

The Hunger Project

Lean Data Insights Aggregate Report



Welcome To Your 60dB Results

We enjoyed hearing from 2,052 community partners across 12 countries – they had a lot to share!

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Project Overview

In this report, we have included data and insights from 2,052 community partners spanning across 12 THP countries. The four key indicator areas covered in the study are Hunger, Poverty Reduction, Gender and Community Mobilisation.

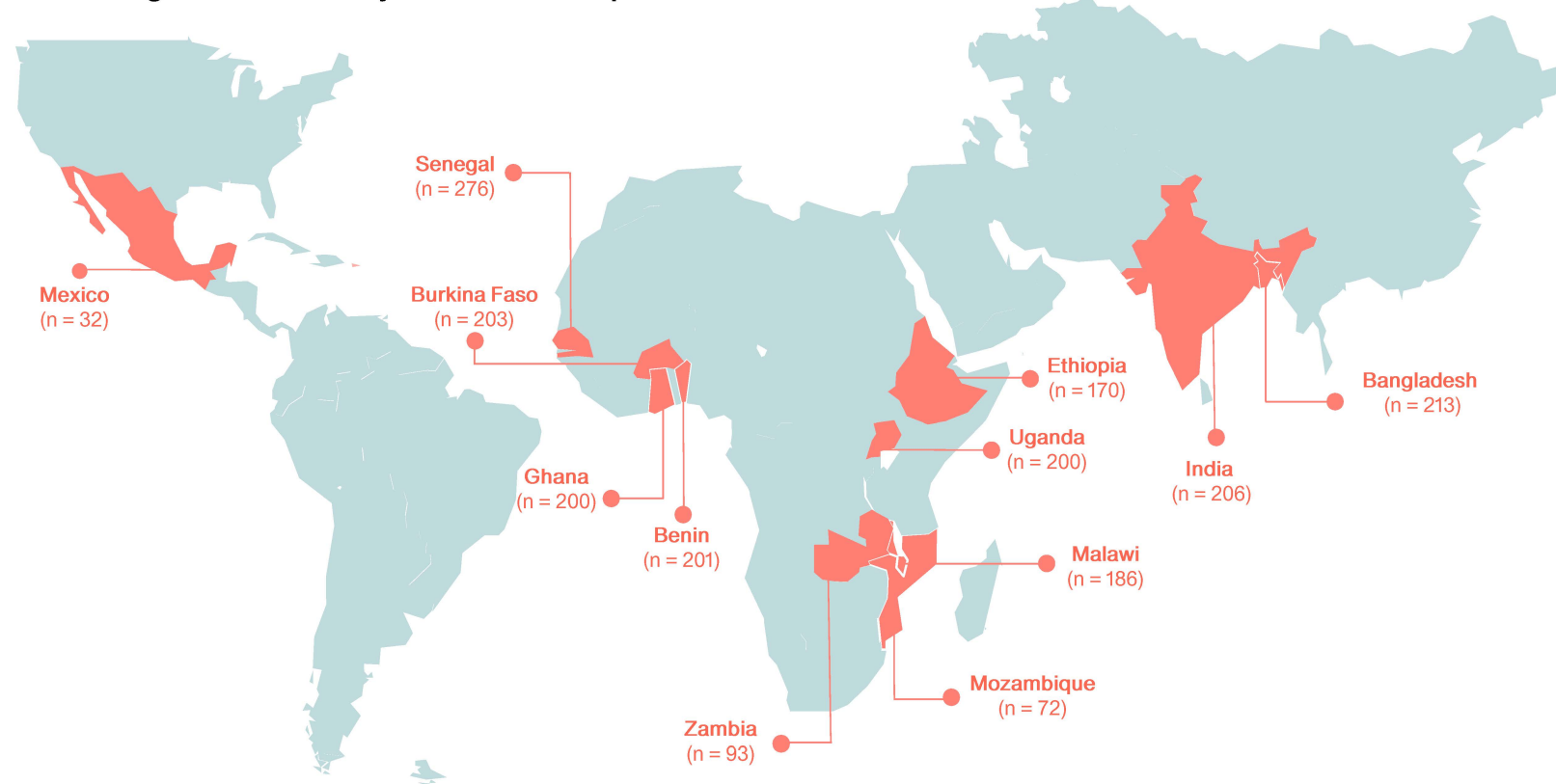
We employed a random sampling method to select respondents from databases shared by THP countries.

Methodology:

- > Survey method: Phone interviews
- > Average data collection length: 6 weeks
- > Average response rate: 59%
- > Average survey length: 22 minutes
- > Languages: Acholi, Amharic, Bengali, Bariba, Bawmu, Changana, Chichewa, Chitsura, Dioula, English, Fon, French, Fongbe, Hindi, Kannada, Luganda, Luo, Lusogo, Moore, Nyanja, Peulh, Portuguese, Pulhar, Rukiga, Runyakole, Spanish, Twi, Wolof

From October 2023 to February 2024, we completed interviews with 2,052 community partners from 12 THP countries.

THP Program Community Partners We Spoke With



Executive Summary

1

THP interventions are leading to improvements in quality of life across almost all partners.

96% partners experienced improvements in their quality of life since engaging with THP, with over 3 in 5 partners reporting significant improvements. While partners report a range of outcomes across countries, skill development, improved financial stability and improved agricultural outcomes are the top three improvements overall.

See pages [11](#) and [12](#).

2

Partners' experience improvements in their health, due to both improved food access and nutrition knowledge.

THP is enabling better food access for its community partners, with 9 in 10 partners reporting improvements in the number of healthy meals consumed, and a reduction in their worry about nutritional needs. 9 in 10 partners also report improved health outcomes overall.

See pages [15](#) and [16](#).

3

Increased income opportunities are contributing to improvements in financial wellbeing and resilience.

4 in 5 partners report an increase in their savings because of THP. 85% report that their ability to cover household expenses has improved because of THP. Nearly all countries report increased financial stability and income diversification are the most significant changes in financial wellbeing.

See pages [20](#) and [21](#).

4

Household decision-making and contribution is more equally shared among partner households because of THP.

More than half of partners report decision making is now equally shared between men and women, and around a quarter report women are more involved. Nearly all countries report shared household and financial responsibility as the top change in their ability to engage and influence at the household level.

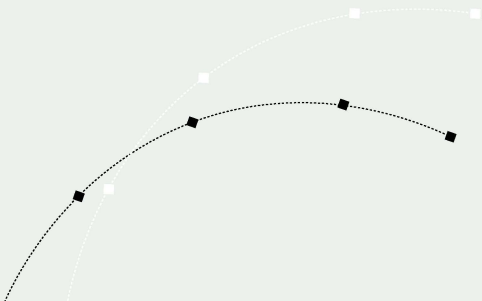
See pages [24](#) and [26](#).

5

Partners across countries have increased engagement with communities and local government because of THP trainings.

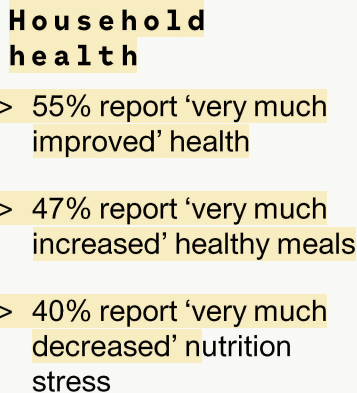
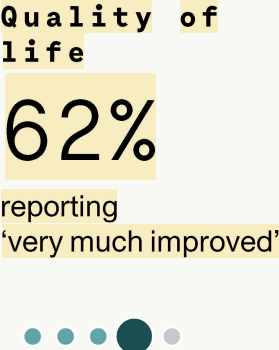
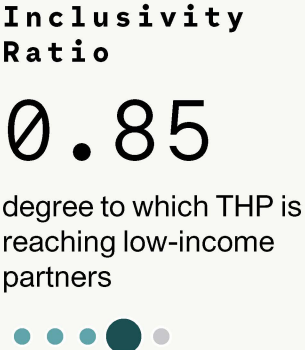
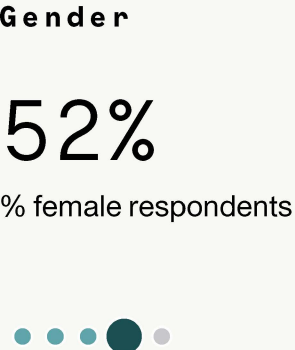
Near half of all partners say that their engagement with local government/ community service providers has significantly improved since engaging with THP. Over 2 in 5 report the same for their overall community engagement. Partners feel more confident in their leadership skills and have gained social status since engaging with THP.

See pages [31](#) and [34](#).



Performance Overview

The Hunger Project is performing above the 60dB benchmark in engaging female partners, quality of life improvements and overall inclusivity of reach.



Client Voice

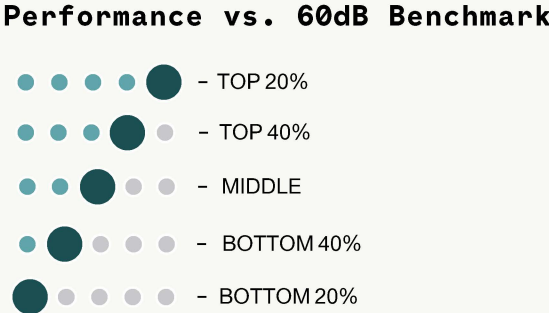
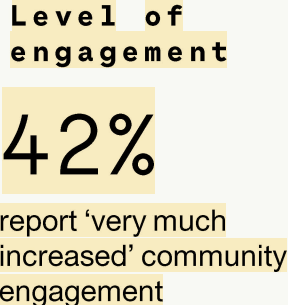
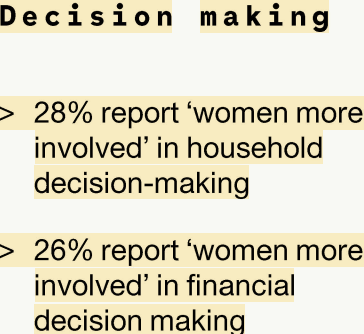
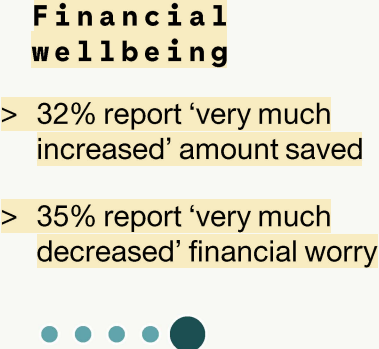
“The management training provided by the Hunger Project was very useful for us. We learned to manage our income and spending.”

