Triangle G H is about to celebrate its twentieth anniversary as we complete this annual activity report. The association’s statutes were registered with the Prefecture of the Rhone on May 13th, 1994. This is an opportunity for us to celebrate the association, but also and above all to report, beyond the publication of our annual reports.

We did so at a press conference attended by some twenty journalists. We also did so when we exposed several times in the streets of Lyon the exhibition «What danger threatens in your area?». This exhibition gave voice to artists from the countries where we operate or have operated. We asked them to use a road sign to express the dangers that lurk in their countries. Among the hundreds of projects received, thirty were selected by a jury, created locally, and then sent to France. Beyond the highly symbolic message conveyed, this exhibition allowed us to meet the public and discuss Triangle G H’s action in the field.

On the occasion of this anniversary, we also published a booklet entitled «Small lessons learned in the form of a manifesto», thirty pages that help to understand the uniqueness of Triangle G H, a human sized NGO “in the big league”.

Our association started its activity in Rwanda in 1994, in a post genocide context, one of the darkest pages in the history of mankind. Twenty years of working with people affected by war or natural disasters but always standing up again, strengthened our determination to keep pursuing our objective of international solidarity.

Our teams are present in the urgency of action, face daily life despite a difficult access to populations in a tense and volatile security context in which humanitarian law is violated every day. They are also committed in the long term, when accompanying populations faced with new socio-economic models, or when helping them meet the environmental challenge.

However, our «small» organisation, despite its active presence among key French NGOs, is constantly confronted with the new model of world globalisation, mergers and standardisation.

The challenges are indeed great, but these past 20 years confirm our choice to address crises, take part in the development process, be a constant player in international solidarity, while maintaining our human size commitment.
Actor in a sustainable and shared solidarity
2013 in a few key words and figures
Our areas of activity, our expertise
Programmes in progress in 2013
Highlights of 2013
The team in Lyon and the Board of Directors
Origin and allocation of resources
Born in 1994 from a desire to develop a cross-disciplinary and sustainable expertise, Triangle G H is an International Solidarity Organization designing and implementing emergency, rehabilitation and development programmes in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation, civil engineering, food security and rural development, social-educational and psychosocial.

In 2013, its committed teams operate in 12 countries and run 43 programmes thanks to sustainable public partnerships with major international donors. The many programmes implemented in various countries provide direct or indirect support to several hundreds of thousands of people, through interventions characterized by a comprehensive approach of humanitarian aid integrating emergency, rehabilitation, development and environmental concerns.

Based on common values of listening capacity and reactivity, the association, standing for “human-sized”, professionalism and pragmatism, is an area where people live together, express their personal commitment and share their know-how. Triangle G H wishes to preserve and value the concept of association with the meaning of “people acting together towards the same goal, which is not one of profit sharing”.

The NGO takes the lead on the programmes it conceives together with local partners through the identification and mobilization of local resources and capacities, in order to provide concrete answers to the unacceptable situations of suffering populations, participate in efforts to combat poverty, and enhance social integration, supporting without discrimination of any kind groups of people affected by conflicts, natural disasters or any sort of situation plunging them into conditions of extreme hardship. This approach aims at responding as closely as possible to the needs expressed by the beneficiaries and moves towards the autonomy of the people benefiting from these programmes. The association is run by an elected Board and acts totally independently. Its funding is mainly provided by international institutions. The association is frequently submitted to audits carried out by its funding partners, and it proved its capacity to handle the public funds which make its activities sustainable. Since 2012, the NGO turns towards the active search for private partners (companies, company foundations, etc.).

Sudan – Geneina (Darfur). Receiving a kit of agricultural equipment and tools.
Photo: Abulgassim Elzain / Triangle G H
“2013 in a few key words and figures”

74 employees under French law, including 51 expatriates
391 collaborators recruited in their country of origin

A 9,3 million euros budget

Teams operating in 12 countries

43 programmes run simultaneously

93% of the resources allocated directly to actions in the field

20 donor partners
and 13 operational partners

The Association is a member of Coordination Humanitaire et Développement (CHD). It is signatory of the Framework Partnership Agreement with the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) and of the Framework Agreement for Operational Partnership (FAOP) with the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR)
Technical department

Triangle Génération Humanitaire integrates within its programmes specialised responses in situations requiring humanitarian aid, reconstruction or development assistance.

Its action is based on a professional and highly interactive operating mode including several areas of expertise within a comprehensive approach:

— Food security and rural development,
— Education and psychosocial,
— Water, hygiene and sanitation,
— Civil engineering and construction.

The gradual approach « humanitarian assistance – reconstruction – development » implies that direct assistance is gradually reduced, offset by an increased participation of local actors at all stages of project development. Assistance activities – after a natural or manmade disaster – thus shift to a participatory-based guidance towards sustainable development.

With the continuity or replication of activities, local actors become the protagonists of their own development, come up with ideas and are more proactive. They are able to seek funding to run their structures, to develop and implement programmes, to monitor and improve them, gradually replacing the need for exogenous intervention by strictly endogenous solutions.

