



triangle

GENERATION HUMANAIRE

# ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2013



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illustrations

**cover illustration**

Timor Leste – Oecusse - Construction of a suspension bridge to install a water line.

© Higinio Da Costa Guterres / Triangle G H

**photo page 4**

North Korea – Sohung. Construction of a water tank.

© Kim Man Jin / Triangle G H

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Burma - Cawng Thia. Washing of yam tubers, a wild plant harvested in the forest and intended for consumption once cut and dried.

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Sudan - Um Dukhun (Darfur).

Global Handwashing Day.

© Mohamed Yahia / Triangle G H

Timor Leste – Rehabilitation of a well.

Improvement of water quality and protection.

© Francisco Suni / Triangle G H

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Timor Leste – Oecusse. Construction of a standpost.

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Sudan – Bindizi (Darfur). Distribution of food grains.

© Jamal / Triangle G H

Burma – Leisin. Cutting of yam tubers,

a wild plant harvested in the forest and intended for consumption once dried.

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Burma – Champion. Group training

on improved agricultural techniques.

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Burma – Champion. Harvesting of rice on one of the project's plots.

© Marc Le Quentrec / Triangle G H

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Burma – Yangon. Children cared for in the Eden Center for Disabled Children (ECDC), an important actor working on handicap in Burma supported by Triangle G H.

© Valentina Di Grazia / Triangle G H

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Burma – Kala. Topographical survey before irrigation and protection works.

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North Korea – Sohung. Production of blocks for the construction of latrines.

© Olivier Hariot / Triangle G H



# EDITORIAL



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.

■ Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors



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graphic design  
nathalie navarre designer  
+33 [0]4 78 28 55 44  
n.navarre@wanadoo.fr

copywriter  
anne barthès, gilles groizeleau, éric martin,  
lionel roux, joël terville, anne tréhondart.

proofreading and correcting  
scarabeo . contact@scarabeo.fr  
http://scarabeo.fr

translation . anouk matéo  
anouk\_mateo@yahoo.com  
www.annlou-traduction.com

printing  
recto verso repro . 69210 lentilly  
document printed  
on 100% recycled paper  
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# “ Actor in a sustainable and shared solidarity ”



