

ANNUAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REPORT



ACTION AGAINST HUNGER SPAIN 2025



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, Action Against Hunger Spain calculated its carbon footprint using the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator (HCC+) methodology, developed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and aligned with the GHG Protocol. The inventory includes the direct and indirect emissions associated with the organisation's activities in Spain and across its international missions.

Key results

- Total carbon footprint: 56,292.30 tCO₂e
- Scope 1: 7,518.39 tCO₂e (13.4%)
- Scope 2: 444.21 tCO₂e (0.8%)
- Scope 3: 48,329.70 tCO₂e (85.9%)

Scope 3 continues to account for the largest share of the organisation's emissions, with Purchased Goods and Services representing the main source of emissions at 46,365.15 tCO₂e, equivalent to 95.9% of Scope 3 emissions.

Evolution compared with 2023

The organisation's total carbon footprint decreased from 64,327 tCO₂e in 2023 to 56,292 tCO₂e in 2025, representing an approximate reduction of 12.5%. The comparative analysis shows that this reduction reflects both methodological changes introduced in the calculation process between the two reporting years and actual emission reductions resulting from operational changes, providing a more accurate interpretation of the observed trend.

Key conclusions

- The majority of the organisation's carbon footprint continues to be concentrated in Scope 3, which is closely linked to the procurement of goods and services required for the implementation of humanitarian programmes.
- Within Scope 1, fugitive emissions resulting from the use of refrigerant gases are the main source of direct emissions.
- Differences between missions are mainly related to the scale of activities, the budget managed and the specific operational characteristics of each context.
- The 2025 inventory provides a more robust basis for monitoring the organisation's carbon footprint and defining future emission reduction measures.
- The comparative analysis between 2023 and 2025 makes it possible to distinguish the impact associated with methodological changes from that resulting from actual emission reductions, improving the interpretation of the evolution of the organisation's carbon footprint.

1. INTRODUCTION

The carbon footprint is a tool used to quantify the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with an organisation, activity or product. Calculating the carbon footprint helps identify the main sources of emissions, understand their impact on climate change and define measures aimed at reducing them.

This report presents the results of Action Against Hunger's carbon footprint calculation for the 2025 reporting year. In 2025, Action Against Hunger's total greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 56,292.30 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e). As in previous reporting years, the majority of emissions are concentrated in Scope 3 categories, particularly those related to the procurement of goods and services, transport and travel associated with humanitarian operations carried out in the different countries of intervention.

This report not only presents the results for 2025, but also includes a comparative analysis with the results obtained in 2023. However, this comparison should be interpreted taking into account the methodological changes introduced in the data collection and processing procedures, as well as certain updates to the emission factors incorporated into the calculation tool. These changes provide a more robust and representative estimate of the emissions associated with our activities, although they partially limit direct comparability between the two reporting years.

The 2025 exercise also represents an important step towards consolidating Action Against Hunger's carbon footprint monitoring system. Data collection processes have been strengthened, the level of data disaggregation has been increased, and the coverage of several emission categories has been improved, laying the foundations for more systematic monitoring and a more accurate assessment of the reduction measures implemented in the coming years.

Measuring the carbon footprint is a key tool for advancing the commitments established in Action Against Hunger's Environmental Policy, particularly those related to identifying, monitoring and reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. This report also seeks to strengthen the organisation's transparency regarding its environmental impact and to raise awareness among teams, partners and other stakeholders of the need to integrate climate considerations into humanitarian action.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 CALCULATION TOOL AND METHODOLOGY

Calculating the carbon footprint involves a detailed analysis of all sources of greenhouse gas emissions related to our operations and activities. This includes both direct emissions (for example, the use of fossil fuels in vehicles and generators) and indirect emissions (for example, electricity consumption, indirect emissions resulting from the production and transport of goods and services used by the organisation, or employee travel).

The tool used to calculate Action Against Hunger's greenhouse gas emissions is the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator (HCC+), developed by the ICRC under the auspices of the Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance¹, and in response to the adoption of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations² by more than 330 organisations, including Action Against Hunger Spain³.

The development of the tool was based on consultations with more than 100 humanitarian organisations, experts and ECHO throughout 2021. These consultations helped define a methodology for estimating an organisation's greenhouse gas emissions that is specific to the humanitarian sector while following an international standard. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol⁴), developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI), is an international methodology and is currently the most widely used international framework for quantifying and managing greenhouse gas emissions.

To ensure that the information reported is accurate and credible, and that it provides a realistic accounting of GHG emissions, the Protocol and its methodology are based on the following principles:

- Transparency: Information must be understandable, objective and justified.
- Completeness: All relevant sources of GHG emissions must be accounted for.
- Relevance: All material information must be relevant to internal and external stakeholders.
- Consistency: Data must be comparable over time.
- Accuracy: Data must be sufficiently accurate to enable decision-making with reduced uncertainty.