The association has a technical department consisting of four technical advisors, each one in charge of one of Triangle G H’s areas of expertise and acting at each stage of the association’s activities:

— Survey, expertise and assessment,
— Strategy and implementation,
— Transfer of skills to local actors,
— Creation of methodological tools and delivery of training,
— Creation and development of an inter-professional network,
— Constant updating of technical databases and capitalisation of experience.
In 2013, in order to meet the precise needs of populations experiencing food insecurity, Triangle G H continued to implement food assistance programmes (in areas of conflict or during critical times of food shortage), actions to boost agricultural production (after a natural disaster or any other one-off shocks), or longer-term programmes aiming to reduce poverty, enhance sustainable growth in agricultural production and improve food security in the long-term.
**FEED**

In situations of crisis or post-crisis, meeting basic needs—first and foremost food needs—is a real challenge. Triangle G H strives to meet this challenge by distributing food directly, or by providing target populations with the means to produce food.

Triangle G H teams provide support to poor families living in intervention areas with a volatile security situation. Interaction with the population and village leaders help the association adapt its activities to a specific situation and decide to distribute either means of production, seeds, tools or veterinary products. These distributions are complemented by technical support to producer groups and individual farmers. The beneficiaries are thus able to cultivate plots and increase food availability for household consumption.

In this context, or following a natural disaster, this sort of support may be accompanied by food distributions or unconditional cash assistance to help each family cope with various immediate needs, and overcome this particularly difficult period of reconstruction and revival of economic activities.

**PRODUCE**

Peasant families are the first to suffer from hunger. Triangle G H guides them towards better food sovereignty by increasing their production, while limiting their dependency on raw materials, inputs or volatile markets, in order to ensure their independence.

In remote areas, increasing agricultural production is a key factor in improving living conditions, and the diversification of production is essential for improving food security.

Technical capacity building through the provision of equipment, the establishment of experimental plots, the introduction of new practices in high potential areas where they were previously unknown, training and technical discussions led by the project team all help significantly increase both productivity and diversity.

Afterwards, populations are less vulnerable and a lot less dependent on trade with the rest of the country.
The environmental dimension is always part of Triangle G H teams’ interventions, whether through technical training, the establishment of demonstration plots or advice given daily to beneficiary farmers. Simple but effective actions can help improve short-term yields and food production, and ensure the resilience of production systems in the medium term: systematic work on organic matter, and more generally on the biological activity of soils; promotion of agricultural biodiversity and local varieties; or consistent management of water resources in irrigation projects. Finally, pesticides potentially harmful to both users and consumers are completely excluded: awareness raising of farmers on risks associated with the use of molecules often prohibited in countries of the North is accompanied by the establishment of local alternatives meeting technical constraints.

Triangle G H cooperates with local organisations to promote their empowerment and ensure the sustainability of actions implemented in the countries of intervention. The existing groups, although often numerous and active, generally limit their action to common agricultural activities. By encouraging these groups to structure themselves, Triangle G H helps them formalising their role within the villages and being recognised by the authorities. They are thus both able to sustain existing infrastructure and procedures, and to raise funds for the joint purchasing and storage of agricultural inputs or for the rental and maintenance of equipment. This collaboration helps Triangle G H acquire a better knowledge of field reality and of local customs and traditions.
The psychosocial support brought to a person is part of a long process, and requires different support methods, depending on that person’s situation, what she has been through, and the way she progresses towards reintegration / rehabilitation. Psychosocial programmes also follow the gradual approach:

**Dealing with the social and psychological problems of particularly vulnerable populations** (children, teenagers, adults, elderly and disabled persons, orphans, abandoned children and/or suffering from trauma related to war, exile, natural disasters, etc.): providing housing, food assistance, supply of

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**Protect, educate, integrate vulnerable populations into their community**

From its very inception, Triangle G H has been convinced that beyond the material assistance brought to the populations in need, another dimension has to be taken into account. In intervention areas children, teenagers and their families need to be guided to be able to cope with the disruption in their lives, with the trauma they have just experienced, with their extreme situation as refugees, displaced people or “returnees” or due to their precarious living conditions. These actions are systematically carried out in consultation with the community’s human resources, who, through their involvement, often recover and regain their identity.
Several programmes implemented in recent years followed the steps outlined below:

**The first step** aims to strengthen the partner’s skills and capacities after a thorough assessment of its strengths and weaknesses. Capacity building is achieved through training in project management, in administrative and financial management, in procedures and search for funding from international donors, and through specific technical training in social/educational support to the beneficiaries.

**The second step** implements actions targeting vulnerable populations, either by relying on existing activities carried on by partners (day care, accommodation, education, vocational training, etc.) needing to be strengthened or developed in order to address needs, or by developing non-existent services (host family system, mobile prevention unit, prison monitoring, reintegration assistance, etc.).

**The final step**, more cross-cutting, conducts awareness-raising activities for the community or the authorities in order to promote the rights of vulnerable people (children at risk, abused women, disabled people, etc.).
From humanitarian assistance to development, with the same objective: reduce morbidity and mortality due to waterborne diseases

As in Triangle G H’s other areas of expertise, programmes on access to drinking water, controlled sanitation and improved hygiene all aim to help people for whom it is difficult or impossible to meet their own needs. Long-term actions therefore aim to constantly improve factors favouring a better health and a reduction in morbidity and mortality, particularly among children.

In the context of an emergency, populations displaced by floods or fleeing fights arrive most of the time in deprived areas with limited access to drinking water. Triangle G H ensures the construction and management of temporary water points, but also the distribution of essential items such as tarps, kitchen and hygiene sets, soap, or equipment for the construction of latrines.

