gendered Impact of Climate Change on the Rights of Adolescent Girls and Young Women in the Sahel](#), as well as in [Still We Dream: Girls and Young People Living Through Conflict](#), participants describe how water scarcity and high costs force girls to use unsafe materials like rags or leaves, often without a way to wash them. As one girl explained, they are left with no choice but to use “old cloths” due to the lack of affordable products.

“If, as a girl, you cannot properly wash the cloth you use for your period, it creates other (health) problems.”

Adolescent Girl, 15 to 17 years old, Burkina Faso²⁴

Food insecurity has deeply gendered and child protection impacts. Plan International’s evidence shows that girls and women are often the first to eat less and last in the household, facing “food discrimination” and greater risk of hunger-related school dropout, child marriage, and child labour. Many girls take on added burdens such as food preparation, caregiving, or informal work to support family income. As one girl in Burkina Faso said, “*We have to suffer to eat and drink.*” In Mozambique, Plan’s Rapid Gender Analysis found that crop failures worsen these vulnerabilities, increasing dependence on aid and heightening malnutrition risks, especially among pregnant adolescents and young children.

24. Ibid, 17.

What have we learned?

Selected findings from evaluations

We reviewed 52 evaluations of Plan International's humanitarian programming this year, covering 29 countries in all of our five regions, across various challenging contexts.

From our evaluations this year, there was good evidence of getting out-of-school children back to learning during and after crises. In crisis-affected areas, damaged and overcrowded schools are a major barrier to education. **Plan International responded by rehabilitating classrooms, building new ones and providing essential education supplies and equipment.** This created safer, more dignified spaces that directly increased access to education. For example, in Burkina Faso, this approach was pivotal in bringing hundreds of out-of-school children back to education. Similarly, in Ukraine, upgrading learning centres and providing technology for distance education helped over 33,000 children, including those displaced, continue their learning without interruption. Plan has worked alongside teachers and school administrators to mainstream proactive inclusion by providing necessary training on the general methodology of teaching-learning, child protection concerns, sexual and gender-based violence and safeguarding.

In time of crisis, a lack of clean water, safe toilets, and menstrual hygiene products forces many girls to miss school or drop out entirely. **Our response integrated water, sanitation, and hygiene into education programmes, constructing gender-segregated latrines, rehabilitating water sources, and launching comprehensive menstrual health and hygiene initiatives.**



A girl receives her school kit during distribution in Sudan.

©Plan International

This had a direct and measurable impact. In South Sudan, the training of over 2,500 girls in reusable pad production and the distribution of menstrual kits were directly linked to a “contribution to high girls’ enrolment,” ensuring they can participate in education continuously and with dignity.

In settings of acute food insecurity, hunger can shut down education, as families prioritise work over school. **Plan International integrated school feeding programmes as a core strategy, setting up local kitchens to provide daily, nutritious meals.** This served as a powerful incentive for enrolment while supporting children’s ability to learn. In Sudan, this approach provided a compelling reason for conflict-affected families to send their children to school, directly reducing the number of out-of-school children. A community leader in Niger, where enrolments nearly doubled, confirmed: *“The canteen gives the children rations they can’t get at home.”*²⁵

25. Programme d'Appui à la Qualité de l'Éducation en Situation d'Urgence (PAQUES) qualitative report, Plan International Niger in consortium with World Vision Niger, World Food Program, June 2024.

During crises, families facing extreme poverty are often forced into extreme coping mechanisms like child labour or child marriage to survive. **Our response includes providing cash and voucher assistance and vocational training, empowering caregivers to meet their families' basic needs and fostering economic self-reliance.** This economic support has a direct protective effect. In Bangladesh and South Sudan, families used cash grants to start small businesses, reducing their reliance on harmful practices. In the Central African Republic, parents reported that vocational training for their daughters meant they could “*become autonomous*,” a profound shift that directly reduces long-term vulnerability for them and their children.