The main objective of a GHG assessment is to provide an overall view of an activity using an indicator that is not economic (euros), but climate-related (greenhouse gas emissions

¹ This alliance was launched in September 2020 and aims to integrate the three pillars of sustainability — environmental (planet), social (people) and economic (performance) — into supply chain activities. It is led by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement through the ICRC in Geneva.

² <https://www.climate-charter.org/>

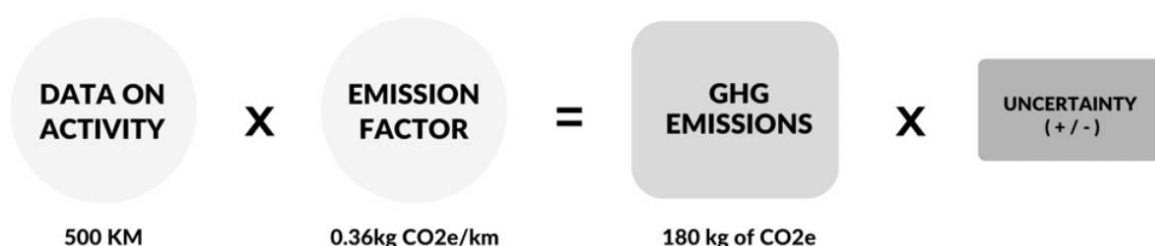
³ Action Against Hunger signed the Charter on 18 January 2022.

⁴ Greenhouse Gas Protocol. *A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*. WBCSD/WRI. 2004. Revised Edition.

expressed in tonnes of CO₂). Greenhouse gases and their impacts are defined in the Kyoto Protocol (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃)⁵.

Carbon footprint calculation

To calculate Action Against Hunger's GHG emissions, we collect activity data (euros, kilometres travelled, litres of fuel consumed, etc.) and multiply them by an emission factor⁶ to calculate their equivalent in terms of the amount of CO₂ emitted⁷. Activity data must be reliable, verifiable, scalable and repeatable over time to ensure robust measurement and reporting. Since different gases have different global warming potentials (GWP), they are converted into CO₂ equivalents to facilitate emissions calculations.



The tool provides the emission factors (amount of GHG emissions per identified unit) required to perform the GHG emissions calculations.

Depending on the emission source, information was collected using data already recorded, such as vehicle fuel consumption, paper consumption, electricity consumption and employee business travel managed by headquarters. For the remaining information, specific data collection forms and surveys were developed and completed by various employees across the organisation, and financial data were also used.

The carbon footprint calculated is as comprehensive as possible. However, as not all data are available, priority has been given to the most significant emission sources across Action Against Hunger. We continue to improve our data collection for carbon footprint monitoring, and some of these sources may be measured in future years.

Data collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- Surveys and manual data collection forms
- Financial system
- Human resources system

⁵ Carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

⁶ Emission factors are developed by measuring the life-cycle emissions of products or services, i.e. the emissions required for their production, operation and disposal.

⁷ GHG emissions are always expressed in kilograms or tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e).

- Travel agency

Overall, data collection methods have improved since the baseline report was prepared, although there is still room for improvement. We remain committed to refining and improving both the types of data collected and the methods used to collect them.

2.2 EVOLUTION OF DATA COLLECTION

With the aim of improving the quality, traceability and level of detail of the information used to calculate the carbon footprint, the data collection structure used in the HCC+ tool was revised for the 2025 reporting year.

While in 2023 information was collected mainly at mission or country level, in 2025 a more decentralised approach was adopted, based on Action Against Hunger's different operational bases. Each base was therefore configured as an independent entity within the tool and subsequently grouped under a "super-entity" corresponding to each mission.

As a result, the number of entities included in the calculation increased from 21 in 2023 to 75 in 2025.

This change does not affect the overall consolidated carbon footprint result, but it allows emission sources to be identified more accurately, facilitates the validation of reported information and lays the foundations for more precise monitoring of emission reduction measures in the coming years.

In addition, during the 2025 reporting year, data collection and validation processes were strengthened for relevant categories such as Business Travel, Employee Commuting and Capital Goods, contributing to improving the representativeness and robustness of the results obtained.

3. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

As specified in the methodology, organisational and operational boundaries were established to define the emissions to be accounted for by Action Against Hunger.

3.1 ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARY

To define the organisational boundary of the carbon footprint, Action Against Hunger applies the operational control approach established by the GHG Protocol. Under this approach, the organisation accounts for the greenhouse gas emissions from operations over which it has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies.

The organisational boundary therefore includes Action Against Hunger's activities in Spain, as well as those carried out in the countries managed by the Madrid headquarters.