**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

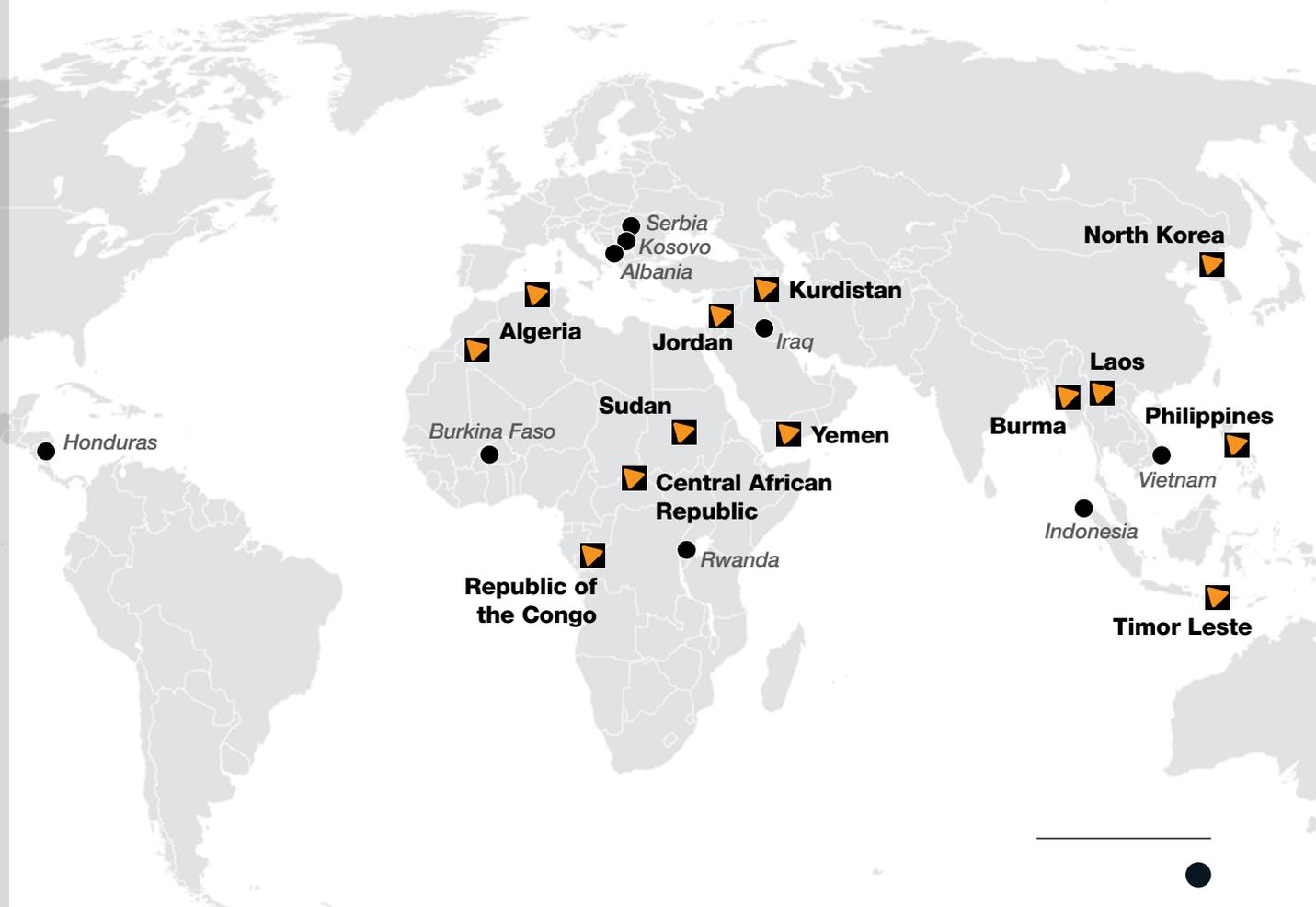
**93 %** of the resources allocated directly to actions in the field

**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)

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# OUR AREAS OF ACTIVITY, OUR EXPERTISE



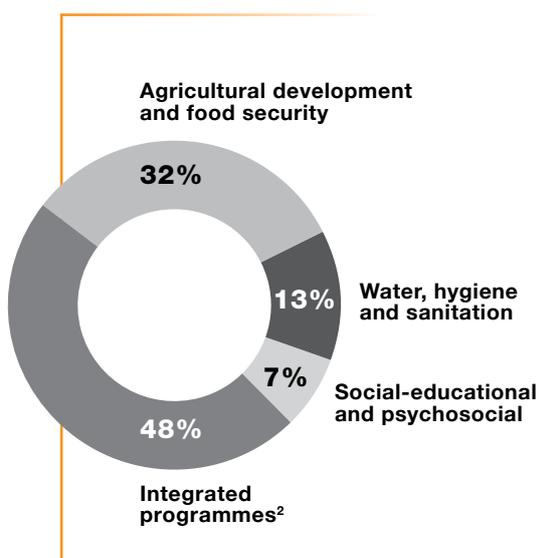
# Technical department

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.

Distribution per sector<sup>1</sup>



## *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.

<sup>1</sup> • Civil engineering and construction are integrated into agricultural development & food security and water, hygiene and sanitation programmes.

<sup>2</sup> • These programmes include at least two components from the technical unit.





# FOOD SECURITY & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## From food assistance to agricultural development

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.**



Sudan - Farmers choose their seeds in an agricultural fair which products are financed by Triangle G H - Photo: Triangle G H

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.



Burma – Topographical survey intended to quantify the building materials for an irrigation work. Survey carried out by the communities with the technical support of Triangle G H teams - Photo: Thang Kip Lian / Triangle G H

## PRESERVE

**The natural environment is the first factor influencing food production. Triangle G H strives to preserve natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity) through the systematic promotion of agro-ecological practices, the saving of scarce resources and the valuing of abundant resources.**



North Korea – Greenhouse mixed crops - Photo: Triangle G H

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.