- Male, Senegal

Data Summary

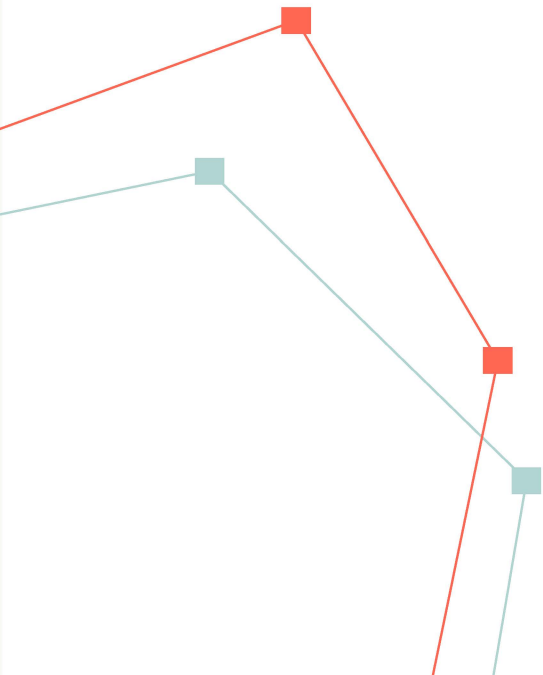
Results are based on analysis of 2,052 community partners' interviews, conducted across 12 countries where the Hunger Project is operating.

Benchmark values are calculated using Global 60dB performance values, comprised of 613 companies, 63 countries, and 161,031 respondents.



Partner Voices

We loved hearing your partner voices.
Here are some that stood out.



Impact Stories

97% shared how The Hunger Project had improved their quality of life

“With THP almost everything has become easy. Since I started working with them, I no longer suffer as whenever I need money I get it from them. I have been able to improve the yield of my fields with quality fertilizers. I even benefited from an ox which helped me to plow my field.” – Male, Burkina Faso

“Since joining THP, my eternal strength has increased. I started an organization for unprivileged women that is recognized by the government.” – Female, Bangladesh

Most Significant Change Stories

Partners shared change stories across health, financial wellbeing, gender equity and community mobilization

“There is a significant difference in our nutrition and sanitary practices. It was common for people to pee everywhere which was bad for our health. After the Hunger Project, we have well built and proper toilets in our community.” – Male, Ethiopia

“The project teaches nursing mothers what to feed their children to avoid malnutrition which allows them to be in good health. This means that the malnutrition has also fallen since 2011.” – Male, Benin

“I’m able to save more money now because I’m being efficient with how I use the stuff I often spend money on. I’m saving on diapers by using nappy cloths when we’re at home and growing some stuff in the backyard to reduce the spending on foodstuff.” – Female, Ghana

“Through THP, I was able to get a loan which I used in my business for repairing motorcycles which is now fully operating. Through this, I am able to earn money for taking care of my family.” – Male, Uganda

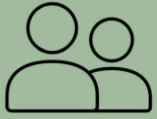
“The fear of experimenting to build my own entrepreneurship has washed away. We acquired the capacity to realize our goals. Before the trainings, we were afraid to undertake initiative in our business, but THP gave us values and self-esteem in order to stop being against ourselves” – Female, Mexico

“Men and women are equally involved in household tasks that were gender centered. Men help with household chores while women are able to run small scale businesses.” – Female, Malawi

“At the beginning, I had a lot of problems speaking in public and thanks to their training, I no longer have this complex when expressing myself. I have been trained in such a way that no one can use me anymore.” – Female, Senegal

“I am able to mobilize the youth in my community when it comes to farming and I can also educate the community members on malaria and its prevention.” – Male, Zambia

Profile



- Demographics
- Income Inclusivity

“I am a single mother, and I am able to support myself and my small family through the assistance of THP” - Female, Malawi

Is The Hunger Project reaching its target population?



Credit: The Hunger Project

Demographics

The average THP partner we spoke to is a 42-year-old woman. THP partners typically live in a 7-member household.

Partners in Benin report the oldest average age, at 54, while Zambia has the youngest on average, at 36.

Of countries where THP works with both men and women, Senegal and Mozambique have the highest proportion of female partners (81% and 61% respectively).

Let’s start with a snapshot of the partners THP is serving – their gender, age, education, and household size.

Profile of The Hunger Project’s Community Partners

Data relating to partner characteristics. (n=2,052)

	Bangladesh	India	Benin	Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Ghana	Malawi	Mozambique	Senegal	Uganda	Zambia	Mexico	Overall
Sample Size (n)	213	206	201	203	170	200	186	72	276	200	93	32	2,052
% Female*	54%	100%	25%	30%	29%	45%	41%	61%	81%	42%	41%	100%	52%
Average Age	43	38	54	44	40	44	39	46	44	46	36	42	42
Average Household Size	5	5	5	12	6	6	6	8	13	8	6	4	7

*All THP community partners we interviewed in India and Mexico are female.

Income Inclusivity

The Inclusivity Ratio shows the degree to which companies are reaching population segments living in poverty in their countries. A ratio above 1 means over-penetrating, a ratio below 1 means under-penetrating.

THP’s global average inclusivity ratio (0.85) outperforms the 60dB global benchmark (0.66).

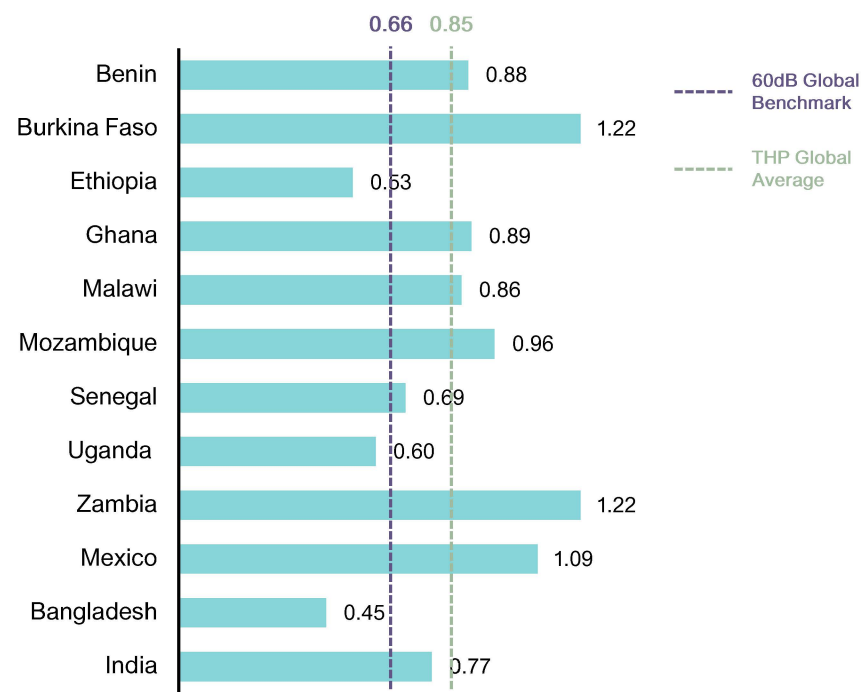
Results show that Ethiopia, Uganda and Bangladesh are the least inclusive, all performing below the 60dB benchmark.

Meanwhile, Burkina Faso and Zambia significantly outperform the 60dB benchmark and the THP global average, reaching a higher proportion of low-income partners relative to other countries.

THP is reaching a higher proportion of low-income partners than the overall 60dB benchmark, with THP Burkina Faso and THP Zambia being the most inclusive countries.

Inclusivity Ratio

Degree to which The Hunger Project is reaching low-income segments in the program countries.



* For more details on IR calculations, please refer to the Appendix.

Overall Impact



- Quality of Life
- Top Outcomes Experienced



“The hunger project has made my work as a midwife very easy and convenient. They have provided me with accommodation close to the health facility.” - Female, Ghana

Credit: The Hunger Project

Quality of Life: Overview

To gauge depth of impact, customers were asked to reflect on whether their quality of life has changed because of engaging with THP. Overall, 96% of all partners say their quality of life has improved, with 62% reporting ‘very much improved’.

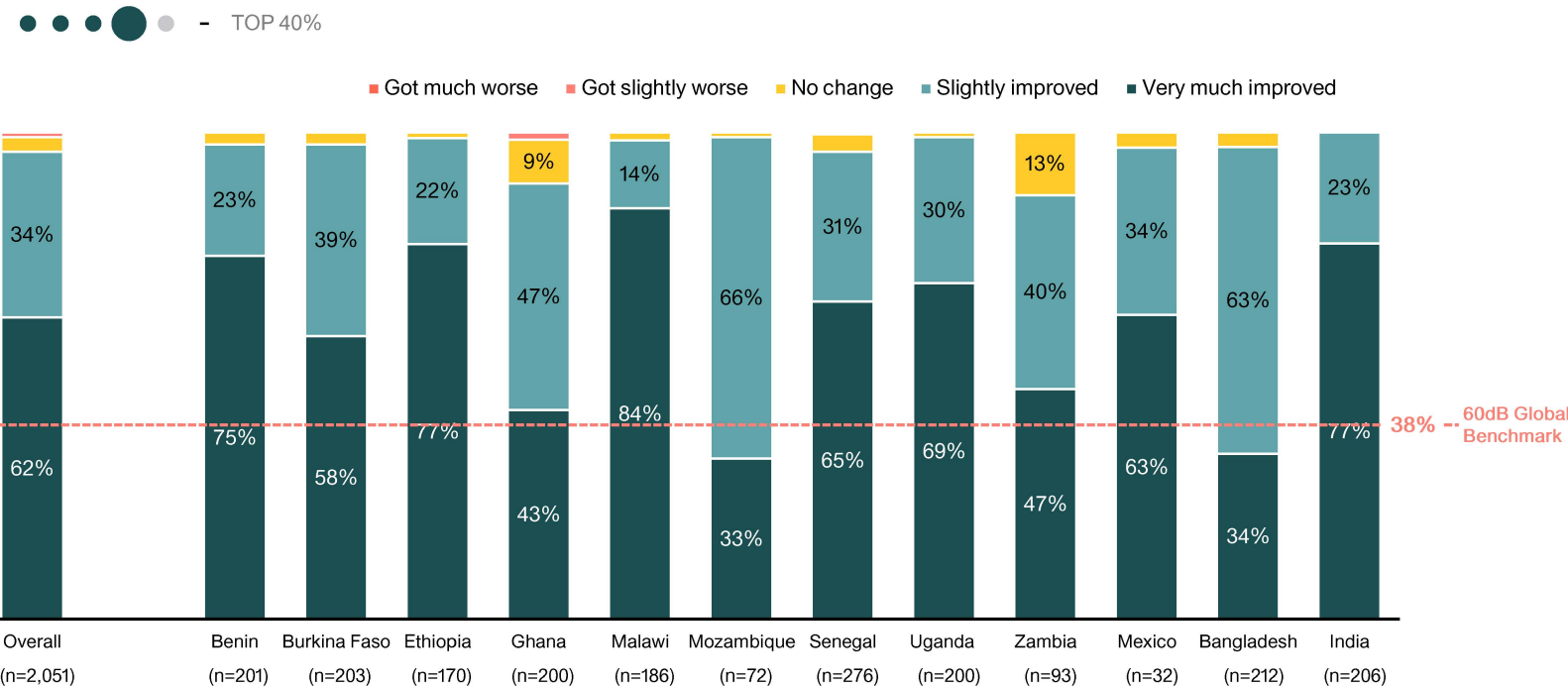
Partners from Benin, Ethiopia, Malawi and India are more likely to experience significant improvements in their quality of lives, suggesting a higher depth of impact in these countries.

Meanwhile, around 1 in 10 respondents from Zambia and Ghana report no change to their quality of life, suggesting a slightly lower depth of impact than other THP countries.