In emergencies, children lack safe places to simply be children, leaving them exposed to risks and without access to specialised help. **We establish child-friendly spaces that serve as both sanctuaries for psychosocial recovery and active hubs for identifying and referring children in need.** The evidence confirms their transformative role. In Myanmar, 95 per cent of children in displacement camps reported positive changes in their wellbeing after attending activities through child-friendly spaces. Through our work on youth economic empowerment in crisis settings, outcomes were strong for both skills development and tangible economic gains. Positive findings were evident across multiple countries, most commonly linked to **integrated programmes that combined vocational training, soft skills and start-up grants.** Results were also strong in terms of building the confidence and agency of young people. Progress was often linked to practical entrepreneurship training, which instilled a proactive mindset and hope for the future. In Mali, this shift was powerfully summarised by a participant who stated, “*They’re no longer waiting, they want to act.*”²⁶ The most significant enabler was a **holistic model that addressed both economic and personal empowerment**, directly linking increased income for women and girls to the reduction of harmful practices like child marriage. The main barriers relate to deep-seated socio-cultural norms and the difficulty of translating skills into viable market opportunities in fragile economies.

From our evaluations this year, there was good evidence that creating child-, adolescent- and youth-centred spaces and leadership pathways in humanitarian action is a transformative strategy, **fostering social cohesion in displacement settings and enabling young people to advocate effectively for their rights.**

For example, in Romania and Moldova, Ukrainian children and adolescents and host community members co-designed language classes and rehabilitated community centres, which became critical hubs for connection and protection. Specific results were also strong in terms of youth influencing policy and addressing systemic issues like gender-based violence. **Plan International invests in building the advocacy skills of youth and creating structured platforms that connect them to formal governance and policy processes.**



26. Ensemble pour un avenir meilleur- Renforcer la résilience et la cohésion sociale des communautés et des structures dans le Sahel central, Final evaluation report, Plan International Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, May 2025.

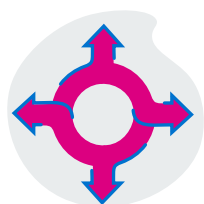
Where we need to keep going deeper ...

The evidence available this year has informed insights which are relevant for Plan International but also the wider sector, in terms of how investment is targeted and how programmes are designed, to achieve gains in humanitarian settings:



Building a layered system for mental health.

The impact of crises on psychosocial wellbeing and mental health calls for a comprehensive approach to mental health. It's important to move beyond initial psychosocial support to establish a multi-tiered system. This includes creating age- and gender-specific safe spaces, training staff in trauma-informed care, equipping community members with basic psychosocial support skills and ensuring referral pathways to specialised services. This builds a stronger, localised network of support that can identify and respond to needs more effectively.



Embracing adaptive management for volatile contexts.

In an unpredictable world, our programmes must be as agile as the crises they address. This requires flexible management systems that can rapidly adapt to sudden shocks, whether by shifting geographic focus, rethinking activities or adjusting participant targets. Achieving this hinges on flexible funding models that allow for the reallocation of resources, a critical point for dialogue with donors committed to effective humanitarian action.



A focus on inclusion should be non-negotiable.

In crisis, marginalised groups are often pushed further to the edges. Inclusion is not a technical box to tick, but a core practice of ensuring every individual, regardless of ability, gender identity, or displacement status, feels seen, safe, and supported. This demands proactively co-designing our programmes with those most at risk.



Embedding child and adolescent participation and leadership in humanitarian action for lasting change.

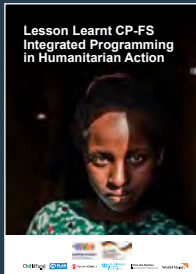
This requires a fundamental shift from temporary consultations to building dedicated, sustainable platforms for involving young people. It involves making a strategic commitment to fund and support long-term structures like youth committees and peacebuilding forums. We need to ensure that children, adolescents and young people are not just participants but leading partners in shaping humanitarian action and driving systemic change.



Commitment to community engagement as a core driver of sustained change.

This involves embedding community liaison at the heart of our programmes from the very outset, not as an afterthought. It requires implementing robust, continuous dialogue using diverse communication channels to manage expectations, ensure transparency, and build trust.