These quick responses are facilitated by a preparatory work on risk reduction and emergency preparedness, based on a continuously renewed analysis of the context and potential risks, and the implementation of a contingency plan. This preparatory work includes the pre-positioning of equipment, but also awareness-raising sessions on risks for both the populations and the authorities.
Concurrently, Triangle G H uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the analysis of geo-spatial data providing crucial information in the preparation and response phases and in the monitoring of projects (for example the analysis of the evolution of data related to water and sanitation in Central Darfur (Sudan)). This tool will gradually be included in all Triangle G H programmes, even non WHS programmes, allowing a more detailed analysis of issues at stake.

In normalised situations or in the process of being normalised, Triangle G H adapts its approach by developing, where appropriate, post-emergency or development projects. Whatever the nature of the context, Triangle G H’s interventions and expertise always aim to improve the condition of people whose needs cannot be covered either by themselves or by existing State systems.

Diversity of approaches, consistent cross-cutting issues

Where possible, Triangle G H conducts its programmes together with local partners, who bring their expertise and promote community mobilisation. Triangle G H provides support in project management, hydraulic design, the use of new tools such as CLTS\(^1\), or ferrocement tanks. This partnership approach is mutually beneficial, since through the exchange of experience and expertise, it helps strengthening the capacity of local structures that will eventually replicate this knowledge and ensure the sustainability of results achieved.

Support to partners, local NGOs or Organisations Based on a Community (OBC), is complemented by support to local representatives of public institutions. The aim is to foster their ability to carry out projects in areas where Triangle G H has a recognised expertise.

Other cross-cutting issues are systematically put forward when the context permits: an environmental approach, such as the management of natural groundwater and surface water resources within the framework of the Natural Resource Management (NRM), or the gender issue, systematically included at the design stage of a project.

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\(^1\) Community Led Total Sanitation – CLTS is an approach aiming to encourage a community analyze its own situation regarding sanitation in order to put an end to open defecation.
Transsectorial construction activities in our programmes

The Civil Engineering and Construction Unit was created in June 2010, in order to meet the growing need for expertise in the field of work construction, an essential component in Triangle G H’s programmes, and is closely linked to the objectives to be achieved.

Construction activities cover a great variety of works, from rehabilitation to the creation of new structures, both in civil engineering (bridges, roads, etc.) and in the building sector (schools, farm buildings, etc.).
In many projects, construction activities create a link between the various issues tackled in the integrated approach applied by Triangle G H, to better address the needs of populations and to have a greater impact on actions conducted in the different fields of activity.

The great variety of projects implemented by Triangle G H over the years in several countries has given us a rich and varied experience in each of the following areas:

**Programmes related to food security and rural development:** The Civil Engineering and Construction Unit intervenes on irrigation works (reinforced concrete and gabion dams, irrigation canals, etc.) or on the construction or rehabilitation of livestock buildings and silos. If the approach includes the improvement of supply structures and markets, the Civil Engineering and Construction Unit will take care of the rehabilitation, drainage and construction of roads and tracks, as well as the reconstruction and construction of bridges. And finally, in projects including a Disaster Risk Reduction component, or DRR\(^3\), the unit is in charge of building dikes, water control infrastructure, etc.

**Programmes related to access to water, hygiene and sanitation:** activities related to the construction of storage tanks (reinforced concrete, masonry or ferrocement) or to the treatment and recycling of waste (incinerators, drainage canals, storage and treatment pits for wastewater) fall within the sphere of competence of the unit, and so does the construction of public and individual latrines.

**Programmes related to psychosocial and social educational support:** in this area, the unit is involved in the construction of schools and training centres.

In 2013, Triangle G H’s activities related to the construction of works mainly focused on food security and access to water and sanitation.
This programme, presented here as an example, illustrates the integration of skills from the Technical Department: Water, hygiene and sanitation, Education and psychosocial, Food security and rural development and Civil engineering and construction.

“Towards progressive self-sufficiency for Sudanese refugees in the camp of Pladama Ouaka”

Since 2007, with the support of UNHCR, the European Commission and UNICEF, Triangle G H and IMC (a local association) have been providing basic services for Sudanese refugees, and developing a multisectoral humanitarian device fostering their integration into a new environment.

The first action of this programme was to address basic needs, especially provide drinking water and improved sanitation in order to contain the risk of waterborne disease. In order to facilitate access to drinking water, the teams, assisted by the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation unit, worked on several sites. Holes were drilled and equipped with foot or manual pumps, cheaper because they do not require fuel, and more sustainable because they require little maintenance. Improvement works on dead wells helped avoid the presence of stagnant water around water points and reduce the spread of mosquitoes, while reducing the risk of pollution from waste water. Similarly, the fencing of water points helped avoid the presence of animals, a source of contamination, near the boreholes.

Access to sanitation has also been improved with the support of the Civil Engineering Unit, which provided expertise for the construction of latrines, both in schools and for households.

To ensure proper management and maintenance of the water points, always with the support of the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation unit, Triangle G H teams chose volunteers in the communities living around boreholes to form water management committees. These committees are trained on organisation and funding, water pollution and water treatment, knowledge of waterborne diseases, and management and maintenance of works. Beneficiaries organised on a membership basis become guarantors of the sustainability of the structures.
The education component was based on collaboration with the Civil Engineering Unit for the construction of the school and some of its equipment. The Education and Psychosocial Unit supported the recruitment and training of the teaching staff, the distribution of school supplies, and awareness-raising on education and the establishment of a school program allowing refugee students to receive an education and diplomas recognised by the Central African Republic and to continue their studies in local schools. Finally, training for parents’ associations has been set-up, always with a view to involve beneficiaries in programme implementation.