Over 3 in 5 partners across countries say their quality of life has ‘very much improved’ because of engaging with THP, rising to over 4 in 5 in Malawi.

Quality of Life

Q: Has your quality of life changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? Has it:



*Only 4 respondents across the entire sample report worse quality of life.

Quality of Life: Top Outcomes

Partners were asked to describe – in their own words – any changes they were experiencing in their quality of lives. Overall, partners report increased knowledge and skill development as the top outcome experienced. Partners in Mozambique and Burkina Faso are more likely to experience improvements to agricultural outcomes, while partners in Bangladesh and India report improvements in their leadership skills.

Of those experiencing no change, 3 in 10 attribute it to not receiving direct financial support, while 17% report insufficient engagement with THP.

Key:

#1 outcome

#2 outcome

#3 outcome

Increased knowledge and skill development, and improved financial stability and agricultural outcomes are the top quality of life improvements experienced by THP partners.

Quality of Life Top Outcomes Experienced by 96% Who Report Improvements

Q: How has it improved? Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels**

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	India (n=206)	Overall (n=2,052)
Knowledge and skill development	45%	16%	25%	23%	44%	21%	47%	41%	20%	34%	26%	16%	31%
Improved financial stability	37%	54%	23%	21%	39%	14%	18%	45%	31%	13%	26%	19%	30%
Improved agricultural outcomes	24%	60%	40%	29%	36%	54%	4%	20%	53%	6%	-	2%	25%
Improved leadership skills	5%	3%	5%	-	14%	4%	8%	7%	9%	13%	57%	57%	17%
Improved hygiene and sanitation	-	-	72%	-	14%	36%	21%	15%	31%	13%	-	-	14%
Improved health and nutrition	14%	16%	28%	22%	9%	35%	3%	18%	4%	-	-	-	12%
Business growth/ investment in assets	17%	38%	4%	4%	9%	-	-	15%	4%	-	4%	1%	9%

**The outcomes here include the top seven changes reported at the global THP level. They may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Impact on Hunger



- Impact on Food Access
- Changes in Household Health and Nutrition
- Changes in Community Health and Nutrition

“I've seen mothers making changes to their children's diets after attending these sessions, resulting in a positive impact on the children's health.” - Female, Bangladesh



Credit: The Hunger Project

Food Access

India (96%) has the highest proportion of partners not facing any food scarcity in the last year, likely due to the relatively advantaged nature of THP partners in India, where all partners are elected representatives in the local government.

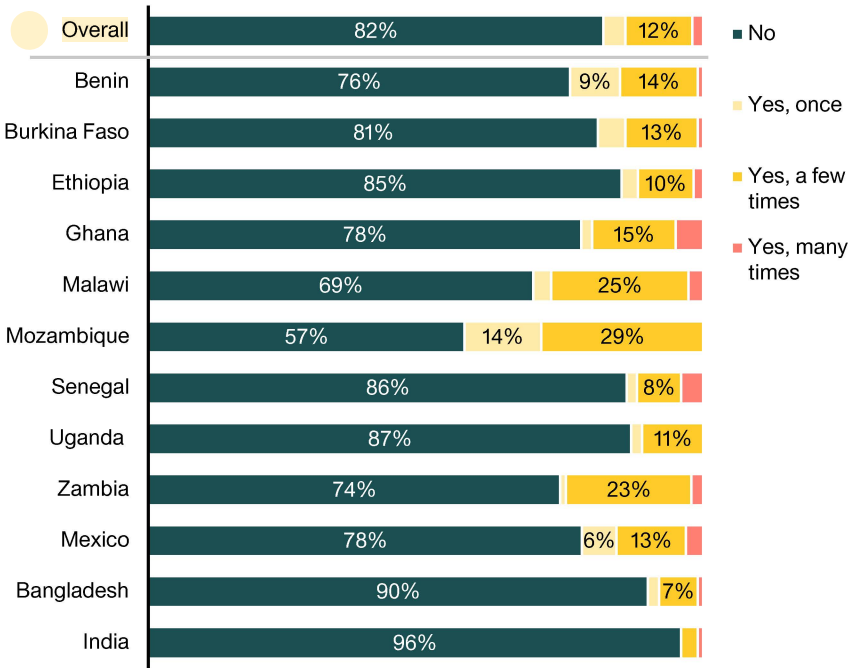
Meanwhile, Mozambique (43%), Malawi (31%) and Zambia (26%) have the highest proportions of partners reporting any level of food scarcity in the last year. Of these partners, 81% in Mozambique, 63% in Zambia and 56% in Malawi report a decrease in food scarcity since engaging with THP.

Ethiopia shows the highest impact by THP on food access, with almost two-thirds of those facing food scarcity reporting ‘very much decreased’ frequency of running out of food since engaging with THP.

Over 4 out of 5 of THP partners did not face food scarcity in the last year, and of those that did, nearly two-thirds report an improvement since engaging with THP.

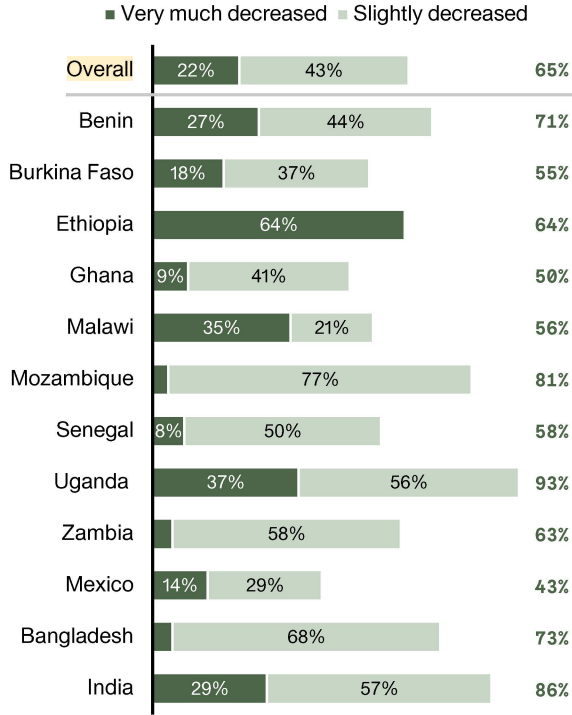
Household Food Access

Q: In the last 12 months, were there times where your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources? (n = 2,052)



Change in Food Access

Q: Has the number of times this happened changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? Has it: (n = 365)



Changes in Household Health and Nutrition

Across the board, partners experience a high depth of impact in health and nutrition. 47% report that their access to healthy meals has ‘very much increased’, while 55% report their health has very much improved.

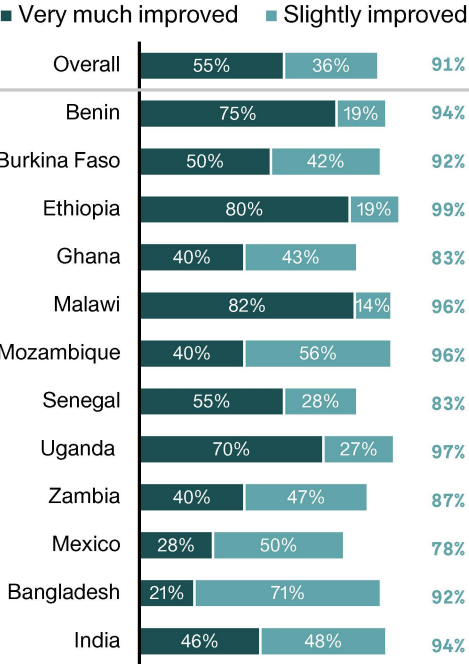
Similarly, while 85% report a decrease in their stress about nutrition, interestingly, 5% report an increase since engaging with THP. Partners attribute this to an increase in their understanding of healthy nutrition since THP engagement, resulting in a higher level of scrutiny on their food habits.

Ethiopia and Uganda seem to be experiencing the highest depth of impact, being among the top performing THP countries across all health and nutrition indicators.

Around 9 in 10 partners report improvements to their health and access to healthy meals since engaging with THP. 85% say that their stress about nutrition has decreased.

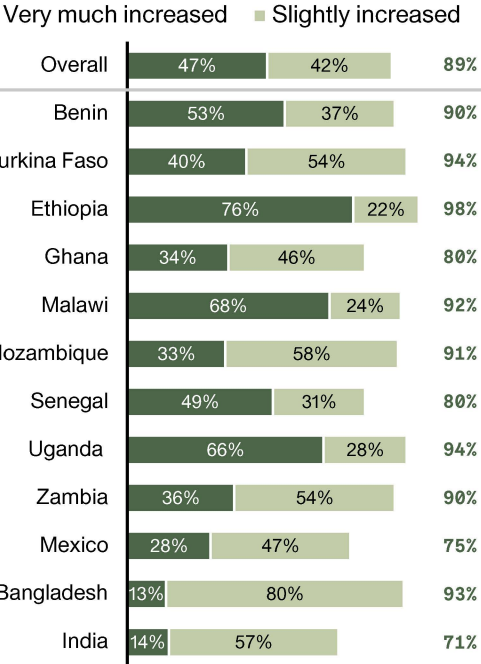
Change in Health

Q: Have you noticed a change in [your/your dependents] health since engaging with The Hunger Project? Has it: (n = 2,052)



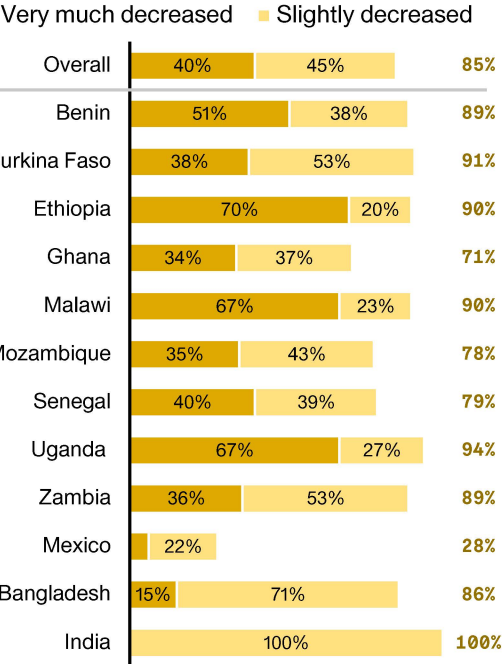
Change in Healthy Meals

Q: Has the number of healthy meals [you/your dependents] eat changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 1,851)*



Change in Nutrition Stress

Q: Has your level of worry for meeting the basic nutrition needs of [you/your dependents] changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 1,851)*



*These questions were only asked of 7 respondents in India, i.e. those who reported experiencing some level of food scarcity to the household food access question.

Most Significant Change: Household Health & Nutrition

Partners were asked to describe the most significant change they experienced in their household’s health and nutrition since engaging with THP.

Overall improvements to nutritional habits is the most significant change experienced across most countries, while a more balanced diet is top in Ethiopia, Senegal and Uganda.

Burkina Faso differs slightly, with the most significant change reported by partners being improved financial means for health and food related expenses (47%).