Table 1. Organisational boundary

HEADQUARTERS	Headquarters office located on Calle Aravaca, Madrid.
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Regional/delegation offices (11)	Asturias, Castilla-La Mancha, Catalonia, Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Navarre, Seville and Valencia.
Country offices (16)	South Caucasus, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Philippines, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, ROWCA and Venezuela.
Employees	1,997
Budget	€ 148,136,958

3.2 OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY

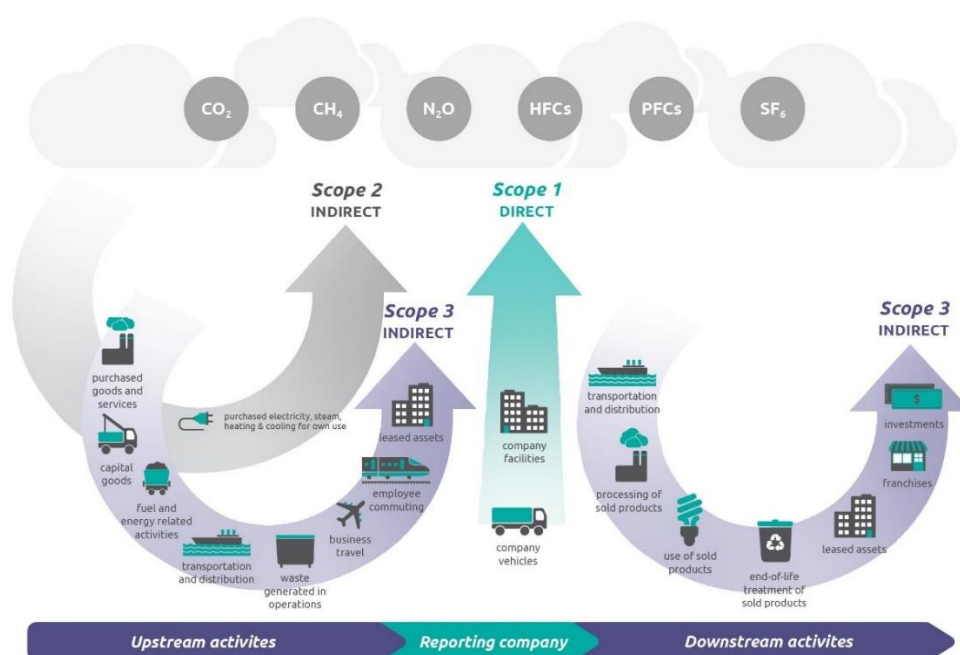
The operational boundary identifies the emission sources included in the carbon footprint and classifies them according to the three scopes established by the GHG Protocol:

Scope 1 - Direct GHG emissions: Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation. These include emissions from fossil fuel consumption in vehicles and generators, as well as fugitive emissions resulting from refrigerant gas leaks.

Scope 2 - Indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity: Indirect emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased and consumed by the organisation.

Scope 3 - Other indirect GHG emissions: All other indirect emissions resulting from the organisation's activities but generated by sources that are not owned or controlled by Action Against Hunger. These include employee commuting, business travel, third-party distribution and logistics activities, and emissions associated with purchased products and services throughout the value chain.

Image 1. Scopes according to the GHG Protocol



4. CALCULATION OF ACTION AGAINST HUNGER'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

In 2025, Action Against Hunger's total greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 56,292.30 tCO₂e.

The distribution of emissions across the different scopes shows that Scope 3 accounts for the largest share of the organisation's carbon footprint, representing 85.9% of total emissions. These are indirect emissions associated mainly with the purchase of goods and services, travel, logistics and other activities throughout the organisation's value chain.

Scope 1 emissions represent 13.4% of the total and correspond to direct emissions generated by sources owned or controlled by the organisation, mainly fossil fuel consumption by the vehicle fleet and generators, as well as fugitive emissions associated with refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

Finally, Scope 2 represents 0.8% of total emissions and corresponds to indirect emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased and consumed by the organisation.

This distribution shows that Action Against Hunger's carbon footprint is mainly concentrated in indirect emissions associated with the supply chain and the implementation of humanitarian operations, a pattern commonly observed in the humanitarian sector.