Beyond meeting basic needs, the programme also aimed to enable refugees become self-sufficient in two main areas: access to education so that children can integrate the school system of the host country; and food and financial self-sufficiency, inducing a lesser dependence on humanitarian aid.

The education component was based on collaboration with the Civil Engineering Unit for the construction of the school and some of its equipment. The Water, Hygiene and Sanitation unit accompanied the implementation of promotional campaigns on hygiene to reduce disease, but also to maximize the impact and proper use of the infrastructure built.


The Food Security and Rural Development Unit played a key role towards food and financial self-sufficiency. Families, mostly farmers, did not
generate enough income to meet their basic needs. Their diet mainly consisted of cassava, which has a limited nutritional value. The diversification of the local agricultural production thus came up as a priority, as it both improves nutrition, and lays the foundation of a dynamic economy helping increase family income. However, many obstacles showed in the evaluations: poor knowledge of farming techniques, inadequate food and seed storage, under-developed irrigation systems, almost nonexistent product processing, very difficult road access, largely sub-optimal breeding practices, etc. The Food Security and Rural Development Unit thus helped the teams strengthen cropping systems, develop vegetable gardens, improve farming systems, but also develop product processing, storage and marketing capacity. The action included the provision of equipment, tools and products, but also the training and organisation of farmers, to ensure the transferability of new practices and the proper maintenance of equipment provided. Income-generating activities have also been implemented (bakery, hairdressing, goat farming, making of donuts and small businesses, manufacturing of perfumes, beekeeping, etc.). They are managed by groups also trained in the management of community assets and stocks. With the support of the Civil Engineering Unit, road infrastructure has been rehabilitated, enabling recipients to reach neighbouring markets in order to sell their products.

The inhabitants of the camp of Pladama Ouaka have easy access to drinking water, and the structures and methods required for satisfactory hygiene conditions. Most of the children have access to schools in the host country. Crop diversification and improvement enable families to have a more varied diet and constitutes a source of income - as it is the case for the other activities implemented.

The addition of the skills of Triangle G H’s different technical Units made it possible both to meet the basic needs of refugee populations and to help them integrate into the host country and lay the foundations for a greater independence vis-à-vis humanitarian assistance.
ALGERIA

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR REFUGEES (ALGIERS)
Funding: UNHCR (United Nations Refugee Agency)
Budget: K€296
Duration: 12 months (January to December 2013)

SUPPORT PROJECT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE LIVING IN SAHRAWI REFUGEE CAMPS
Funding: Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO)
Budget: K€275
Duration: 12 months (May 2013 to April 2014)
Number of beneficiaries: +3, 157 people
Partners: State Secretariat for Social Assistance and Advancement of Women, ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Social Assistance and Advancement of Women, Ministry of Health

SUPPORTING SAHRAWI REFUGEE POPULATIONS
Funding: UNHCR (United Nations Refugee Agency)
Duration: 12 months (January to December 2013)
Budget: K€2, 665

BURMA

IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE CAPACITIES OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS LIVING IN ISOLATED VILLAGES OF MATUPI CANTON IN CHIN STATE
Funding: CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)
Budget: K€330
Duration: 12 months (September 2013 to August 2014)
Number of beneficiaries: 3, 446 people
Partners: AYO (Ar Yone Oo)

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL AREAS IN CHIN STATE
Funding: CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)
Budget: K€300
Duration: 12 months (October 2012 to September 2013)
Number of beneficiaries: 4, 614 people
Partners: AYO (Ar Yone Oo)
IMPROVING SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS TO DISABLED PEOPLE

**Funding:** Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, Lord Michelham of Hellingley Foundation  
**Budget:** €525  
**Duration:** 31 months (January 2011 to July 2013)

SUPPORTING DISPLACED PEOPLE AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN DALA AND SEIKYI KHANAUNGDO TOWNSHIPS BY IMPROVING HEALTH, WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

**Funding:** Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, AFD (French Development Agency)  
**Budget:** €1,665  
**Duration:** 30 months (January 2011 to June 2013)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

A MULTI SECTOR-BASED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN RURAL AREAS OF THE OUAKA

**Funding:** Crisis Unit of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs  
**Budget:** €200  
**Duration:** 12 months (January 2013 to December 2013)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 9,725 people (22 rural villages in the Ouaka)

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN AREAS AFFECTED BY THE POLITICO-MILITARY CRISIS

**Funding:** CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)  
**Budget:** €323  
**Duration:** 10 months (August 2013 to May 2014)

A MULTI SECTOR-BASED ACCOMPANIMENT TOWARDS INTEGRATION AND PROGRESSIVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR SUDANESE REFUGEES

**Funding:** UNHCR (United Nations Refugee Agency)  
**Budget:** €161  
**Duration:** 6 months (July 2013 to December 2013)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 1,971 people

RESTORING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE CITY OF BAMBARI

**Funding:** CHF (United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund), Crisis Unit of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs  
**Budget:** €548  
**Duration:** 9 months (October 2013 to June 2014)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 43,341 people (inhabitants of the city of Bambari)  
**Partners:** SODECA (Water distribution company in Central African Republic)
TOWARDS CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS WORKING WITH STREET CHILDREN

Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), CCFD (Catholic Committee against Hunger and for Development), Secours catholique

Budget: K€460

Duration: 36 months (November 2011 to October 2014)