- Key:
- #1 outcome
 - #2 outcome
 - #3 outcome

Partners talk about increased improved nutritional habits, a more balanced diet, and improved food security as the most significant changes experienced at the household level.



Most Significant Changes to Household Health and Nutrition**

Q: In your words, could you describe the most significant change in your/your dependents’ health and nutrition since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 1,846*). Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	Overall (n=1,846)
Improved nutritional habits	42%	44%	39%	55%	54%	53%	8%	31%	74%	53%	54%	36%
Balanced diet/ healthy eating	-	-	68%	-	32%	-	44%	60%	-	-	-	22%
Food security and availability	2%	31%	15%	25%	40%	9%	15%	22%	31%	9%	-	17%
Improved hygiene and sanitation	37%	21%	24%	8%	3%	19%	12%	11%	19%	19%	23%	16%
Reduction in disease and malnutrition	-	-	19%	9%	20%	19%	19%	20%	41%	19%	3%	13%
Access to healthcare services	-	-	3%	14%	-	-	19%	8%	5%	-	3%	6%
Improved financial means for health	13%	47%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%

*This question was not included in the survey conducted in India.
**The outcomes here include the top seven changes reported at the global THP level. They may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Household Dietary Diversity Score

The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is a population-level measure developed by the FANTA Project to evaluate the dietary diversity and food access of a population. It is calculated by assigning a value of 1 or 0 to each food group and summing the total at household level before averaging across households, to identify the HDDS for the population.

Of all THP countries, partners in Mexico and Bangladesh report the highest dietary diversity, while partners in Mozambique report the lowest.

THP has an HDDS score of 7.09 overall, and 9.09 across the top tercile of households. Partners in Mozambique report the lowest dietary diversity among all THP countries.

HDDS of The Hunger Project

Data relating to dietary diversity, calculated via assessment of consumption of various food groups across countries. (n = 1,641)*

	Benin	Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Ghana	Malawi	Mozambique	Senegal	Uganda	Zambia	Mexico	Bangladesh	Overall
Sample Size (n)	188	169	154	127	185	52	235	200	87	32	212	1,641
HDDS of Households (average)	6.60	6.75	7.67	6.10	6.89	4.40	7.37	6.72	6.61	8.47	8.02	7.09
HDDS of Top Tercile of Households (average)	8.17	8.97	9.36	8.26	8.72	6.29	9.50	8.19	8.93	9.50	10.30	9.09
Distance to HDDS Target**	1.57	2.22	1.69	2.16	1.83	1.89	2.13	1.47	2.32	1.03	2.28	2.00

*This set of questions were not included in the survey conducted in India.

**HDDS of top-tercile of households is suggested as a proxy for target HDDS values.

Most Significant Change: Community Health & Nutrition

Partners were asked to describe the most significant change they see in their community’s health and nutrition since engaging with THP.

These changes are broadly in line with those experienced at the household level, with improved nutritional habits at the community level reported by 46% of all respondents.

In India, advancements in maternal and child health is the most significant outcome reported, underscoring the importance of THP’s work with EWRs in driving health and nutritional transformations.

Key:

#1 outcome

#2 outcome

#3 outcome

Improved nutritional habits, improved hygiene and sanitation, and increased access to food are the most significant changes seen at the community-level.

Most Significant Changes to Community Health and Nutrition*

Q: In your observation, could you describe the most significant change you have seen in your community’s health and nutrition since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,052). Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	India (n=206)	Overall (n=2,052)
Improved nutritional habits	69%	63%	55%	41%	40%	36%	48%	30%	56%	25%	38%	32%	46%
Improved hygiene and sanitation	-	8%	52%	13%	13%	-	15%	24%	22%	-	-	27%	20%
Improved food access through agriculture	-	13%	35%	10%	46%	13%	14%	52%	38%	9%	10%	-	20%
Reduction in disease, illness and malnutrition	-	16%	10%	14%	29%	42%	26%	19%	11%	-	40%	-	14%
Access to healthcare services	-	-	2%	25%	15%	8%	11%	22%	-	-	-	23%	11%
Advancements in maternal and child health	-	-	-	6%	-	-	14%	-	2%	-	-	52%	9%
Community health awareness	24%	16%	-	-	-	46%	-	-	-	25%	9%	-	6%

*The outcomes here include the top seven changes reported at the global THP level. They may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Impact on Poverty Reduction



- Impact on Financial Wellbeing
- Changes in Financial Wellbeing
- Community Ability to Manage Emergency Expenses



Credit: The Hunger Project

“With THP’s management training, I am able to manage my financial resources better. So, I have increased my savings” - Female, Benin

Impact on Financial Wellbeing

Change in ability to cover household expenses, amount saved and worry about finances are indicators used to provide insight into the financial wellbeing and resilience of partners.

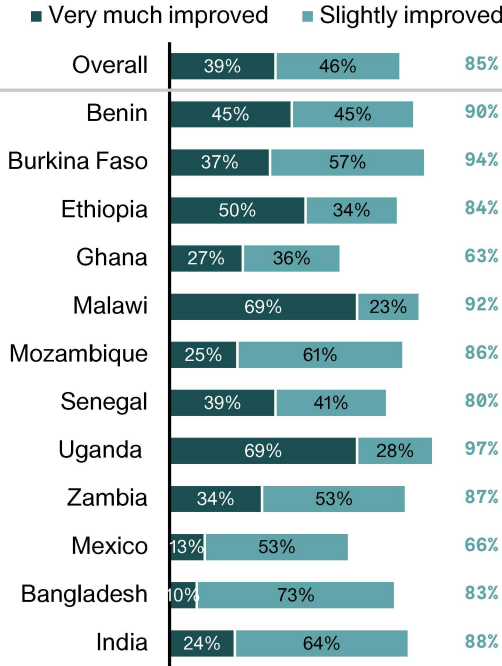
While most partners in all countries report improvement across all indicators, the depth of impact in Ghana is lower than the THP global average across all three, suggesting room for improvement.

Interestingly, men are likelier to report significant improvements across all three metrics – ability to cover expenses (44% vs. 34%), amount saved (37% vs. 27%) and reduction in financial worry (42% vs. 29%). This gender disparity likely stems from men being likelier to participate in economic activities and decision making due to pre-existing gender inequalities.

85% of partners report an increase in their ability to cover expenses, while around 4 in 5 report increased savings and reduced worry about finances.

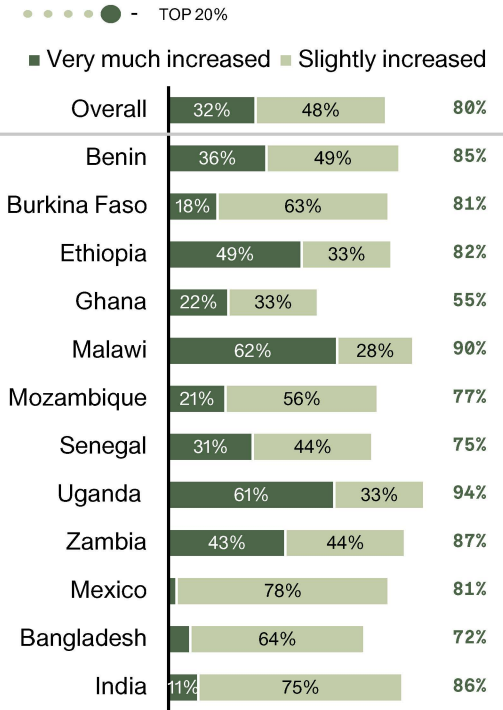
Ability to Cover Expenses

Q: Has your ability to cover your household expenses changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? Has it: (n = 2,047)



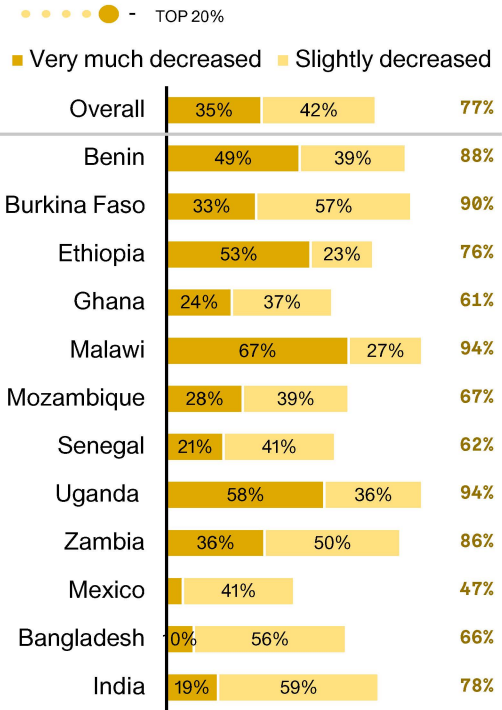
Change in Amount Saved

Q: Has the amount you save changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? Has it: (n = 2,047)



Change in Worry About Finances

Q: Has the amount of time you spend worrying about your finances changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,045)



Most Significant Change: Financial Wellbeing

Partners were asked to describe the most significant change they experienced in their financial wellbeing since engaging with THP.

Improved financial stability is the top change reported across most countries, but partners in Senegal, Bangladesh and India report income diversification and business growth as the top change experienced.

Meanwhile, 27% of partners in Ghana report no significant change, in line with their relative underperformance on financial wellbeing indicators highlighted previously.

- Key:
- #1 outcome
 - #2 outcome
 - #3 outcome

Improved financial stability, and increased income diversification and business growth are the top changes to financial wellbeing reported by partners across countries.

Most Significant Changes to Financial Wellbeing

Q: In your words, could you describe the most significant change in your financial wellbeing since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,052). Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.*

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	India (n=206)	Overall (n=2,052)
Improved financial stability	55%	34%	56%	40%	50%	75%	31%	50%	71%	41%	-	10%	35%
Income diversification & business growth	22%	18%	23%	7%	22%	10%	56%	16%	3%	13%	43%	46%	16%
Improved Agricultural outcomes	7%	32%	43%	16%	18%	-	-	24%	20%	6%	16%	11%	12%
Improved access to credit	10%	9%	1%	-	13%	7%	11%	34%	3%	-	6%	38%	10%
Increased income	-	6%	24%	3%	43%	4%	-	7%	12%	-	29%	10%	9%
Investment in assets	3%	14%	12%	6%	18%	10%	8%	15%	15%	16%	-	5%	8%
No change in financial wellbeing	12%	4%	6%	27%	4%	12%	18%	-	-	-	6%	-	6%

*The outcomes here include the top seven changes reported at the global THP level. They may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Community Level Ability to Manage Expenses

Partners were asked how members of their community would cover an emergency expense, as a proxy to the financial resilience of communities.

