ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2014
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Burma. Group discussion as part of the programme aiming to improve the living conditions of isolated rural populations of Chin State.
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Recent years have been marked by major humanitarian crises in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Syria, Iraq, and the regions affected by the Ebola virus. Closer to home, the east of Ukraine is in chaos, relying on a fragile cease-fire. These crises mobilize like never before the entire humanitarian community who must face multiple long-term conflicts. The human and financial resources of our organizations are severely tested as needs grow.

In 2014, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimated that the number of refugees, displaced persons or asylum seekers in the world had exceeded 50 million, for the first time since World War II. In other words, more than 50 million uprooted people need assistance worldwide. According to the same agency, over 207,000 people tried to cross the Mediterranean to Europe, and at least 3,419 migrants in search of a better future died. A figure three times higher than the previous record of 2011. The 2015 forecasts are alarming, since according to the IMO¹, 500,000 migrants should attempt the crossing.

In the Central African Republic, the political crisis and violence between the Seleka coalition and anti-Balakas militias intensified and heavily affect the entire population of the country. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled their region of origin, becoming IDPs or refugees in neighbouring countries. Triangle G H started working in the country in 2007, through assistance to Sudanese from Darfur who sought refuge in the northeastern prefectures. We are currently present in several regions of the country. Our teams (around one hundred people) deploy their know-how in a challenging security environment.

Still in 2014, more than a million Iraqis fleeing the IS jihadists sought refuge in Iraqi Kurdistan, adding to the 225,000 Syrian refugees and greatly increasing the population of this autonomous region of Iraq, with disastrous economic and social consequences for the most vulnerable. Present and operational in Iraqi Kurdistan since 2013 as part of a first assistance project for the Syrian population, Triangle G H has been mobilizing as early as August 2014 to face this new health emergency, and to provide newly displaced families with decent living conditions.

As we end this 2014 annual report, we plan to intervene with displaced populations in Ukraine, this neighbouring country where, according to the UN, nearly five million people need humanitarian assistance as a consequence of the conflict.

Faced with the challenges related to the growing number and longevity of crisis, we must stay highly mobilized and meet the moral and material requirements of a situation that keeps imposing on us more solidarity and greater convergence.

Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors
Actor in a sustainable and shared solidarity

2014 in a few key words and key figures

Our areas of intervention, our expertise

Food security and rural development
Socio-educational and psychosocial
Water, hygiene and sanitation
Civil engineering and construction

The integrated approach

Programmes in progress in 2014

The Philippines, an inclusive approach

The Central African Republic, at the heart of a forgotten crisis

40 years in the Algerian desert camps

Prospects for 2015

2014, Triangle G H is 20 years old!

The private partners

The team in Lyon and the Board of Directors

Origin and allocation of resources
“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 2014, its committed teams operate in 11 countries and run 46 programmes thanks to sustainable public partnerships with major international donors.

The programmes implemented 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 “humanized”, 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.).
2014 in a few key words and figures

89 employees under French law, including 51 expatriates
417 collaborators recruited in their country of origin
11,3 million euros budget
Teams operating in 11 countries
46 programmes run simultaneously
93 % of the resources allocated directly to actions in the field
27 donor partners
and 15 operational partners

The Association is a member of Coordination Humanitaire et Développement (CHD).
It is signatory of the Framework Partnership Agreement with the European Commission’s Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and of the Framework Agreement for Operational Partnership (FAOP) with the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR).
OUR AREAS OF ACTIVITY, OUR EXPERTISE
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 capitalization of experience.
In 2014, in order to meet the precise needs of populations experiencing food insecurity, Triangle G H continued to implement food assistance programmes, actions to boost agricultural production, or longer-term programmes aiming to reduce poverty and sustainably improve food security through agricultural and rural development.

**From food assistance to agricultural development**
**FEED**

In intervention areas with a volatile security situation (Sudan or CAR) or a particularly high level of food insecurity (North Korea), interactions with the population and village leaders help the association adapt its activities individually, and decide to distribute either food or means of production. These distributions are often complemented by technical support that helps the beneficiaries cultivate plots and increase food availability for household consumption.

According to the context, 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.

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**PRODUCE**

Peasant families are the first to suffer from hunger. Triangle G H guides them towards better food security 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 to improving living conditions, and the diversification of productions is essential for improving food security.

Technical capacity building through the provision of equipment, the establishment of experimental plots, the introduction of new practices, 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 part of Triangle G H teams’ interventions, whether it be 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 are completely excluded: awareness raising of farmers on risks associated with their use is accompanied by the establishment of local alternatives meeting the technical constraints experienced.

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 formalizing their role within the villages and being recognized by the authorities. They are thus both able to sustain existing infrastructure and procedures, and to raise funds for the joint purchase and storage of agricultural inputs or for the rental and maintenance of equipment.

Triangle G H also cooperates with local organizations to promote their empowerment and ensure the sustainability of actions implemented in the countries of intervention.