Number of beneficiaries: 1,500 street children and 200 aid workers

Partner: RFERC (Network of NGOs working with street children in the Central African Republic)

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE FARMING POPULATIONS OF THE OUAKA

Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, Orange Foundation

Budget: K€924

Duration: 24 months (January 2011 to December 2013)

TOWARDS THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT OF PARENTS’ ASSOCIATIONS, FOR THE BETTER MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission

Budget: K€700

Duration: 42 months (March 2011 to August 2014)

Partner: FNAPEC, National Federation of Parents and Students of CAR

TOWARDS LASTING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND AN IMPROVED SANITARY ENVIRONMENT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS OF THE OUAKA

Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, AFD (French Development Agency), UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), OFID (Development Fund from OPEP)

Budget: K€2,000

Duration: 45 months (June 2011 to February 2015)

RESTORE BASIC SERVICES AND CREATE THE RIGHT CONDITIONS TO RECOVER FROM THE CRISIS IN THE CITY OF BAMBARI

Funding: French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Budget: K€265

Duration: 12 months (November 2013 to November 2014)

MEETING THE URGENT NEEDS OF POPULATIONS IN NORTHEASTERN CAR

Funding: Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO)

Budget: K€271

Duration: 9 months (May 2012 to January 2013)

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN AREAS AFFECTED BY CONFLICTS IN NORTHEASTERN CAR

Funding: CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)

Budget: K€300

Duration: 12 months (February 2012 to February 2013)

Number of beneficiaries: 54, 575 people (10, 915 households)

Partner: NDA (local NGO)
IRAQI KURDISTAN

EMERGENCY EDUCATION FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

Funding: Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO)
Budget: K€433
Duration: 18 months (December 2013 to May 2015)
Number of beneficiaries: 350 children
Partners: JORD (local Syrian NGO based in Kurdistan)

LAOS

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE DEFINITION AND IMPLANTATION OF A STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE (PHASE II)

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
Budget: K€224
Duration: 18 months (June 2013 to November 2014)
Number of beneficiaries: The total population of the Khammouane Province
Partners: PAFO/DAFO (Agriculture and Forestry Office at Province and District levels)

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY TYPHOON HAIMA

Funding: Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO)
Budget: K€250
Duration: 13 months (May 2012 to May 2013)

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION (KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE)

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
Budget: K€146
Duration: 19 months (December 2011 to June 2013)

NORTH KOREA

REHABILITATION OF THE DRINKING WATERWORKS DAMAGED BY TYPHOONS IN KANGWON PROVINCE

Funding: Crisis Unit of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – Polish Embassy in DPRK and Embassy of New Zealand in Seoul
Budget: K€75
Duration: 16 months (September 2012 to December 2013)
Number of beneficiaries: 51,000 people
Partners: People’s Committees of Munchon and Hwaragu, Ministry of City Management
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE FARM OF JUK SAN
Funding: CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)
Budget: K€200
Duration: 8 months (April 2013 to November 2013)
Number of beneficiaries: 16,568 children (< 16 years) in 80 local children institutions, 432 children in priority nurseries and orphanages, 814 farm employees and 1,628 members of their families
Partners: Kecca, People’s Committee of the city of Wonsan, Ministry of Agriculture

IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF SOHUNG
Funding: SIDA (Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency)
Budget: K€450
Duration: 24 months (November 2012 to October 2014)
Number of beneficiaries: 11,600 people directly concerned by access to drinking water, 30,551 people concerned by hygiene promotion
Partners: Kecca, People’s Committee of Sohung, MoCM (Ministry of City Management) of Pyongyang

IMPROVING AND DIVERSIFYING THE MEALS SERVED TO CHILDREN IN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN DAEANE AND SARIWON
Funding: CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)
Budget: K€140
Duration: 14 months (August 2012 to September 2013)
Number of beneficiaries: 16,385 people

IMPROVING AND DIVERSIFYING THE MEALS SERVED TO CHILDREN IN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission
Budget: K€1,026
Duration: 46 months (January 2010 to October 2013)

IMPROVING THE CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN CHILDREN INSTITUTIONS
Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission
Budget: K€1,390
Duration: 36 months (November 2010 to November 2013)

SUPPORTING FOOD SECURITY IN CHILDREN INSTITUTIONS RELYING ON MILK AND FISH FARMS
Funding: CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)
Budget: K€200
Duration: 10 months (April 2012 to February 2013)
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

TOWARDS LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

**Funding:** Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories, Pool Regional Council, private funds  
**Budget:** K€328  
**Duration:** 36 months (December 2011 to November 2014)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 9,500 people  
**Partners:** FOJEP Development

SUPPORTING NON-STATE ACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION

**Funding:** Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, Secours catholique  
**Budget:** K€720  
**Duration:** 36 months (December 2012 to November 2015)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 16,000 direct beneficiaries and 90,000 indirect beneficiaries  
**Partners:** Caritas Congo

SUDAN

TOWARDS AN INCREASED CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL MARKETS FOR A MORE SECURE FOOD SITUATION FOR THE POPULATION IN DARFUR

**Funding:** CIAA (Interministerial Committee for Food Aid of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs), UNHCR (United Nations Refugee Agency), CERF (United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund), FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)  
**Budget:** K€690  
**Duration:** 14 months (January 2013 to February 2014)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 17,000 households (93,000 people)