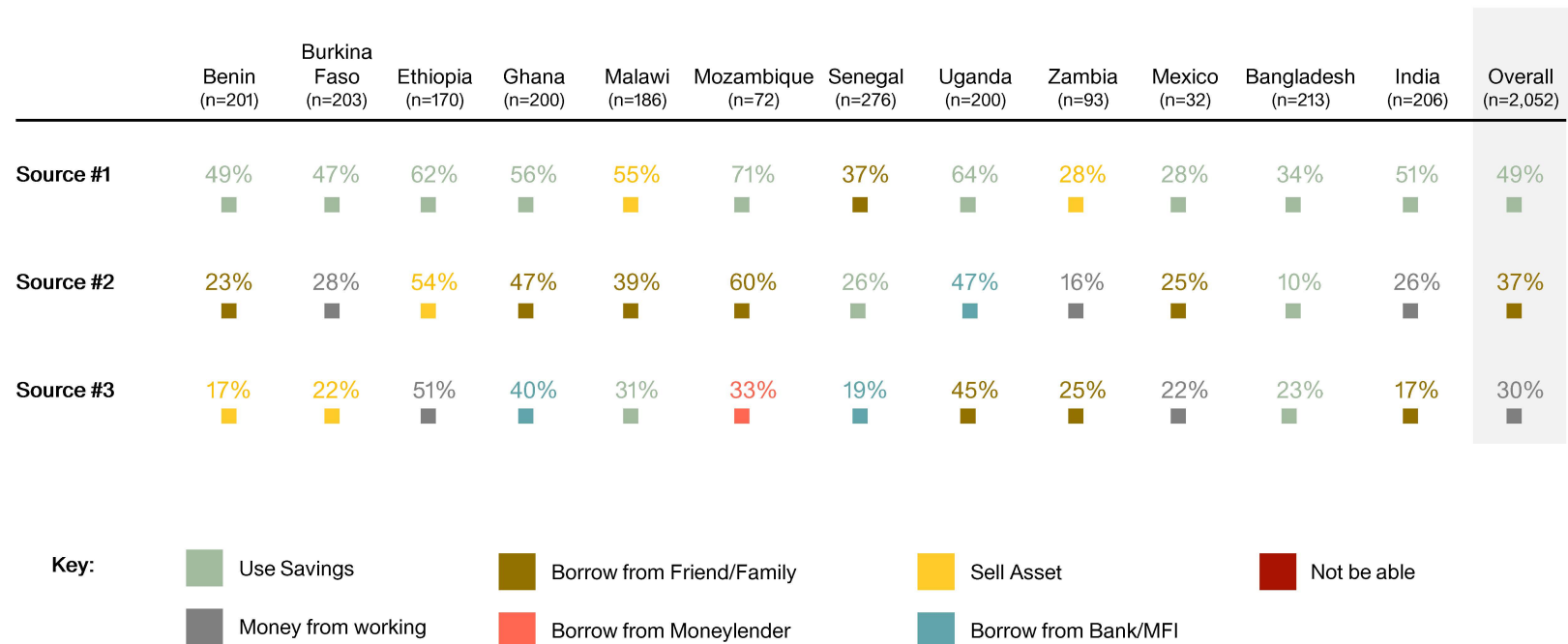
Overall, savings (49%), borrowing from friends/family (37%) and income from work (30%) are the top three sources. Meanwhile, only 4% of partners reported that community members wouldn't be able to cover such an expense. This suggests that communities are overall financially resilient and use income and savings (at the individual or community level) to cover emergency expenses.

Perhaps expectedly, partners reporting an increase in their savings are likelier to report savings as the likely source (54%). This suggests that partners see the impact they experienced reflected at the community level.

Around half report savings, and nearly 2 in 5 report borrowing from friends and family as the likely sources for community members to meet emergency expenses.

Community's Ability to Manage Emergency Expenses

Q: Imagine a neighbor or family member suddenly faced an unexpected expense equal to the cost of [1/20th of gross national income for the country]. How do you think they would most likely manage to cover this cost? (n = 2,052)



Impact on Gender Equality



- Household Decision Making
- Financial Contribution and Care Burden
- Changes in Household Gender Equality
- Changes in Community Gender Equality

“Women are taking up more business initiatives, and they are also joining savings group in order to support their families.” - Female, Zambia



Credit: The Hunger Project



Household Decision Making

Around 4 in 5 partners report household and financial decision-making is either ‘equally shared’ or ‘women are more involved’ since engaging with THP.

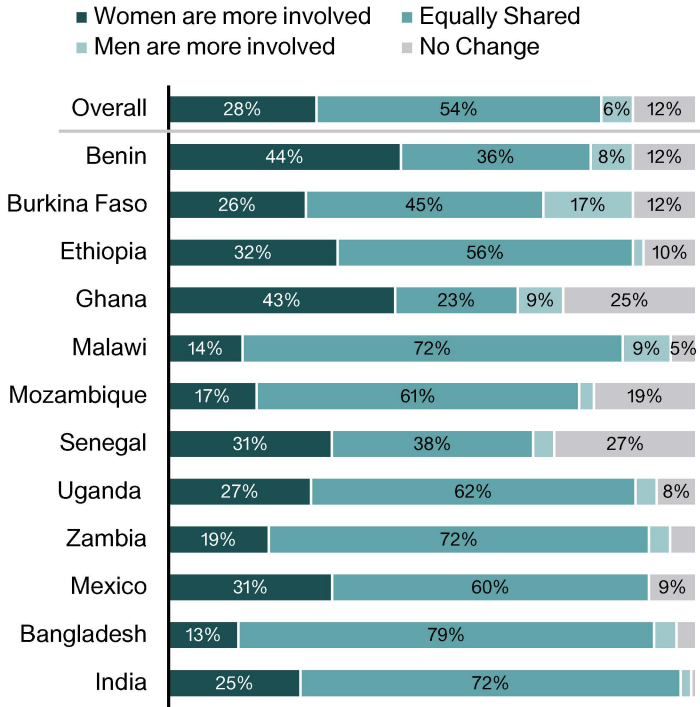
While this pattern is broadly observed across most countries, around a quarter of partners in Ghana and Senegal report no changes, suggesting an opportunity for deepening gender impact in both countries.

Interestingly, a quarter of partners in Burkina Faso report men are more involved in financial decision-making (25%). One possible explanation for this is that increased financial literacy among men is leading to higher involvement in financial decision making.

Around half of partners report equally shared household and financial decision-making, and over a quarter report that women are more involved in both since engaging with THP.

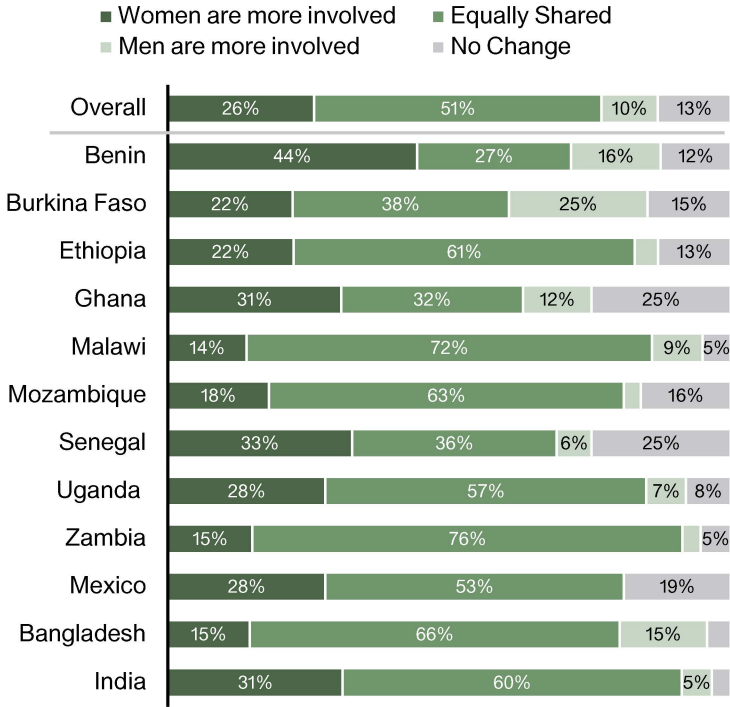
Overall Household Decision Making

Q: Has the nature of decision-making in your household changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,048)



Financial Decision Making

Q: Has financial decision-making (i.e., spend or save decisions) in your household changed since engaging with the Hunger Project? (n = 2,049)



Financial Contribution and Care Burden

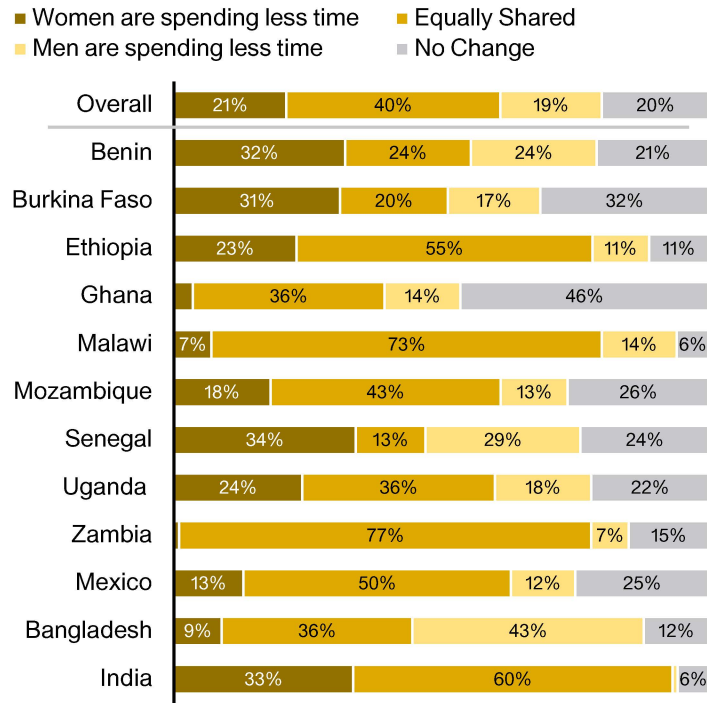
Over 3 in 5 partners report care burden is ‘equally shared’ or ‘women spend less time’, and over two-thirds say financial contribution is ‘equally shared’ or ‘women are contributing more’. This is lower than the decision-making indicators, suggesting that the impact on women’s agency is not fully reflected in gender roles in household activities.

Interestingly, nearly 1 in 5 partners say men are spending less time on care/domestic work and 16% say men are contributing more financially. Upon probing, partners attribute this to an increase in income opportunities for men leading to increased financial contribution and reduced time for care work.

Only 1 in 5 partners report that women are spending less time on care/domestic work. Nearly a third say women’s financial contribution has increased in households.

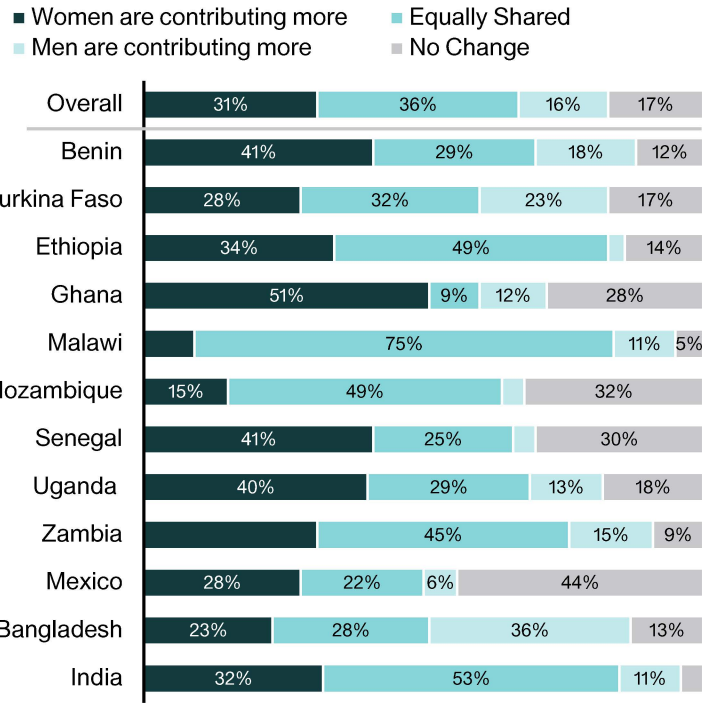
Care Burden

Q: Has the total time spent on care work/domestic work by members of your household changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,048)



Financial Contribution

Q: Has the financial contribution of household members changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,048)



Most Significant Change: Household Gender Equality

Partners were asked to describe the most significant change they experienced in their ability to engage with and contribute to their households since engaging with THP.