## COOPERATE

**The low level of mechanisation of small farms, generally managed by poor households, is one of the main obstacles to economic development. By supporting farmers groups to make the production, transformation or storage equipment profitable, Triangle G H encourages the exchange of knowledge, mutual aid and recognition from these groups.**

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 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. ■



Republic of the Congo – Training of farmers' group leaders in administrative management. Photo: Lionel Roux / Triangle G H



# EDUCATION & PSYCHOSOCIAL

## **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.

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

hygiene items, medical care or careful listening needed for survival and dignity.

**Providing guidance to marginalised people in their reconstruction or social integration projects:** literacy activities, schooling, vocational training and help for the creation of income-generating activities.

**Supporting the management of associations and government structures serving social and / or educational purposes** (networks of associations, schools, day care centres, shelters, care centres, etc.): Training of the various actors active in the social sector (animators, educators, social workers, teachers, executives and administrative staff) in order to strengthen on the long-term the community's capacity to ensure the reintegration of vulnerable people in an autonomous way. ■

Central African Republic – Bangui.  
Street children photographed  
on the occasion of the day of the African child.  
Photo: Corinne Chadefaux / Triangle G H

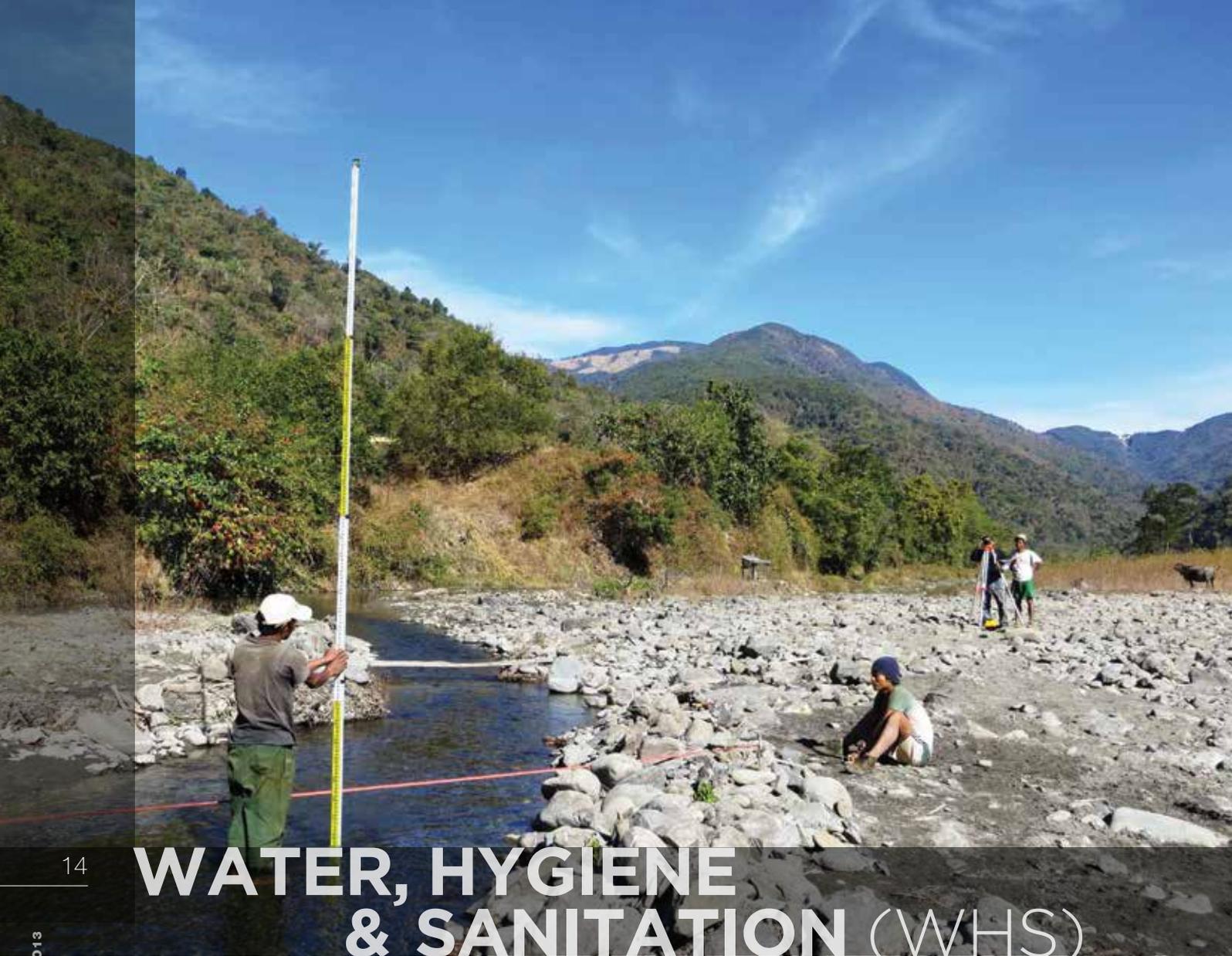