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

**Funding:** Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), CHF (United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund), CDC Crisis (Unit of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)  
**Budget:** K€1,462  
**Duration:** 16 months (January 2012 to April 2013)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 126,687 people including 20,415 vulnerable people (physical handicap, mental disability, extreme poverty or isolation) – 158 local staff  
**Partners:** Ministry of Environment (WES Sudan), UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services), Al Fajir (Sudanese NGO)

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN DARFUR

**Funding:** Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)  
**Budget:** K€775  
**Duration:** 12 months (May 2013 to April 2014)  
**Number of beneficiaries:** 108,566 people
SUPPORTING ALTERNATIVE INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES
Funding: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
Budget: K€56
Duration: 14 months (April 2013 to May 2014)

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM DARFUR
Funding: UNHCR (United Nations Refugee Agency)
Budget: K€267
Duration: 11 months (February to December 2013)

SUPPORTING THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH DARFUR
Funding: FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)
Budget: K€138
Duration: 7 months (May to November 2013)

TIMOR LESTE
TOWARDS A STRENGTHENING OF CIVIL SOCIETY FOR A BETTER PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission,
Budget: K€798
Duration: 36 months (October 2013 to September 2016)
Number of beneficiaries: 10,130 people
Partners: Timorese NGOs PRADET, CASA VIDA, REDE FETO, SEPI (Secretary of State for the Promotion of Gender Equality), MSS (Ministry of Social Solidarity)

IMPROVING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS
Funding: Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, AFD (French Development Agency), Sogelink Foundation
Budget: K€1,793
Duration: 36 months (May 2011 to April 2014)
Number of beneficiaries: 10,147 people
Partners: National Directorate of Water and Sanitation Services, NTF (Naroman Timor Foun), Timorese NGO

YEMEN
INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PROJECT – DISTRICTS OF AL RAWDAH AND JARDAN – GOVERNORATE OF SHABWAH
Funding: YLNG (Yemen Liquefied Natural Gaz)
Budget: K€1,660
Duration: 36 months (May 2011 to April 2014)
Number of beneficiaries: 26,500 people
Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
According to UN figures, 2.3 million people, or 10% of the Syrian population, have fled the civil war to seek refuge in neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan). 600,000 Syrian refugees have been taken in by Jordan (the government puts the figure at one million). End 2013, nearly 300 people were still arriving in the kingdom every day.

In Jordan, Triangle G H supports the Syrian association Bright Future with the funding of the Fondation de France.

This association, created by Syrian psychologists in exile, provides social and psychosocial assistance to refugees, especially to those living in urban areas.

The management of trauma, often not considered as an urgent humanitarian need, is absolutely essential in this context to prevent Syrian youth, in exile for two years and with no prospect of return, becoming a «lost generation» with the unpredictable consequences that may follow.

In this situation, we believe that addressing social and psychosocial problems is a basic need, and we prone awareness-raising of the international community on that issue.

The resources needed to carry out this programme have been granted by the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO). These funds use the money of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the European Union in 2012 - European Initiative «Children of Peace»*. 

* In 2012, the EU was rewarded for promoting peace, reconciliation, democracy, and human rights. The EU decided to allocate the money from the Nobel peace prize to children who do not have the chance to grow up in a war-free environment. Several projects focusing on educational support have been implemented with humanitarian partners of the EU. In 2013, the Union has once again doubled the resources, allocating an additional amount of €4 million for existing and new projects, benefiting more than 80,000 children affected by war.
Sudan

The new dynamics of the conflict in Darfur, including increased clashes among Arab tribes since early 2013, against the background of general economic crisis and increased competition for resources, require the maintenance of the capacity to assess and bring an emergency humanitarian response. Triangle G H is thus one of the few NGOs operating in Central Darfur (Um Dukhun and Bindizi).

Burma

Since the dissolution of the military junta, Burma has been undergoing a political and democratic transition. Triangle G H has to adapt to changing needs, with a food security programme in the mountainous enclave of Matupi, located in the south of Chin State in the West of the country and funded by the French Food Aid Programme (Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs). In January 2014, the French Development Agency’s co-funding allowed the starting of the first phase of an agricultural development programme aiming to sustainably improve the living conditions of the population of this rural area through support for the sustainable and profitable management of village territories.

Philippines

On November 7th, 2013, typhoon Yolanda - the strongest of the season and one of the most violent ever recorded - swept the Philippine territory from east to west, with winds of 270 km/h on average, accompanied by gusts of over 315 km/h. It caused 5,900 casualties and the displacement of more than 4 million people. Triangle G H carried out a study mission on several islands of the archipelago, with a view to launching a programme aiming to revive economic activities (fishery and agriculture) in a remote village of about 5,000 inhabitants in the South of the Island of Samar.

Between March and June 2013, a partnership with the Rhône-Alpes Region allowed Triangle G H to settle in Iraqi Kurdistan to work at the development of various aid projects for refugees living outside the camps (60% of the 200,000 registered refugees by late 2013). Children being often the first victims of deprivation and lack of services, Triangle G H started an educational and psychosocial support programme for 350 children living in the outskirts of Erbil, the capital city of the Autonomous Region of Kurdistan.
North Korea

The year 2013 was marked by strong diplomatic tensions between North Korea and South Korea, the United States and Japan. Despite the current status quo, NGOs on the ground are witnessing with growing concern some donor fatigue. In 2013, Triangle G H conducted six water, hygiene, sanitation and food security projects in the country. At the end of the year, a programme aiming to strengthen civil society for better care for the elderly was launched with funding from the Cooperation Office EuropeAid (European Commission).