An increase in shared household and financial responsibilities, improved financial stability, and improved agricultural outcomes are the top three changes reported in partners’ ability to contribute to households.

This suggests that improved economic outcomes are critical for partners’ ability to engage and contribute to their households.

Key:

#1 outcome

#2 outcome

#3 outcome

Increases in shared household responsibilities and improved financial stability are the most significant changes in partners’ ability to engage and influence their households.

Most Significant Changes in Ability to Engage and Contribute to Household

Q: In your words, could you explain the most significant change to your ability to engage with and contribute to your household since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 1,846)*. Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.**

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	Overall (n=1,846)
Shared household and financial responsibilities	55%	24%	59%	22%	62%	72%	54%	15%	52%	41%	63%	41%
Improved financial stability	16%	50%	19%	38%	22%	19%	51%	66%	29%	19%	17%	31%
Improved food security/agricultural outcomes	2%	39%	34%	6%	4%	-	17%	20%	19%	-	11%	14%
Increased income/savings	6%	13%	4%	6%	20%	-	3%	22%	19%	6%	3%	8%
Overall women’s empowerment	-	-	12%	21%	10%	10%	1%	5%	4%	38%	19%	8%
Improved education access	14%	28%	-	8%	-	3%	3%	-	2%	-	7%	6%
No change	8%	-	2%	15%	2%	10%	20%	-	-	-	-	6%

*This question was not included in the survey conducted in India.
**The open-ended data presented is the top seven global THP outcomes. The outcomes may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Most Significant Change: Community Gender Equality

Partners were asked to describe the most significant change they see in community members’ ability to engage with and contribute to their households since engaging with THP.

The top two significant changes reported are improvements in gender equality within households, and increased women’s empowerment.

This suggests that while partners see economic changes as most significant for themselves, at the community level, normative changes in gender roles and agency are seen as more significant.

Key:

#1 outcome

#2 outcome

#3 outcome

Improved gender equality within households and overall women’s empowerment are the most significant changes reported by partners among their communities.

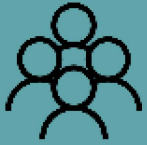
Most Significant Changes noticed in Community Household Engagement

Q: In your observation, could you describe the most significant change you have seen in the ability of community members to engage with and contribute to their households since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 1,846)*. Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.*

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	Overall (n=1,846)
Improved gender equality in the household	27%	5%	22%	15%	43%	71%	30%	18%	36%	41%	44%	25%
Overall women’s empowerment	10%	25%	24%	13%	14%	10%	14%	17%	11%	41%	30%	16%
Improved food security/agricultural outcomes	5%	22%	29%	5%	11%	-	9%	43%	28%	-	28%	16%
Improved household finances	1%	6%	4%	26%	12%	3%	31%	37%	14%	6%	15%	15%
Improved community support	-	9%	-	10%	8%	-	19%	5%	60%	3%	-	10%
Unsure of community level change	12%	8%	-	29%	-	-	25%	-	-	-	7%	9%
Increased income/savings	3%	22%	5%	12%	25%	8%	4%	10%	12%	-	-	9%

*This question was not included in the survey conducted in India.
**The open-ended data presented is the top seven global THP outcomes. The outcomes may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Impact on Community Mobilisation

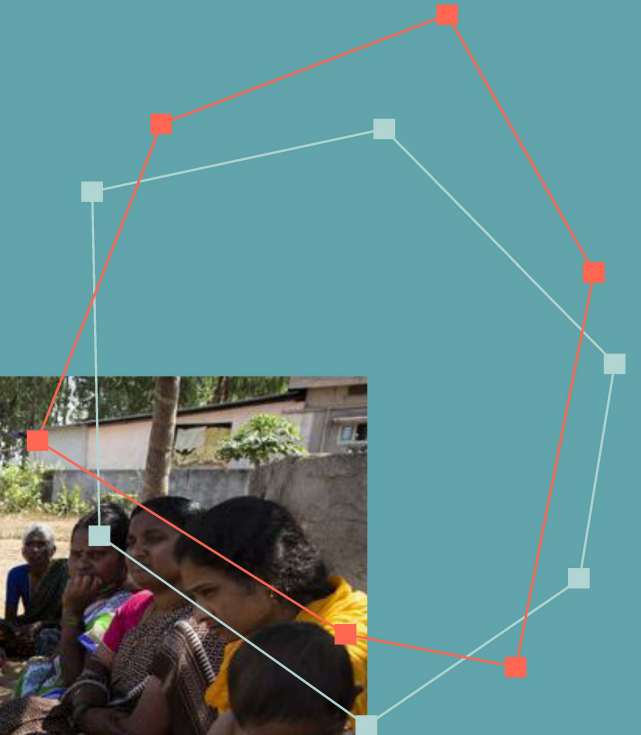


- Activities taken up for Community-Level Change
- Most Significant Changes due to Activities taken up by Partners
- Change in Community Engagement and Influence
- Most Significant Changes in Ability to Engage and Influence Communities
- Engagement with Government and Community Service Providers

“THP’s training enabled me to lead rural meetings and gain support for our community’s interests in district-level discussions. More women in our community feel empowered.” – Female, India



Credit: The Hunger Project



Activities Taken up for
Community Level
Change

Health and sanitation improvement, community mobilization
and capacity building, and infrastructure development are
the top community activities partners engage in.

Activities taken up by Partners for Community-Level Change

Q: Since engaging with The Hunger Project, have you taken up any activities to make changes in your community? (n = 2,051)

Q: If yes, what are these activities? (n = 1,197)

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	India (n=206)	Overall (n=2,052)
% reporting yes for change activities	56%	41%	61%	43%	73%	40%	32%	49%	68%	72%	89%	92%	58%
Theme #1	Community mobilization/ capacity building (49%)	Infrastructure development (33%)	Health and sanitation improvement (46%)	Infrastructure development (47%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (31%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (59%)	Health and sanitation improvement (48%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (35%)	Economic empowerment / financial literacy (60%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (78%)	Women's empowerment activities (50%)	Health and sanitation improvement (52%)	Health and sanitation improvement (30%)
Theme #2	Health and sanitation improvement (30%)	Social campaigns/ meetings (21%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (39%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (31%)	Health and sanitation improvement (30%)	Health and sanitation improvement (28%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (26%)	Health and sanitation improvement (25%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (22%)	Knowledge sharing (22%)	Social campaigns/ meetings (42%)	Women's empowerment activities (50%)	Community mobilization/ capacity building (23%)
Theme #3	Improved agriculture/ food security (17%)	Small business support (21%)	Improved agriculture/ food security (31%)	Health and sanitation improvement (13%)	Improved agriculture/ food security (14%)	Improved agriculture/ food security (17%)	Improved agriculture/ food security (16%)	Improved agriculture/ food security (20%)	Health and sanitation improvement (11%)	Environmental conservation (17%)	Infrastructure development (26%)	Infrastructure development (35%)	Infrastructure development (20%)

Most Significant Change: Activities for Community Change

Partners were asked to describe the most significant change they had seen in their communities as result of activities they'd taken up.

Improved health, improved financial stability, and women and children's welfare are three of the top four most significant changes reported.

This lines up with the focus on hunger, poverty and gender equality, suggesting that partners are going on to have second-order impact on their communities across all the key indicators that THP focuses on.

Key:

#1 outcome

#2 outcome

#3 outcome

Improved community health and hygiene, and reduced social and political conflict are the most significant changes reported because of activities taken up by THP partners.

Most Significant Changes Seen Due to Activities for Community Level Change

Q: What is the most significant change you've seen in your community as a result of these activities? (n = 1,197). Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.*

	Benin (n=112)	Burkina Faso (n=83)	Ethiopia (n=103)	Ghana (n=85)	Malawi (n=135)	Mozambique (n=29)	Senegal (n=87)	Uganda (n=97)	Zambia (n=63)	Mexico (n=23)	Bangladesh (n=190)	India (n=190)	Overall (n=1,197)
Improved health and hygiene	16%	29%	52%	41%	28%	52%	55%	32%	22%	-	37%	35%	33%
Reduced political and social conflict	24%	24%	9%	25%	16%	10%	23%	24%	16%	26%	26%	13%	20%
Improved financial stability	13%	12%	2%	7%	9%	17%	18%	25%	65%	9%	14%	7%	14%
Women and children welfare	5%	17%	2%	8%	-	-	5%	-	5%	30%	37%	30%	14%
Improved food security and agriculture	10%	7%	36%	1%	13%	14%	8%	21%	13%	-	10%	13%	13%
Improved education	20%	-	-	4%	13%	7%	6%	7%	3%	9%	22%	14%	11%
Improved environmental awareness	18%	-	8%	2%	15%	-	-	2%	-	13%	-	-	5%

**The open-ended data presented is the top seven global THP outcomes. The outcomes may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Engagement and Influence Over Community

Nearly 4 in 5 partners report an increase in their level of engagement in their communities, and around three quarters report increased influence since engaging with THP.

The depth of impact is highest in Malawi, where over 3 in 4 partners report ‘very much increased’ engagement (34pp higher than overall) and influence on community decision making (40pp higher than overall).

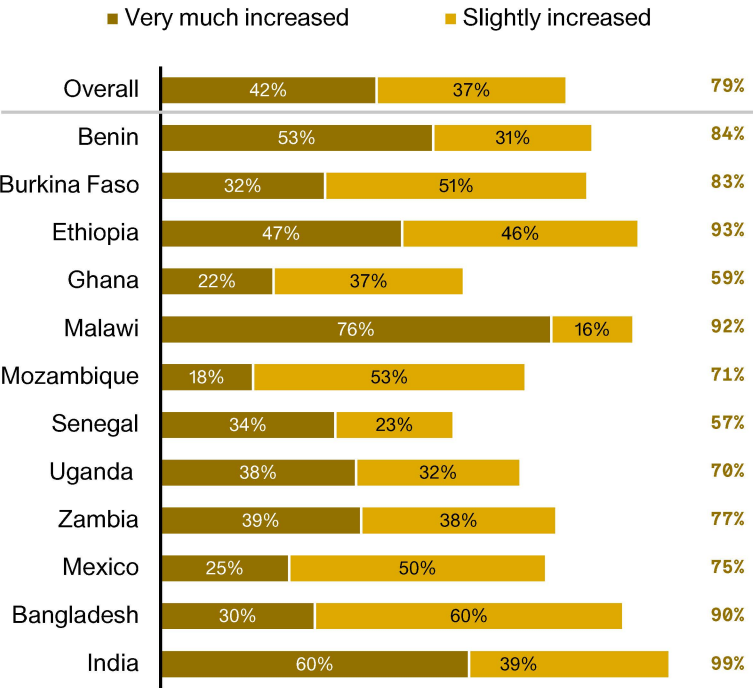
Meanwhile, Ghana shows least impact on both indicators, with only around 3 in 5 reporting increased engagement (20pp lower than overall), and only 46% reporting increased influence (28pp lower than overall)

Interestingly, women are more likely to report no change in their level of engagement in the community as compared to men (23% vs. 18%).