Figure 1. Carbon footprint by scope

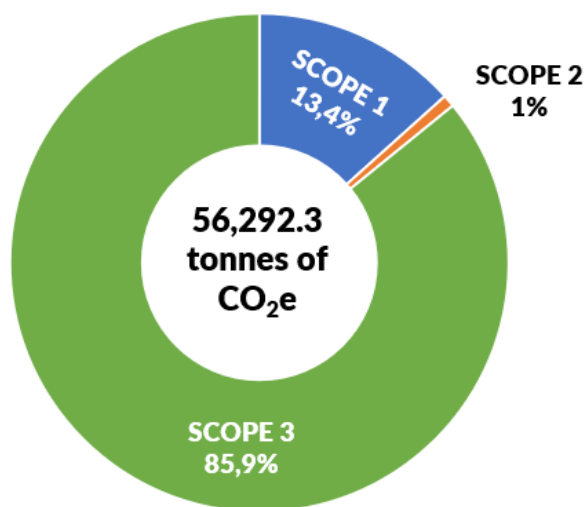
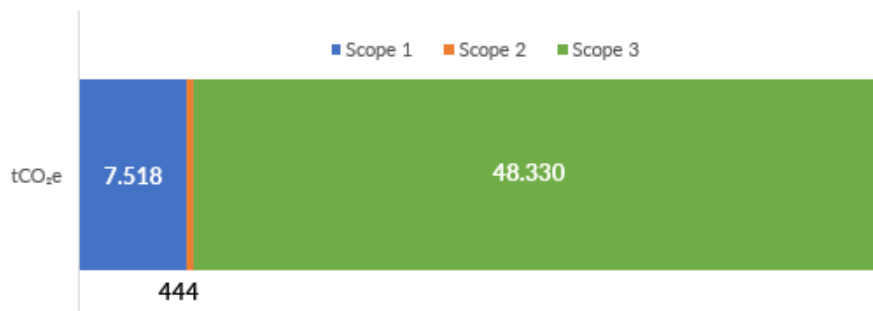


Figure 2. AAH's emissions by scope (tCO₂e)



4.1 SCOPE 1. DIRECT EMISSIONS

This section covers the direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sources owned by Action Against Hunger or under its operational control. These emissions include fossil fuel consumption in the organisation's facilities and vehicles, as well as fugitive emissions resulting from refrigerant gas leaks.

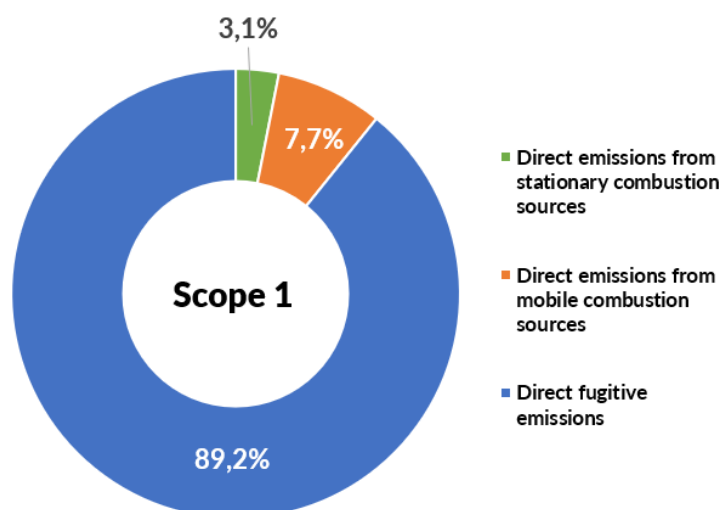
In 2025, Scope 1 emissions are distributed as follows:

1. Stationary emissions resulting from fossil fuel consumption in generators, boilers and other stationary sources: 231.23 tCO₂e, representing 3.1% of Scope 1 emissions.
2. Mobile emissions resulting from fossil fuel consumption by the organisation's vehicle fleet: 581.50 tCO₂e, representing 7.7% of Scope 1 emissions.
3. Fugitive emissions resulting from refrigerant gas refills and leaks from air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment: 6,705.66 tCO₂e, representing 89.2% of Scope 1 emissions.

Total Scope 1 emissions amount to 7,518.39 tCO₂e, representing 13.4% of the organisation's total emissions.

Unlike in previous reporting years, in 2025 the majority of Scope 1 emissions (89.2%) correspond to fugitive emissions, mainly associated with refrigerant gas leaks from air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment used across the different operational bases. Emissions resulting from fossil fuel consumption in facilities and vehicles together account for the remaining 10.8% of Scope 1 emissions.

Figure 3. Total Scope 1 emissions



4.2 SCOPE 2. INDIRECT EMISSIONS FROM ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

Scope 2 includes indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased and consumed by Action Against Hunger. These emissions are generated at the facilities where electricity is produced, but are attributed to the

organisation as a result of its electricity consumption in offices, accommodation and other facilities.

The level of emissions associated with electricity consumption depends largely on the electricity mix of each country, and therefore varies according to the sources used to generate electricity in each location.

In 2025, Scope 2 emissions were distributed as follows:

1. Headquarters and regional/delegation offices in Spain: since 2023, Action Against Hunger has had electricity supply contracts with certified renewable energy, meaning that the associated Scope 2 emissions remain at zero.
2. International missions: electricity consumption in the different operational structures generated 444.21 tCO₂e, representing 100% of Scope 2 emissions.