Timor Leste

In October 2013, in partnership with the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Gender Equality, the Timorese Ministry of Social Solidarity and two Timorese associations, Triangle G H launched a programme to strengthen the capacity of the actors of civil society working on the protection of women and children victims of violence. This programme is partly funded by the Cooperation Office EuropeAid (European Commission).

The Central African Republic

In March 2013, the Seleka succeeded in taking power by force, forcing President François Bozizé into exile. Insecurity, already high before the crisis, amplified the displacement of populations. The number of internally displaced people, adding to the number of refugees in the DRC, Cameroon, Chad and Sudan, is then estimated at nearly 400,000 people. The crisis has led to a real deterioration of the situation. Needs are great in all sectors, both in Bangui and in the provinces. Although the teams deployed in the country have been repatriated twice during the year for safety reasons, Triangle G H is currently present on the ground with a dozen humanitarian aid programmes running in several regions.

« Coordination Humanitaire et Développement »

In May 2013, thirty years after its creation, the Coordination of Agen adopted a new name to better reflect the identity of its members, and became “Coordination Humanitaire et Développement”. It now includes twenty major French international solidarity associations. “Some of our member associations are focused on development, while others carry an emergency and reconstruction actions”, explains Patrick EDEL, founder of the Coordination of Agen. “The change in name is intended to better reflect this reality, but also to reaffirm our commitment to establish a dialogue between actors in the field, regardless of their scope of action”.

North Korean cooperative farm leaders during a study tour in France (ARDEAR Rhône-Alpes). Photos: Triangle G H
**the team in Lyon, the national headquarters of the association**

MANAGERS
Christian Lombard, Patrick Verbruggen

DEPUTY MANAGER
Jean-Luc Jouhanieu

PROGRAMME MANAGER
Mounir Attallah

PROGRAMME OFFICER
Arnaud Loutoby

DESK OFFICERS
Anne Barthès (Middle East) - Ivan Deret (Africa) - Anne Tréhondart (Asia)

DEPUTY DESK OFFICERS
Olivier Corbet (Africa) - Guillaume Mongellaz (Asia)

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
Gilles Groizeleau - in charge of the area education and psychosocial
Eric Martin - in charge of the area Civil engineering and construction
Lionel Roux - in charge of the area Food security and rural development
Joël Terville - in charge of the area Water, hygiene and sanitation

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER
Alexandra Bourdekas - Frédérique Brissez

HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICER
Laurence Lelièvre

PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER
Félicie Chevallier

ACCOUNTING
Sylvie Houel

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Jacqueline Bonnet - Sophie Dreyer

GENERAL SERVICES ASSISTANT
Melissa Grosset

PROGRAMME ASSISTANT
Jean Karol Lecat

CLEANING AGENT
Saliha Djemai

**the association’s Board of Directors at December 31, 2013**

The members of the Board of Directors are elected for 3 years (renewable) by the General Assembly. They perform their duties as volunteers. The Board meets at least once a quarter. Each Board meeting is preceded by a Committee meeting (President, Treasurer and Secretary) to prepare the Board meetings, together with the association’s managers.

PRESIDENT
Stéphane Mercado
Employee - Decaux

VICE-PRESIDENT
Véronique Valty
Communication consultant

TREASURER
Victor Bérard
Former chartered accountant and auditor

ASSISTANT TREASURER
Yves le Sergent
Administrator – The Lyon Biennale

SECRETARY
Bertrand Quinet
Training Manager – Bioforce Institute

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Christophe Cloarec
Computer specialist

MEMBERS
Catherine Bethenod – Hypnotherapist
Olivier Brachet – Vice-president of the urban community of Lyon
Cédric Bréda – Electrician
Didier Dematons – Filmmaker (audiovisual)
Patrice Houel – Sales manager – KSB Services
Philippe Merchez – Photographer and teacher
Monique Montel – Former manager in the medical-social area
Bernard Mourenas – IT consultant

Three joint committees, consisting of employees and Board members, meet regularly in order to prepare the issues that will be presented for debate and/or submitted to the Board’s vote. These “technical” committees (overall strategy, planning, and communication) have no decision-making role. They also have – together with the Committee members (President, Treasurer and Secretary) – a function of internal control and risk prevention.
ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

ANNUAL BUDGET 2013 : K€ 9 236

K€ 148 DONATION IN KIND (VALUATION)

ORIGIN OF RESOURCES

- UNHCR: United Nations Refugee Agency
- EuropeAid: Directorate General of the European Commission for Development and Co-operation
- MEA: French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (CIAA: Interministerial Committee for Food Aid, CDC: Crisis Centre, Embassy of France in Sudan)
- ECHO: The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
- YLNG: Yemen LNG Company
- SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

UNHCR 39%
EuropeAid 17%
MAE 16%
SIDA 4%
YLNG 4%
ECHO 9%
Other 1%
UNICEF 1%
FAO 1%
Donations, contributions, financial and extraordinary products 2%
UNDP 2%
Donation in kind (valuation) 2%
Rhône-Alpes Region 2%

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

- Jordan 1%
- Iraqi Kurdistan 1%
- Laos 2%
- Republic of the Congo 3%
- Burma 4%
- Yemen 4%
- Timor Leste 4%
- Studies and logistics (including early Philippines programme) 3%
- Running costs 5%
- North Korea 12%
- Central African Republic 11%
- Sudan 17%
- Algeria (Saharawi refugees) 33%
- Studies and logistics (including early Philippines programme) 3%
- Republic of the Congo 3%
- Burma 4%
- Yemen 4%
- Timor Leste 4%
- Running costs 5%
- North Korea 12%
- Central African Republic 11%
- Sudan 17%
- Algeria (Saharawi refugees) 33%