Over 2 in 5 partners report a significant increase in their level of community engagement since engaging with THP. More than a third say the same about their ability to influence decisions at the community level.

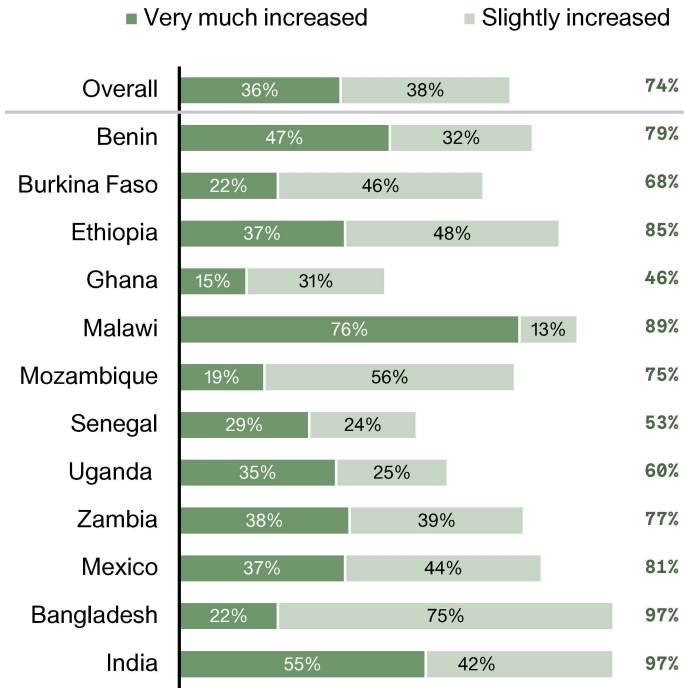
Level of Community Engagement

Q: Has your level of engagement in the community changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,049)



Ability to Influence Community-Level Decisions

Q: Has your ability to influence decisions at the community level changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? Has it: (n = 2,048)



Most Significant Change: Ability to Engage Communities

Partners were asked to describe the most significant change they had seen in their ability to engage and influence their community since engaging with THP.

Over one third of partners report improved confidence and leadership skills as the most significant change, and around a quarter report improved social status and increased ability to mobilize community members.

Key:

#1 outcome

#2 outcome

#3 outcome

Partners talk about improved confidence and leadership skills, and improved social status as the most significant change in their ability to engage and influence their community.

Most Significant Changes noticed in Ability to Engage and Influence Communities

Q: In your words, could you explain the most significant change in your ability to engage and influence your community since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 2,052). Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.*

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	India (n=206)	Overall (n=2,052)
Improved confidence and leadership skills	26%	24%	17%	40%	41%	72%	68%	57%	59%	61%	16%	26%	35%
Improved social status	32%	35%	14%	12%	7%	55%	13%	20%	41%	-	40%	29%	25%
Increased ability to mobilize community	24%	42%	16%	24%	24%	-	21%	34%	30%	44%	15%	16%	22%
Women's rights advocacy	-	7%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	28%	7%
Knowledge of financial practices	5%	23%	5%	5%	9%	-	6%	3%	10%	-	8%	4%	7%
Improved knowledge of health, nutrition and sanitation	-	-	43%	-	7%	-	-	-	-	-	3%	10%	6%
Improved knowledge of agricultural practices	4%	-	30%	1%	9%	-	-	5%	13%	-	4%	-	4%

**The open-ended data presented is the top seven global THP outcomes. The outcomes may not be reflective of the top 3 per country.

Engagement with Government and Community

42% of partners engaged with local government or community service providers in the last year. Of these, infrastructure development and health and hygiene campaigns were the top activities reported.

Nature of Partner Engagement with Government / Community Service Providers

Q: In the last 12 months, have you engaged with local government and/or community service providers? (n = 2,052)

Q: What was the nature of your engagement with local government and/or other service providers? (n = 871) Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels.

	Benin (n=201)	Burkina Faso (n=203)	Ethiopia (n=170)	Ghana (n=200)	Malawi (n=186)	Mozambique (n=72)	Senegal (n=276)	Uganda (n=200)	Zambia (n=93)	Mexico (n=32)	Bangladesh (n=213)	India (n=206)	Overall (n=2,052)
% reporting yes to govt/service provider engagement	39%	29%	54%	30%	49%	25%	11%	46%	51%	72%	62%	74%	42%
Theme #1	Disaster/emergency support (30%)	Community/infrastructure development (43%)	Health and hygiene campaigns/access (54%)	Community/infrastructure development (44%)	Community/infrastructure development (24%)	Training and educational programs (50%)	Governance and leadership roles (30%)	Governance and leadership roles (21%)	Community/infrastructure development (47%)	Community/infrastructure development (52%)	Civic awareness (36%)	Health and hygiene campaigns/access (46%)	Community/infrastructure development (26%)
Theme #2	Agriculture support/extension services (21%)	Training and educational programs (21%)	Agriculture support/extension services (32%)	Governance and leadership roles (31%)	Disaster/emergency support (19%)	Governance and leadership roles (22%)	Community/infrastructure development (23%)	Agriculture support/extension services (17%)	Training and educational programs (28%)	Training and educational programs (17%)	Health and hygiene campaigns/access (22%)	Community/infrastructure development (45%)	Health and hygiene campaigns/access (24%)
Theme #3	Training and educational programs (18%)	Agriculture support/extension services (17%)	Training and educational programs (29%)	Training and educational programs (14%)	Training and educational programs (17%)	Health and hygiene campaigns/access (11%)	Health and hygiene campaigns/access (17%)	Community/infrastructure development (16%)	Health and hygiene campaigns/access (19%)	Women and children welfare (13%)	Women and children welfare (22%)	Civic awareness (19%)	Training and educational programs (15%)

*For India, this question specifically asked if the partners have engaged with local government at the block/district level in the last 12 months.

Impact on Engagement with Government and Service Providers

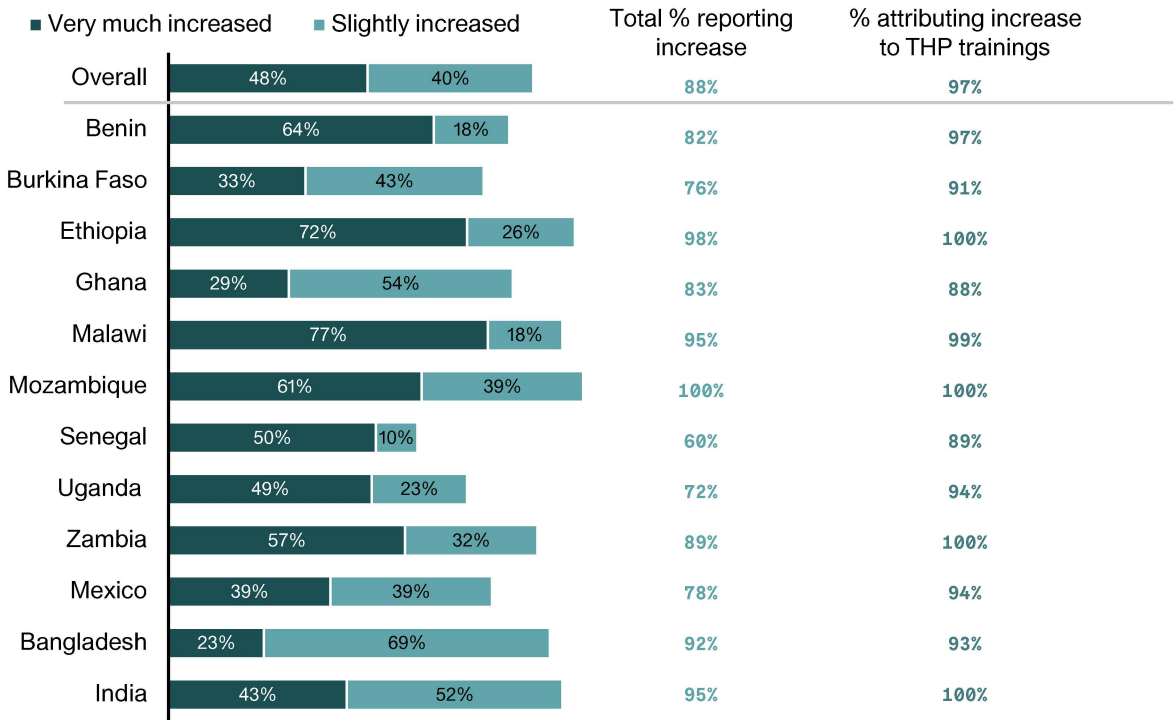
Nearly all respondents in Ethiopia, Mozambique and India report increased engagement with government and community service providers since engaging with THP. All these partners attribute this change to trainings provided by THP, suggesting that these trainings have a high depth of impact.

Senegal is underperforming on this indicator, with 60% reporting increased engagement, a 28pp difference from the overall proportion reporting an increase.

Near 9 in 10 partners report that their engagement with local government and community service providers has increased since engaging with THP, with 97% of these partners attributing this increase to THP trainings.