**Several programmes implemented in recent years followed the steps outlined below:**

**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.).



# WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION (WHS)

## **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 construc-

tion 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.



Sudan – Darfur – Refugee camp of El Ryad in Geneina. Community technicians in charge of waste management in the camp. Photo: Mohammed Siddig / Triangle G H

## 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<sup>1</sup>, 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.



Timor Leste – District of Oecusse. Construction of a standpost. Photos: Francisco Suni / Triangle G H

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. ■

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.

2 • The gender issue<sup>2</sup> involves considering the different opportunities offered to men and women, the roles they are assigned socially and the relationships between them. These are basic components that affect the development process of society and the outcome of international and national organisations' policies, programmes and projects. Gender is closely related to all aspects of economic and social, daily and private lives of individuals and to those of society that assigned specific roles to everyone (men and women). SOURCE FAO

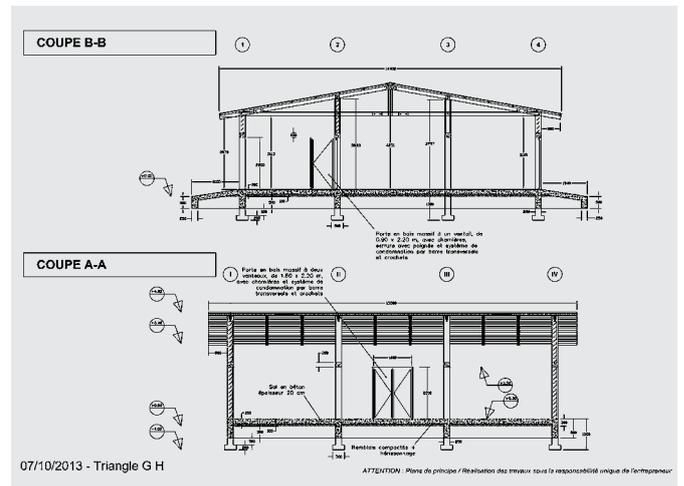
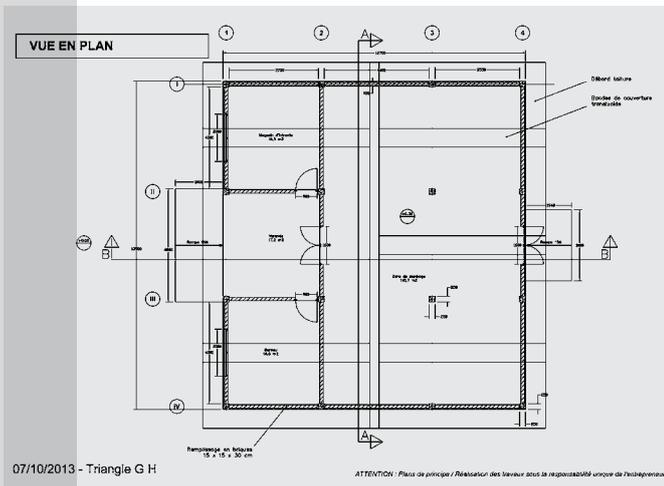


# CIVIL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

## 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<sup>3</sup>, 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



Laos – Bualapha – Gabion dam. Photo: Quentin Rouveïrolles / Triangle G H

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. ■

Timor Leste – Banafi – Construction of a suspension bridge to install a water line. Photo: Joël Terville / Triangle G H



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.