1 • Yemen LNG Company whose main shareholder is the oil company TOTAL, working on the liquefaction of natural gas in Yemen.
### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intangible assets</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other intangible assets</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tangible fixed assets</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constructions</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>81,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>581,379</td>
<td>440,608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>5,782</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL (I)** | 809,301 | 523,139 | 286,162 | 320,211 |

### Liaison accounts

### Current Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventories and works in progress</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods</td>
<td>8,982</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments and advances paid to suppliers</td>
<td>36,210</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating receivables</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable and other receivables</td>
<td>3,862</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>7,450,870</td>
<td>33,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>741,322</td>
<td>1,258,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses (3)</td>
<td>10,109</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL (II)** | 8,251,354 | 33,291 | 8,218,063 | 7,174,334 |

**GRAND TOTAL (I to V)** | 9,060,655 | 556,430 | 8,504,225 | 7,494,545 |

### Liabilities

### Association Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equity</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>984,904</td>
<td>1,022,130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR** | -265,804 | -37,226 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other association funds</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment subsidies for non-renewables</td>
<td>27,228</td>
<td>31,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL (I)** | 746,327 | 1,016,466 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liason account (II)</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provisions for liabilities</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for liabilities</td>
<td>30,158</td>
<td>32,356</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL (III)** | 30,158 | 32,356 |

### Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and borrowings from credit institutions (2)</td>
<td>192,643</td>
<td>224,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and miscellaneous financial debts (3)</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts to suppliers and related accounts</td>
<td>752,620</td>
<td>235,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax and social security</td>
<td>210,742</td>
<td>221,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income (1)</td>
<td>6,370,888</td>
<td>5,564,130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL (V)** | 7,727,739 | 6,445,723 |

**GRAND TOTAL (I to VI)** | 8,504,225 | 7,494,545 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
<th>12/31/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of goods</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET AMOUNT OF OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating subsidies</td>
<td>9 120 959</td>
<td>10 718 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses</td>
<td>32 356</td>
<td>65 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund raising</td>
<td>8 374</td>
<td>11 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription fees</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>7 818</td>
<td>7 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES (I)</strong></td>
<td>9 170 467</td>
<td>10 804 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING COSTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of goods</td>
<td>5 745</td>
<td>3 795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in stocks</td>
<td>-2 859</td>
<td>-2 438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other purchases and external charges (2)</td>
<td>7 370 663</td>
<td>8 636 054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, duties and similar payments</td>
<td>98 650</td>
<td>70 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>1 321 899</td>
<td>1 421 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security</td>
<td>537 242</td>
<td>542 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation charges on fixed assets</td>
<td>59 097</td>
<td>109 069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for impairment of current assets</td>
<td>30 158</td>
<td>24 052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>8 913</td>
<td>7 763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS (II)</strong></td>
<td>9 429 509</td>
<td>10 812 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - OPERATING RESULT (I-II)</td>
<td>-259 042</td>
<td>-7 842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL INCOMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other interest received and similar income (4)</td>
<td>1 291</td>
<td>38 640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive exchange differences</td>
<td>20 421</td>
<td>57 471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income from sales of marketable securities</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES (V)</strong></td>
<td>21 758</td>
<td>96 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL CHARGES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests paid and similar costs (5)</td>
<td>18 103</td>
<td>30 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative exchange differences</td>
<td>42 751</td>
<td>98 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES (VI)</strong></td>
<td>60 854</td>
<td>129 052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - FINANCIAL RESULT (V-VI)</td>
<td>-39 096</td>
<td>-32 696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT (I-II+II+III-IV+V-VI)</td>
<td>-298 138</td>
<td>-40 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On management operations</td>
<td>45 807</td>
<td>4 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME (VII)</strong></td>
<td>45 807</td>
<td>4 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXCEPTIONAL COSTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On management operations</td>
<td>10 805</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On capital transactions</td>
<td>2 668</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL COSTS (VIII)</strong></td>
<td>13 473</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT (VII-VIII)</td>
<td>32 334</td>
<td>3 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME (I+III+V+VII)</strong></td>
<td>9 238 032</td>
<td>10 905 080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COSTS (II+IV+VI+VIII+IX)</strong></td>
<td>9 503 836</td>
<td>10 942 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE</td>
<td>-265 804</td>
<td>-37 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Past financial years non-used resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Projected use of allocated resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</td>
<td>-265 804</td>
<td>-37 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations in kind</td>
<td>148 177</td>
<td>216 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>148 177</td>
<td>216 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods provided free of charge</td>
<td>148 177</td>
<td>216 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>148 177</td>
<td>216 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our main partners and donors in 2013

Many thanks to the Pool Department Council (Republic of the Congo), to the Polish and New Zealand embassies in North Korea, to the works council of TEFAL, to all our donors and volunteers.

international solidarity organisation
1 rue montriblou 69009 Lyon
T : +33 [0]4 72 20 50 10 :: F : +33 [0]4 72 20 50 11
info@trianglegh.org :: www.trianglegh.org

1901 law association established in 1994, registered at the prefecture of the Rhône N°W691052256