Total Scope 2 emissions therefore amount to 444.21 tCO₂e, representing 0.8% of the organisation's total carbon footprint.

All Scope 2 emissions in 2025 are therefore associated with electricity consumption in operational structures in the field, while electricity consumption at headquarters and the regional/delegation offices in Spain does not generate associated emissions due to the use of certified renewable electricity.

4.3 SCOPE 3. OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS

Scope 3 includes all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with Action Against Hunger's activities that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. These emissions occur throughout the organisation's value chain and include, among others, emissions associated with the purchase of goods and services, capital goods, employee commuting, business travel and waste management.

The main categories and subcategories included in the calculation are as follows:

Table 2. Categories and subcategories included in Scope 3

Category	Subcategory	Type of information	Description
Goods and services	Purchased services	Purchased services	Intellectual services, security, cleaning, maintenance, etc. (euros)
	Humanitarian products	Purchase of products distributed	All products purchased for distribution to beneficiaries, including food, medical products, clothing and other items (tonnes, units, litres, € excluding taxes)
	Purchased goods	Purchase of consumables and packaging	Office consumables, small furniture, paper and printing, cardboard packaging, plastic, etc. (tonnes, kg, €)

	Cash transfers	External cash transfers through the banking system	All cash transfers (conditional or unconditional) made to another organisation (euros, excluding taxes)
	Financial support	External financial transfers to the organisation's partners (local and international)	All financial transfers made to another non-profit organisation, including humanitarian organisations, national organisations and authorities (euros, excluding taxes)
	In-kind Donations	Donations distributed	In-kind donations to a non-profit organisation (units / euros, excluding taxes)
Travel	Business travel	Employee transport for organisation-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or managed by the organisation)	Distances travelled by mode of transport (train, plane, private car, public transport)
	Employee commuting	Employee transport between home and the workplace (in vehicles not owned by Action Against Hunger)	Average distance and primary mode of transport + number of working days
Capital goods	Durable equipment (assets)	Computers	Number and weight of units (kg or tonnes, or €)
		Vehicles	Type (small car or utility vehicle), number of units and average period of use

In 2025, total Scope 3 emissions amounted to 48,329.70 tCO₂e, representing 85.9% of Action Against Hunger's total carbon footprint.

Within Scope 3, Purchased Goods and Services is by far the largest source of emissions, amounting to 46,365.15 tCO₂e, equivalent to 95.9% of total Scope 3 emissions.

The remaining Scope 3 emissions are distributed among other categories, including Business Travel, with 1,148.42 tCO₂e (2.4%); fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2, with 339.50 tCO₂e (0.7%); Capital Goods, with 254.39 tCO₂e (0.5%); and Employee Commuting, with 215.39 tCO₂e (0.4%). Emissions associated with waste represent less than 0.1% of Scope 3 emissions.

These results show that the organisation's climate impact is closely linked to the implementation of humanitarian programmes and, in particular, to the procurement of the goods and services required to carry out these activities. Consequently, working with suppliers and integrating environmental considerations into procurement and supply chain processes represent key areas for reducing the organisation's carbon footprint.

Figure 4. Breakdown of the subcategories included in Scope 3

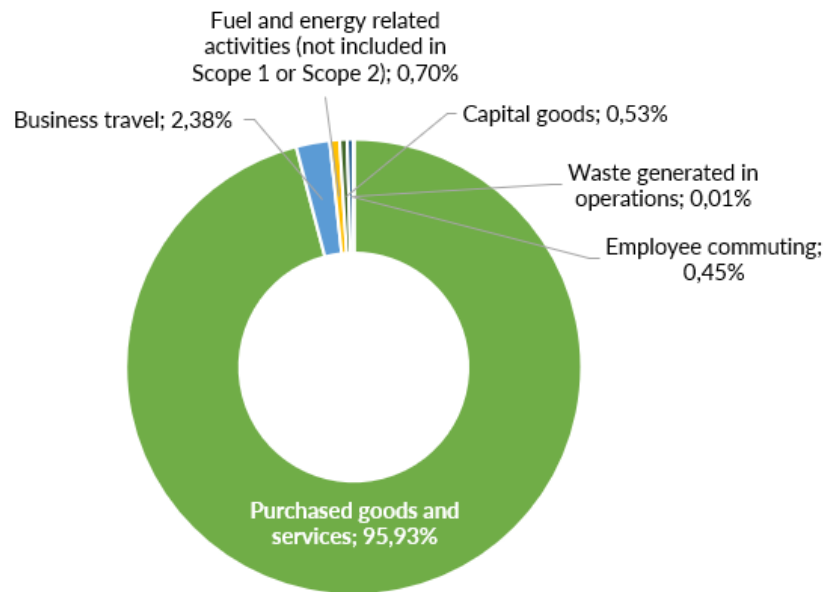
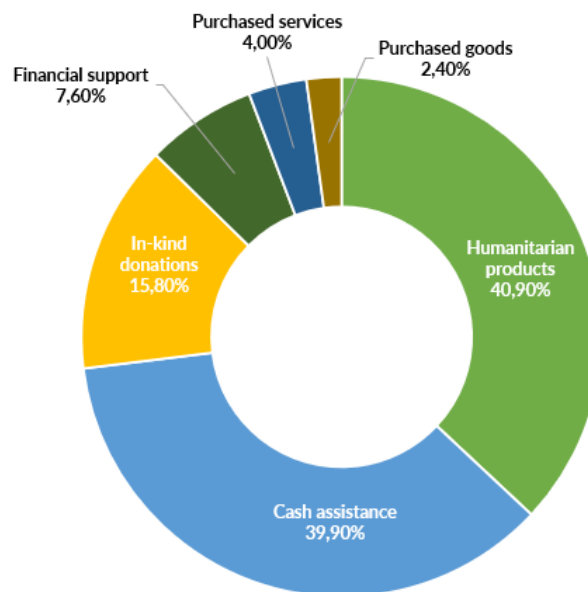