Central African Republic – Refugee camp of Pladama Ouaka. Drinking water access points. Photos: Triangle G H

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.

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.

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

(when families were identified as people with special needs), as well as the necessary tools to encourage community mobilisation. 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.

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.



Central African Republic – Refugee camp of Pladama Ouaka. Access to education for Sudanese refugee children. Photo: Thomas Boudant / Triangle G H

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.

The **Food Security and Rural Development Unit** played a key role towards food and financial self-sufficiency. Families, mostly farmers, did not



Central African Republic – Refugee camp of Pladama Ouaka. Construction and equipment of a school for Sudanese refugee children. Photos: Triangle G H

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-de-

Central African Republic – Refugee camp of Pladama Ouaka. Supply of equipment and seeds for the development of vegetable gardens.  
Photos: Thomas Boudant / Triangle G H



veloped 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. ■

# PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS IN 2013



## 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 Hellingly Foundation

**Budget:** K€525

**Duration:** 31 months (January 2011 to July 2013)

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

**Funding:** Cooperation Agency EuropeAid – European Commission, AFD (French Development Agency)

**Budget:** K€1, 665

**Duration:** 30 months (January 2011 to June 2013)

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# **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**



## **A MULTI SECTOR-BASED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN RURAL AREAS OF THE OUKA**

**Funding:** Crisis Unit of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

**Budget:** K€200

**Duration:** 12 months (January 2013 to December 2013)

**Number of beneficiaries:** 9, 725 people (22 rural villages in the Ouaka)

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## **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:** K€323

**Duration:** 10 months (August 2013 to May 2014)

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

**Funding:** UNHCR (United Nations Refugee Agency)

**Budget:** K€161

**Duration:** 6 months (July 2013 to December 2013)

**Number of beneficiaries:** 1, 971 people

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## **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:** K€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)

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## **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)

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## **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)

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## **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

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## **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)

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## **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)

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## **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)

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## **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)

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## 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

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## **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)

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## 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

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# 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

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# “ Highlights of 2013 ”

## Three new operation areas for Triangle G H

### SYRIAN CRISIS

## Jordan and Iraqi Kurdistan

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.

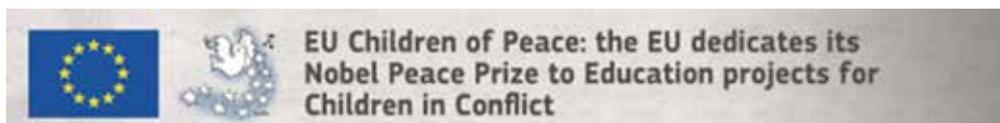
The management of trauma, often not considered as an urgent humanitarian need, is absolutely essential in this context to prevent Syrian youth, in exile for two years and with no prospect of return, becoming a «lost generation» with the unpredictable consequences that may follow.

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.



Jordan - Partnership with the Syrian association Bright Future. Children benefiting from psycho-educational training sessions on «teaching recovery techniques» targeting children suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. Photos: Triangle G H

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 in Europe. 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 country. 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.



Iraqi Kurdistan – Erbil – Educational center for Syrian refugee children.  
Photos: Triangle G H

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.