Read more



[Lessons Learned Child Protection–Food Security Programming in Humanitarian Action](#)

Captures lessons learned from integrating Child Protection and Food Security programming in humanitarian settings. It is intended as a practical guide and learning tool for practitioners, policymakers, and other stakeholders working to bridge these two sectors.



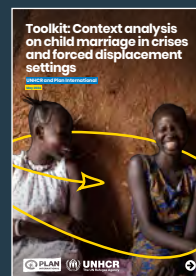
[Theory of Change to prevent and respond to child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings](#)

Developed by Plan International and Save the Children in collaboration, this is a programming resource to support the scale up of actions to tackle child marriage across humanitarian responses.



[Toolbox: Integrated Child Protection and Food Security Programming in Humanitarian Action](#)

Led by Plan International with funding from USAID and the German Federal Foreign Office, this is a collection of tools to support humanitarian actors when designing and implementing integrated child protection and food security programmes in humanitarian settings.



[Context Analyses on Child Marriage in Crises and Forced Displacement Settings](#)

Part of a collaboration between Plan International and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, this toolkit provides guidance and practical tools to help plan, collect and analyse data about child marriage in crises and forced displacement settings, together with adolescent girls and their communities.



[Education in Emergencies Capacity Statement](#)

Read more about our Plan International's approach to education in emergencies.



[Study on the Impact of Cash on Child Protection](#)

The “*Joining Forces for Child Protection in Emergencies*” consortium commissioned this study (led by Plan International Germany) to evaluate the first phase of its implementation, specifically the impact of cash on various child protection risks.



Until we are all equal

About Plan International

Plan International is an independent development and humanitarian organization that advances children's rights and equality for girls. We believe in the power and potential of every child but know this is often suppressed by poverty, violence, exclusion, and discrimination. And it is girls who are most affected.

Working together with children, young people, supporters, and partners, we strive for a just world, tackling the root causes of the challenges girls and vulnerable children face. We support children's rights from birth until they reach adulthood and we enable children to prepare for and respond to crisis and adversity. We drive changes in practice and policy at local, national, and global levels using our reach, experience and knowledge. For over 85 years, we have rallied other determined optimists to transform the lives of all children in more than 80 countries.

We won't stop until we are all equal.

Plan International

International Headquarters
Dukes Court, Duke Street, Woking,
Surrey GU21 5BH, United Kingdom

T +44 (0) 1483 755155

F +44 (0) 1483 756505

E info@plan-international.org

plan-international.org

facebook.com/planinternational

twitter.com/planglobal

instagram.com/planinternational

linkedin.com/company/plan-international

youtube.com/user/planinternationaltv

Published in 2025. Text ©Plan International

Design: Out of the Blue Creative Communication Solutions
– www.outoftheblue.co.za

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we would like to acknowledge all the children, young people, communities and other participants from the evaluation and research studies reviewed this year. We are grateful for their time and insights.

We also recognise the work of teams across Plan International who implement, or support, our programming, influencing and research work across a diverse range of contexts and who have contributed to the various reports that underpin this synthesis.

This evidence snapshot was led by Yunus Asfari, with review and contributions from Aisling Corr, Lotte Claessens, Clare Lofthouse, Nqobile Ncube, Emma Newbatt, Silvia Oñate, Anita Queirazza, Hayelegebreal Seyoum and Emilia Sorrentino. Additional inputs to the underpinning analysis were provided by Teodor Balint and Sophie Gulliver.

We are grateful for the feedback provided by members of the Reference Group and beyond, including Andrew Baker, Rudy Broers, Amevi Djadou, Jacqueline Gallinetti, Kirsi Mettala, Danny Plunkett, Damien Queally and Matthew Riley. We also thank the country offices cited for providing final validation of information.

The analysis underpinning the full suite of 2025 evidence snapshots was led by the Plan International Global Monitoring and Evaluation and Research Teams, with inputs and collaboration from colleagues in the Programmes, Humanitarian and Policy and Advocacy Teams.

Note: Images used throughout this report are not of research participants. Consent was received for the use of all images.

Front cover image: Two friends in the IDP camp where they live in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

© Plan International