Figure 5. Breakdown of "Purchased goods and services"



Note: Percentages are expressed relative to the Purchased Goods and Services category, which represents 95.9% of total Scope 3 emissions in 2025.

Within Purchased Goods and Services, the main sources of emissions are Humanitarian Products (40.9%) and Cash Transfers (39.9%), followed by In-kind Donations (15.8%) and Financial Support (7.6%). The remaining categories account for a smaller share of emissions.

5. SUMMARY AND OVERALL PROGRESS

In 2025, Action Against Hunger's total carbon footprint amounted to 56,292.30 tCO₂e.

The overall distribution of emissions shows a profile similar to that observed in previous reporting years, with a clear predominance of indirect emissions. Scope 3 accounts for 85.9% of total emissions, followed by Scope 1 with 13.4%, while Scope 2 represents only 0.8%, largely due to the use of renewable electricity at headquarters and the regional/delegation offices in Spain.

Within Scope 3, the Purchased Goods and Services category remains the main source of emissions, amounting to 46,365.15 tCO₂e, equivalent to 95.9% of Scope 3 emissions.

Within Scope 1, fugitive emissions account for 89.2% of direct emissions, while fossil fuel consumption in facilities represents 3.1% and fuel consumption by the organisation's vehicle fleet represents 7.7%.

These results show that Action Against Hunger's carbon footprint is closely linked to the implementation of humanitarian activities and, in particular, to the organisation's supply chain. Consequently, the main opportunities for reducing emissions are associated with working with suppliers, optimising procurement processes and progressively integrating environmental criteria into the supply chain, while ensuring that these measures do not compromise the organisation's capacity to respond to humanitarian needs.

Compared with 2023, the organisation's total carbon footprint decreased in 2025. The evolution between the two reporting years and the factors explaining this reduction are analysed in greater detail in Section 5.3.

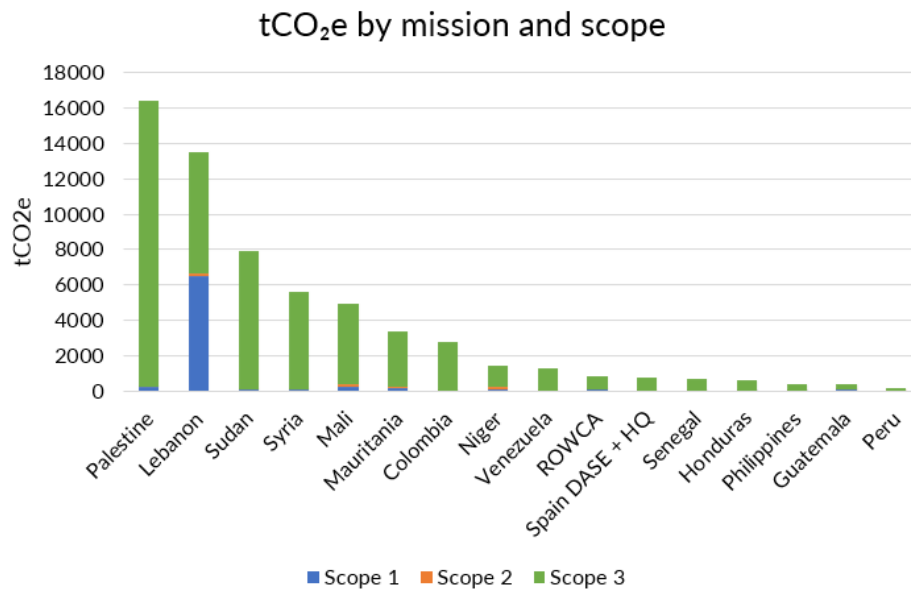
5.1 EMISSIONS BY MISSION

In addition to analysing the organisation's overall carbon footprint, the distribution of emissions across the different missions was also analysed. This makes it possible to identify differences between operational contexts and to understand the relative contribution of the different scopes according to the characteristics and level of activity of each mission.