## Sudan

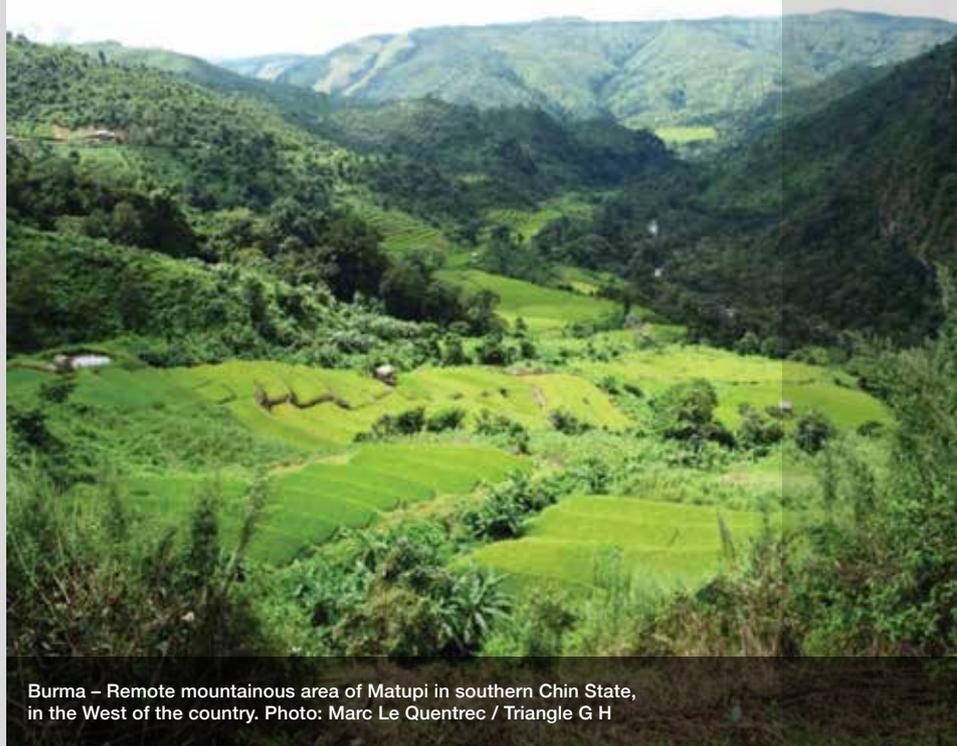
The new dynamics of the conflict in Darfur, including increased clashes among Arab tribes since early 2013, against the background of general economic crisis and increased competition for resources, require the maintenance of the capacity to assess and bring an emergency humanitarian response. Triangle 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.



Burma – Remote mountainous area of Matupi in southern Chin State, in the West of the country. Photo: Marc Le Quentrec / Triangle G H

# 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.



North Korean cooperative farm leaders during a study tour in France (ARDEAR Rhône-Alpes). Photos: Triangle G H

# « Coopération 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”.*

## “the team in Lyon, the national headquarters of the association”

### MANAGERS

Christian Lombard,  
Patrick Verbruggen

### DEPUTY MANAGER

Jean-Luc Jouhaneau

### 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

*In the field, the composition  
of the teams varies depending  
on the ongoing activities.*

*They usually consist of a head of mission,  
an administrator and project managers.*

*In 2013, 51 expatriate employees  
took part in the association's activities,  
as well as 391 collaborators recruited  
in their country of origin.*

## “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.*

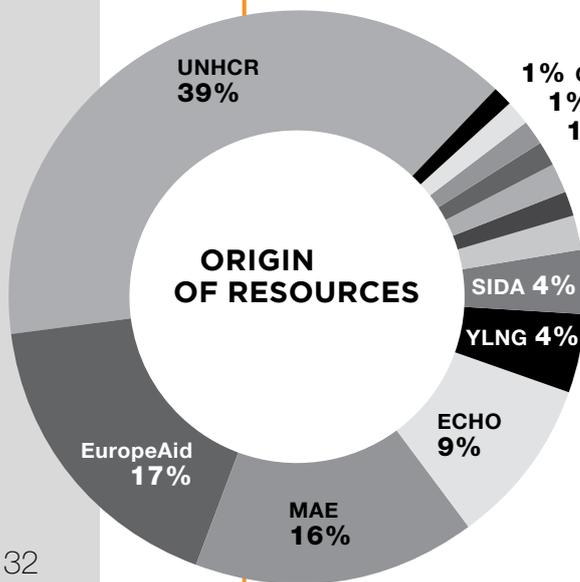
*These “technical” committees (overall strategy, planning,  
and communication) have no decision-making role.*

*They also have – together with the Committee members  
(President, Treasurer and Secretary) – a function  
of internal control and risk prevention.*