Nature of Community Partner Engagement with Government / Service Providers

Q: Has your engagement with local government/service providers changed since engaging with The Hunger Project? (n = 923)
Q: Did any of the following play a role in changing your engagement with local government or service providers? (n = 820)



Composite Index

- Overview
- Country-wise Results



“THP has changed my life. Earlier, I didn't know how to read and write properly. I learned it through the adult literacy study program that THP carried out.” - Female, Mozambique

Credit: The Hunger Project

Composite Index: Overview

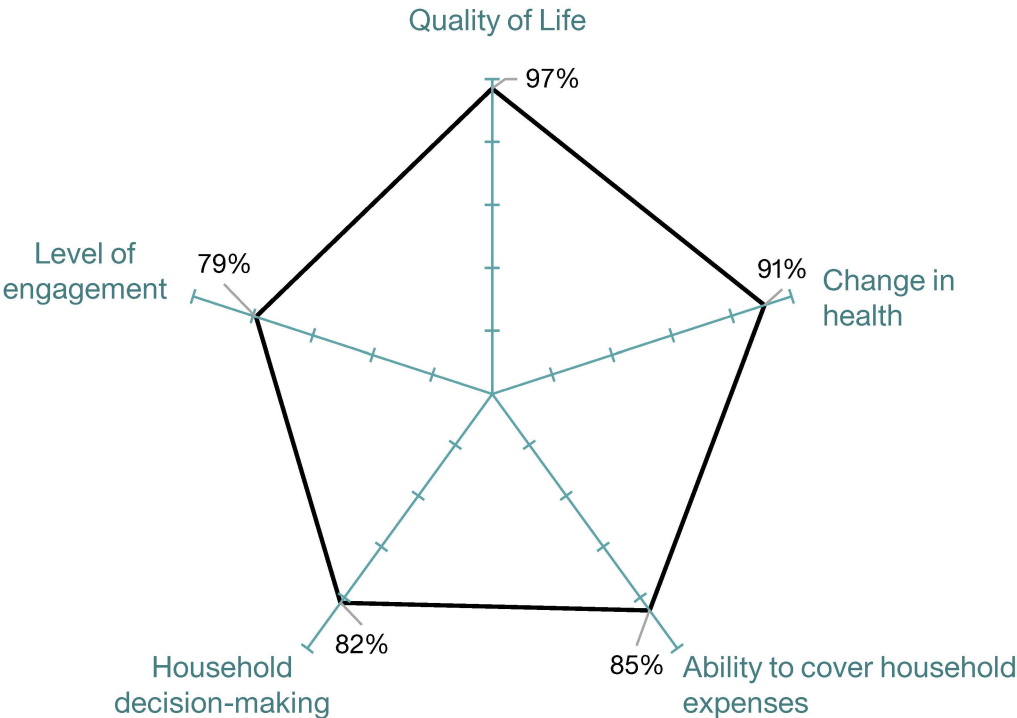
The THP Composite Index captures performance across key indicators within the five main impact metrics :

1. Quality of Life
2. Hunger (change in health and nutrition)
3. Poverty Reduction (change in ability to cover household expenses)
4. Gender Equality (change in household decision making)
5. Community Mobilisation (change in level of engagement with the community)

The overall impact of The Hunger Project is strong across all indicators, especially in quality of life and health and nutrition outcomes for partners.

The Hunger Project Average

Relative performance across main impact areas.



Quality of Life = 97%
63% 'very much' + 34% 'slightly' improved

Change in health = 91%
55% 'very much' + 36% 'slightly' improved

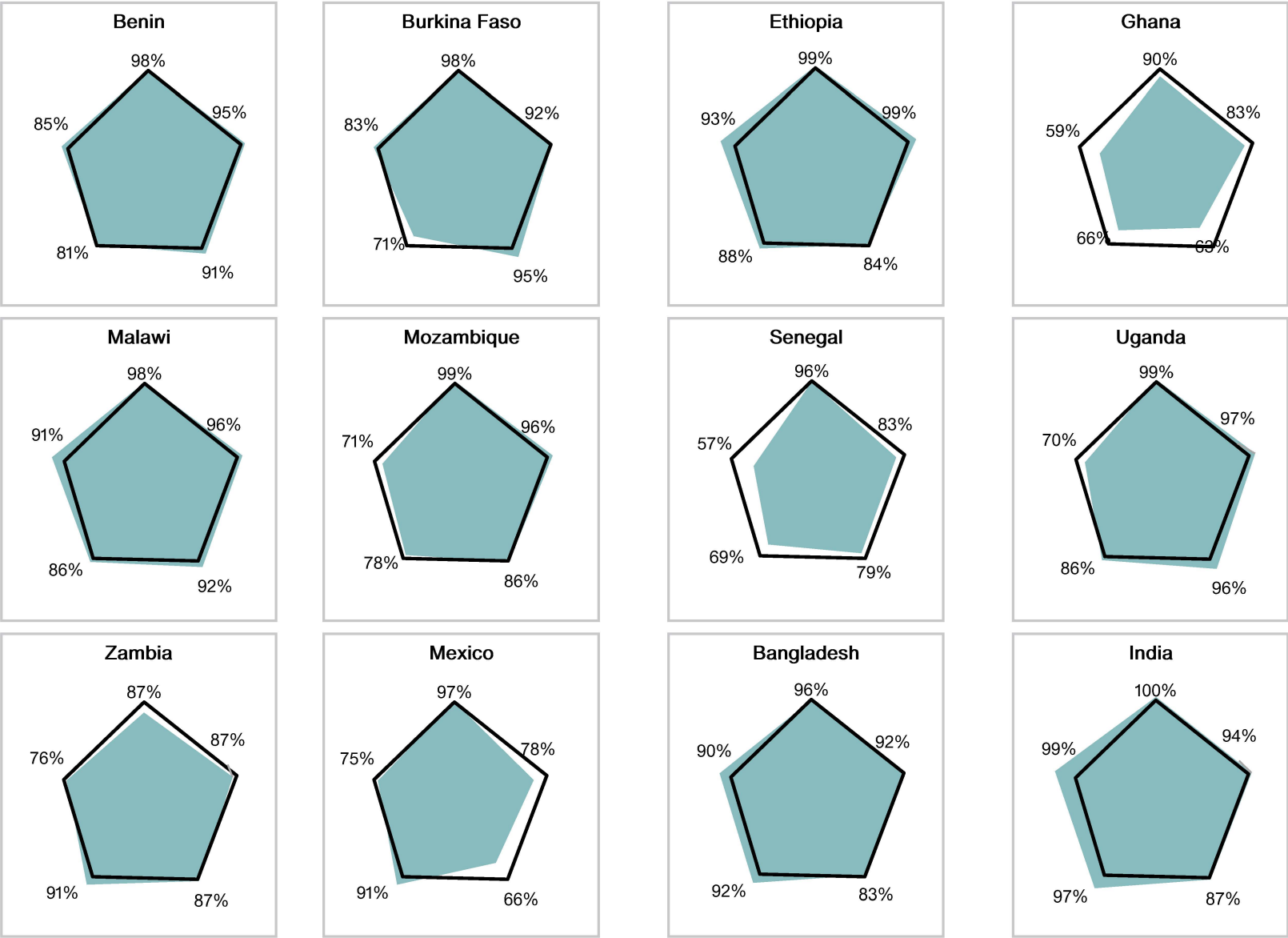
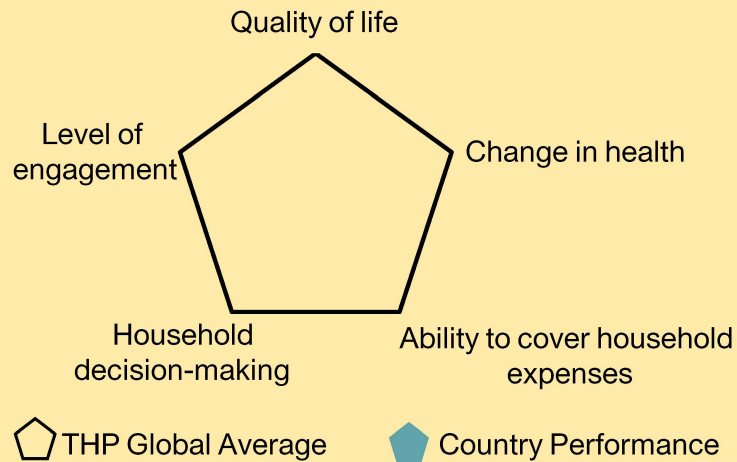
Ability to cover expenses = 85%
39% 'very much' + 46% 'slightly' increased

Household decision-making = 82%
28% 'women more involved' + 54% 'equally shared'

Level of engagement = 79%
42% 'very much' + 37% 'slightly' increased

Composite Index: Country Results

We compared each THP country's performance to the THP overall average to see whether they are over or under performing in each impact area.



Appendix



- Calculations & Definitions

“I participate more with the ejidal commissioners and in the municipality meeting. I also go to conferences and have more facilities to get involved with people and establish dialogues of importance.”
- Female, Mexico



Credit: The Hunger Project

Calculations & Definitions

For those who like to geek out, here’s a summary of some of the calculations we used in this deck.

Metric	Calculation
Inclusivity Ratio	The Inclusivity Ratio is a metric developed by 60 Decibels to estimate the degree to which an enterprise is reaching less well-off customers. It is calculated by taking the average of Company % / National %, at the \$1.90, \$3.20 & \$5.50 lines* for low and low-middle income countries, or at the \$3.20, \$5.50 and \$11 lines for middle income countries. The formula is: $\sum_{x=1}^3 \frac{([Company] Poverty Line \$x)}{(Country Poverty Line \$x)} / 3$
Household Dietary Diversity Score	The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is a population-level measure developed by the FANTA Project to evaluate the dietary diversity and food access of a population. It assesses the number of different food groups consumed by households and serves as an indicator of a population’s food security and dietary diversity. This diversity is linked to the overall nutritional quality of their diet. HDDS is calculated by assigning a value of 1 or 0 to each food group and summing the total to find the HDDS variable per household, before averaging across households to identify the HDDS indicator value. The HDDS of the top tercile of households can then be used to set a target value for the population.

* For Benin, Uganda and India, these PPI lines have been updated to \$2.15, \$3.65 and \$6.85, using 2017 PPP values.

Thank You For Working With Us!

Let's do it again sometime.

About 60 Decibels

60 Decibels makes it easy to listen to the people who matter most. 60 Decibels is an impact measurement company that helps organizations around the world better understand their customers, suppliers, and beneficiaries. Its proprietary approach, Lean Data, brings customer-centricity, speed and responsiveness to impact measurement.

60 Decibels has a network of 1,300+ trained Lean Data researchers in 85+ countries who speak directly to customers to understand their lived experience. By combining voice, SMS, and other technologies to collect data remotely with proprietary survey tools, 60 Decibels helps customers listen more effectively and benchmark their social performance against their peers.

60 Decibels has offices in London, Nairobi, New York, and Bengaluru. To learn more, visit 60decibels.com.

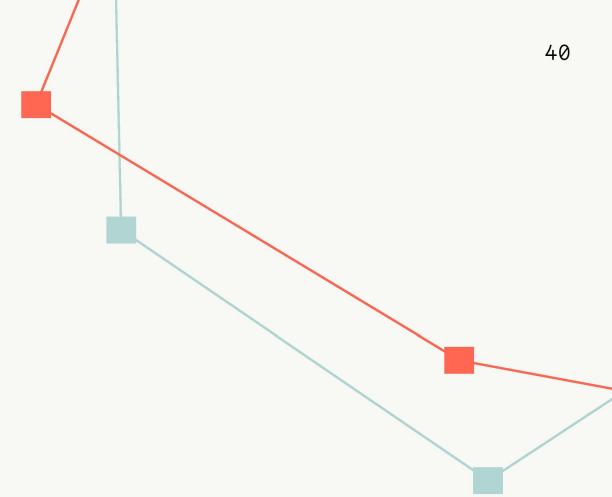
We are proud to be a Climate Positive company. 

Your Feedback

We'd love to hear your feedback on the 60dB process; take 5 minutes to fill out our feedback survey [here!](#)

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by The Hunger Project. Thank you to Kathleen Morris and Pablo Sanchez for their support.



With increased income and improved financial management skills, community members experience enhanced financial security. They are better able to

- > accumulate assets
- > contribute to long term wealth
- > and financial resilience

now.

Atul Sukumar

Hargun Kaur

Vivian Moraa

Daniel Field

Roshni Mahesh