As shown in Figure 6, Scope 3 is the main source of emissions across all missions. However, there are significant differences in total emissions between countries, mainly related to the scale of operations, the budget managed, the volume of procurement and the specific characteristics of each operational context.

In general, missions with a higher level of activity have a larger carbon footprint, particularly as a result of Scope 3 emissions associated with the procurement of goods and services required for the implementation of humanitarian programmes.

Figure 6. Greenhouse gas emissions by mission and scope (tCO₂e)



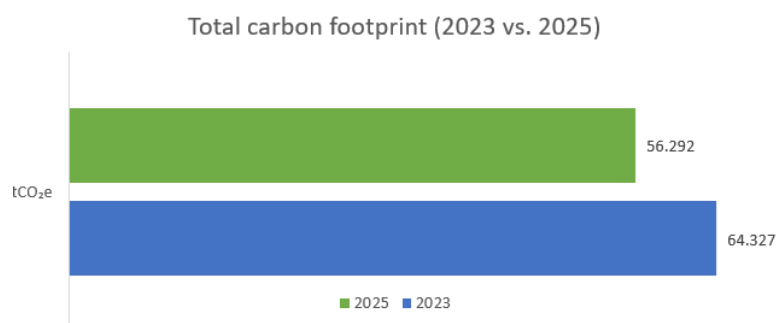
5.2 EVOLUTION COMPARED WITH 2023

The periodic measurement of the carbon footprint makes it possible to analyse the evolution of the organisation's greenhouse gas emissions over time and to identify the main factors influencing this evolution.

For this purpose, the results obtained in 2025 were compared with those from 2023, the most recent previous year for which a complete carbon footprint calculation is available.

Action Against Hunger's total carbon footprint decreased from 64,327 tCO₂e in 2023 to 56,292 tCO₂e in 2025, representing an approximate reduction of 12.5%.

Figure 7. Total carbon footprint (2023 vs. 2025)

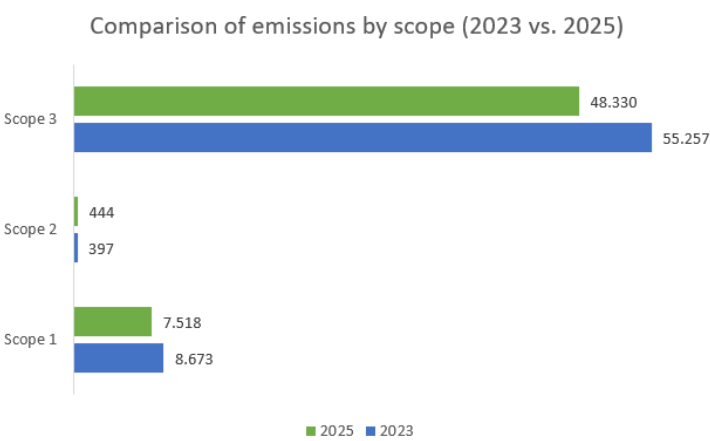


However, this evolution should be interpreted taking into account both changes in the organisation's operations and methodological differences between the two reporting years, particularly changes in emission factors and in the criteria used to account for certain emission categories. These factors are analysed in greater detail in Section 5.3.

Figure 8 compares the distribution of emissions by scope in 2023 and 2025. The comparison shows a reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions, while Scope 2 emissions increased slightly.

The factors explaining these changes are analysed in the following section, distinguishing between variations resulting from methodological changes and those associated with actual changes in the organisation’s activities.

Figure 8. Comparison of emissions by scope (2023 vs. 2025)



5.3 INTERPRETATION OF THE EVOLUTION BETWEEN 2023 AND 2025

Action Against Hunger’s total carbon footprint decreased from 64,327.20 tCO₂e in 2023 to 56,292.30 tCO₂e in 2025, representing an absolute reduction of 8,034.90 tCO₂e, or approximately 12.5% compared with 2023.

However, this reduction cannot be attributed exclusively to a decrease in the organisation’s activities or to the implementation of emission reduction measures. The analysis shows that the observed variation results from a combination of actual emission reductions associated with operational changes and methodological changes introduced between the two reporting years.

One of the main methodological changes relates to the update of the emission factors included in the HCC+. In the Business Travel – Car Rental category, the emission factor decreased from approximately 2,036 kgCO₂e/k€ in 2023 (CEDA) to 560 kgCO₂e/k€ in 2025 (ADEME). This methodological change alone explains a reduction of approximately 1,600 tCO₂e between the two reporting years.