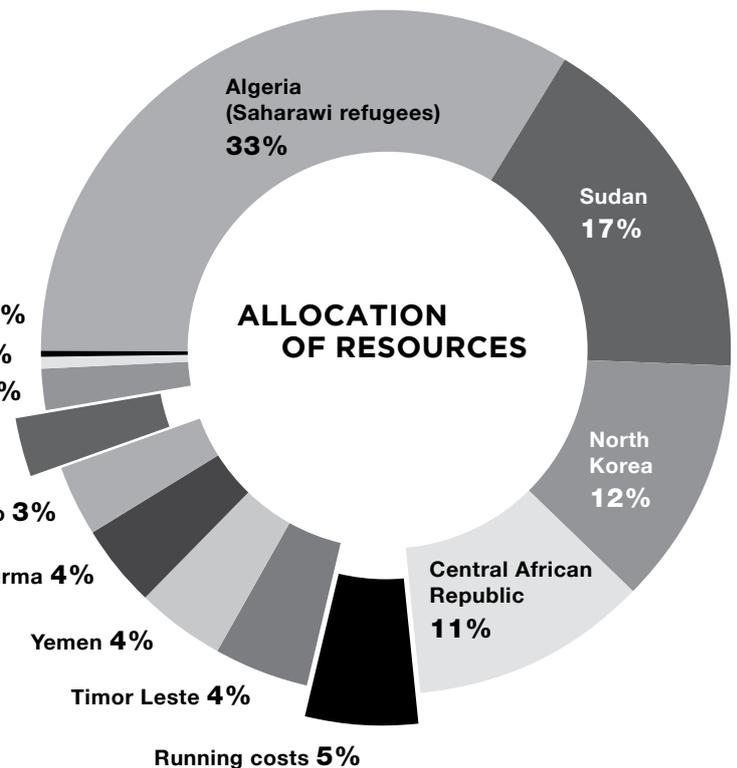
# ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

**ANNUAL BUDGET 2013 : K€ 9 236**

**K€ 148 DONATION IN KIND (VALUATION)**



1% Other  
 1% UNICEF  
 1% FAO  
 2% Donations, contributions, financial and extraordinary products  
 2% UNDP  
 2% Donation in kind (valuation)  
 2% Rhône-Alpes Region



Jordan 1%  
 Iraqi Kurdistan 1%  
 Laos 2%  
 Studies and logistics (including early Philippines programme) 3%  
 Republic of the Congo 3%  
 Burma 4%  
 Yemen 4%  
 Timor Leste 4%  
 Running costs 5%

■ **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 ■ **Donations in kind (valuation)**: WFP (World Food Programme) and community mobilisation on works for access to drinking water in Timor Leste – **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme – **FAO**: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations – **UNICEF**: United Nations Children’s Fund ■ **Other**: Fondation de France, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, Pool Department Council (Republic of the Congo), Polish Embassy in North Korea, OFID (The OPEC Fund for International Development), CCFD Terre Solidaire, Secours Catholique, AFD (French Development Agency), Embassy of New Zealand in North Korea.

ASSETS	12/31/2013			12/31/2012
	GROSS	DEPRECIATION & PROV.	NET	NET
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
<b>Intangible assets</b>				
Other intangible assets	2 139	1 090	1 048	-
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>				
Constructions	220 000	81 441	138 559	153 226
Other tangible fixed assets	581 379	440 608	140 771	161 203
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Other financial assets	5 782	-	5 782	5 782
<b>TOTAL (I)</b>	<b>809 301</b>	<b>523 139</b>	<b>286 162</b>	<b>320 211</b>
<b>Liaison accounts</b>				
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
<b>Inventories and works in progress</b>				
Goods	8 982	-	8 982	6 123
Prepayments and advances paid to suppliers	36 210	-	36 210	-
<b>Operating receivables</b>				
Accounts receivable and other receivables	3 862		3 862	
Other receivables	7 450 870	33 291	7 417 579	5 438 200
Marketable securities				460 339
Cash and cash equivalents	741 322		741 322	1 258 428
Prepaid expenses (3)	10 109		10 109	11 244
<b>TOTAL (II)</b>	<b>8 251 354</b>	<b>33 291</b>	<b>8 218 063</b>	<b>7 174 334</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (I to V)</b>	<b>9 060 655</b>	<b>556 430</b>	<b>8 504 225</b>	<b>7 494 545</b>