Differences were also identified in the data collection and accounting criteria applied to Capital Goods. In 2025, in line with the GHG Protocol methodology, only capital goods acquired during the reporting year were included in the calculation. The harmonisation of this criterion between the two reporting years accounts for an estimated difference of approximately 2,400 tCO₂e.

Table 3. Interpretation of the reduction in emissions between 2023 and 2025

Concept	Approximate impact
Update to the <i>Car Rental</i> emission factor	-1,628 tCO ₂ e
Change in the accounting criterion for <i>Capital Goods</i>	-2,400 tCO ₂ e
Impact associated with methodological differences	-4,000 tCO ₂ e
Reduction attributable to operational changes	-4,000 tCO ₂ e
Total observed reduction (2023–2025)	-8,035 tCO ₂ e

Once these methodological differences are taken into account, the remaining reduction can be attributed mainly to changes in the organisation's operations.

One of the most significant changes is observed in business air travel. The total distance travelled by air decreased from approximately 7.7 million passenger-km in 2023 to 3.65 million passenger-km in 2025, representing a reduction of more than 50%. As a result, emissions associated with air travel decreased from approximately 1,350 tCO₂e to 532 tCO₂e, a reduction of around 61%.

A significant reduction is also observed in fuel consumption associated with ground mobility. The volume of fuel considered decreased from approximately 1.05 million litres in 2023 to 0.36 million litres in 2025. For Colombia and Venezuela, where complete fuel consumption data were not available for 2025, an estimate was made using the consumption reported in 2023 as a reference. Even after incorporating this estimate, the overall reduction in fuel consumption remains significant.

This reduction may be explained by a combination of operational factors. These include movement restrictions and access constraints in some operational contexts, which limited road travel; a reduction in the organisation's own vehicle fleet in some missions, linked to lower funding levels and adjustments in the scale of operations; and greater use of rental vehicles, whose fuel consumption is not necessarily reflected in the data reported for the organisation's own fleet. In addition, some countries have begun a progressive transition towards electric and hybrid vehicles.

These factors help contextualise the reduction observed in fuel consumption, although their individual contribution to the overall decrease cannot be quantified precisely.

At the same time, the volume of Cash Assistance increased from approximately USD 16.8 million in 2023 to USD 17.5 million in 2025. This suggests that the reduction in emissions did not result from an overall decline in programme activity, but rather from changes in the carbon intensity of certain operations and in the way activities were implemented.

Overall, the comparison between 2023 and 2025 shows both positive environmental performance in several emission sources and improvements in the quality and traceability of the data used in the calculation. The 2025 inventory therefore provides a more robust baseline for monitoring the organisation's carbon footprint and assessing future emission reduction strategies.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The calculation of Action Against Hunger's 2025 carbon footprint provides an updated overview of the organisation's greenhouse gas emissions and their distribution across the different scopes, emission categories and missions.

In 2025, the organisation's total carbon footprint amounted to 56,292.30 tCO₂e, representing an approximate reduction of 12.5% compared with 2023. The comparative analysis shows that approximately half of this variation is associated with methodological changes, mainly updates to emission factors and adjustments to accounting criteria, while the other half corresponds to actual reductions linked to operational changes, particularly the reduction in business air travel and fuel consumption associated with ground mobility.

Scope 3 continues to account for the majority of the organisation's carbon footprint (85.9%), with Purchased Goods and Services representing the main source of emissions. This highlights the importance of progressively integrating environmental criteria into procurement, contracting and supply chain management, as well as working with suppliers to identify opportunities for emission reduction.

Within Scope 1, emissions are mainly associated with fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases, while Scope 2 represents only a small proportion of the organisation's total emissions. Although there are opportunities for improvement in Scope 1 and Scope 2 through measures related to energy management, equipment renewal and the control of refrigerant gas leaks, the greatest potential for reducing the organisation's carbon footprint lies in indirect Scope 3 emissions.

The analysis by mission also shows significant differences between operational contexts, mainly associated with the volume of activity, the scale of programmes and the specific characteristics of each context. These differences highlight the importance of interpreting emissions according to the operational reality of each mission and adapting reduction measures accordingly.

The 2025 carbon footprint inventory therefore represents a key tool for guiding Action Against Hunger's decarbonisation strategy, identifying the most significant emission sources and establishing a system for periodically monitoring their evolution. The improvements introduced in data collection and calculation methodologies also provide a more robust basis for defining objectives and implementing emission reduction measures aligned with the organisation's environmental commitments.

Finally, the comparative analysis between 2023 and 2025 makes it possible to distinguish more clearly between changes resulting from methodological improvements and those associated with the organisation's actual environmental performance, thereby strengthening the organisation's ability to monitor, understand and progressively reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.