LIABILITIES	12/ 31/ 2013	12/ 31/ 2012
	NET	NET
<b>ASSOCIATION FUNDS</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Retained earnings	984 904	1 022 130
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>-265 804</b>	<b>-37 226</b>
<b>Other association funds</b>		
Investment subsidies for non-renewables	27 228	31 562
<b>TOTAL (I)</b>	<b>746 327</b>	<b>1 016 466</b>
Liaison account (II)		
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES</b>		
Provisions for liabilities	30 158	32 356
<b>TOTAL (III)</b>	<b>30 158</b>	<b>32 356</b>
<b>PAYABLES</b>		
Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif	200 000	200 000
Loans and borrowings from credit institutions (2)	192 643	224 058
Loans and miscellaneous financial debts (3)	847	929
Debts to suppliers and related accounts	752 620	235 528
Tax and social security	210 742	221 078
Deferred income (1)	6 370 888	5 564 130
<b>TOTAL (V)</b>	<b>7 727 739</b>	<b>6 445 723</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (I to VI)</b>	<b>8 504 225</b>	<b>7 494 545</b>

<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT</b>	<b>12/31/2013</b>	<b>12/31/2012</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Sales of goods	-	1 325
<b>NET AMOUNT OF OPERATING REVENUES</b>		<b>1 325</b>
Operating subsidies	9 120 959	10 718 614
Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses	32 356	65 586
Fund raising	8 374	11 268
Subscription fees	960	420
Other revenues	7 818	7 373
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES (I)</b>	<b>9 170 467</b>	<b>10 804 586</b>
<b>OPERATING COSTS</b>		
Purchases of goods	5 745	3 795
Change in stocks	-2 859	-2 438
Other purchases and external charges (2)	7 370 663	8 636 054
Taxes, duties and similar payments	98 650	70 402
Wages and salaries	1 321 899	1 421 274
Social security	537 242	542 456
Depreciation charges on fixed assets	59 097	109 069
Provisions for impairment of current assets	30 158	24 052
Other costs	8 913	7 763
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS (II)</b>	<b>9 429 509</b>	<b>10 812 428</b>
<b>1 - OPERATING RESULT (I-II)</b>	<b>-259 042</b>	<b>-7 842</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INCOMES</b>		
Other interest received and similar income (4)	1 291	38 640
Positive exchange differences	20 421	57 471
Net income from sales of marketable securities	46	246
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES (V)</b>	<b>21 758</b>	<b>96 356</b>
<b>FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>		
Interests paid and similar costs (5)	18 103	30 863
Negative exchange differences	42 751	98 189
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES (VI)</b>	<b>60 854</b>	<b>129 052</b>
<b>2 - FINANCIAL RESULT (V-VI)</b>	<b>-39 096</b>	<b>-32 696</b>
<b>3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT (I-II+III-IV+V-VI)</b>	<b>-298 138</b>	<b>-40 538</b>

<b>EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</b>		
On management operations	45 807	4 137
<b>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME (VII)</b>	<b>45 807</b>	<b>4 137</b>
<b>EXCEPTIONAL COSTS</b>		
On management operations	10 805	825
On capital transactions	2 668	-
<b>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL COSTS (VIII)</b>	<b>13 473</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT (VII-VIII)</b>	<b>32 334</b>	<b>3 312</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME (I+III+V+VII)</b>	<b>9 238 032</b>	<b>10 905 080</b>
<b>TOTAL COSTS (II+IV+VI+VIII+IX)</b>	<b>9 503 836</b>	<b>10 942 306</b>
<b>5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE</b>	<b>-265 804</b>	<b>-37 226</b>
+ Past financial years non-used resources		
- Projected use of allocated resources		
<b>6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</b>	<b>-265 804</b>	<b>-37 226</b>
<b>ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>		
Income		
Donations in kind	148 177	216 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>148 177</b>	<b>216 000</b>
Costs		
Goods provided free of charge	148 177	216 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>148 177</b>	<b>216 000</b>



# 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.



GENERATION HUMANITAIRE

**international solidarity organisation**

1 rue montribloud :: 69009 Lyon  
T : +33 [0]4 72 20 50 10 :: F : +33 [0]4 72 20 50 11  
info@trianglegh.org :: [www.trianglegh.org](http://www.trianglegh.org)

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