This collaboration helps Triangle G H acquire a better knowledge of field reality and of local customs and traditions in exchange for technical and methodological or institutional and administrative support.
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 children suffering from trauma related to war, exile, natural disasters, etc.): housing, food assistance, supply of hygiene items, medical care or careful listening needed for survival and dignity.

Providing guidance to marginalized persons in their reconstruction and social integration projects: literacy activities, children schooling, vocational training and help for the creation of income-generating activities.

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, «returnees» or due to their precarious living conditions.

These actions are systematically carried out in consultation and with the community, which often recovers and regains its identity thanks to its involvement in the action.

Protect, educate, integrate vulnerable populations into their community
Supporting the management of associations and government structures serving social and/or educational purposes (networks of associations, schools, day care centers, shelters, care centers, 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.

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-out 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.).

Regular exchanges between Triangle G H and REIPER (a network of actors working with street children) and the support of the European Union led to the establishment of a child protection programme for a period of 3 years, starting end of 2013.

It is essential to work with a local partner, and to be sure of his skills and competences, in order to ensure the sustainability of the protection and reintegration of vulnerable children.

This programme was therefore divided into three phases. The first one aims to improve the skills of REIPER’s coordination office and its members through training (on personalized social support, administrative management of a social structure ...) and support for fundraising and project drafting.

The second phase consists in implementing actions in favour of juveniles at risk in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire: a mobile field unit, a place of reception, listening, prevention and referral to essential services, performs regular tours in Brazzaville to meet the juveniles directly where they live. A pilot network of 25 host families (15 in Brazzaville, 10 in Pointe Noire), as well as training sessions, have been set up for all the participants (host
families, social workers, institutional actors). At the prison of Brazzaville, socio-cultural and educational activities favour the reintegration of youth in conflict with the law. Finally, a school upgrading is provided to children in institutions, as well as training and social integration sessions for the youth.

The third phase is devoted to the training of actors on legal mechanisms for the protection of children. An outreach team, composed of REIPER members, has been set-up in order to conduct awareness-raising and advocacy sessions, awareness messages are elaborated based on the 04-2010 Act of June 14th, 2010 on child protection in the Republic of the Congo, and awareness campaigns and training sessions are carried out for actors in connection with juveniles at risk (the police, prisons, orphanages, schools, CAS, CSI).


Institutions and actors in connection with children at risk in Congo: Directorate General of Social Affairs, Judges for juveniles, Department for Legal Protection of Children, Department of Social Adaptation and Action at the Directorate General of Prison Administration, Prison of Brazzaville, Prefecture of Brazzaville, Departmental Police Headquarters, Managers of orphanages and public schools, Heads of Social Action Districts (CAS) and Integrated Health Centers (CSI).

A steering committee follows and validates the main stages of the programme. It is composed of REIPER members (Chairman, Coordination, Members), Triangle G H, a representative of the children, a representative from each Department involved (Social Affairs, Justice, Interior (Prefecture of Brazzaville), Education), a member of the Delegation of the European Commission in Congo, a member of the French Embassy and other potential partners.

This action, with a budget of € 800,000, is funded by the EuropeAid Cooperation Agency (European Commission) up to 75%, and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Learn more about the partners...

REIPER is a non-profit Congolese association created in 2003. It consists of 20 member organizations (15 in Brazzaville and 5 in Pointe-Noire). Its objectives are: the professionalization of the work and actions of its members; the development of partnerships with public authorities; and awareness-raising initiatives to improve interventions with vulnerable children.

It is involved in different areas: housing, open guidance, other specific support, training and social-professional integration and schooling.

REIPER is a member of the national consultation platform of state and non-state actors, as well as of the committee for the implementation of the law on child protection in Congo, the International Network of Street Workers, the International Coalition for the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (PFCIDE) and the Plenary Session of the PCPA Congo.
From humanitarian assistance to development, with the same objective: reduce morbidity and mortality due to waterborne diseases

Our programmes on access to drinking water, improved 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 natural disasters or fleeing fights arrive most of the time in deprived areas, especially in terms of access to drinking water and suited sanitation facilities. 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 on 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.

In normalized situations or in the process of being normalized, Triangle G H adapts its approaches 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.

Where possible, Triangle G H conducts its programmes together with local partners, who bring their expertise, promote community mobilization and facilitate interactions. Triangle G H provides support in project management, hydraulic and technical design, and the dissemination of new tools such as CLTS1, 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 Organizations 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 recognized 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 issue2, systematically included at the design stage of a project.

**Diversity of approaches, consistent cross-cutting issues**

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1 • Community-Led Total Sanitation – CLTS is an approach aiming to encourage a community analysis of its situation regarding sanitation in order to put an end to open defecation.

2 • The gender issue 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 outcomes of international and national organizations’ policies, programmes and projects. Gender is closely related to all aspects of economic and social life and private lives of individuals and to those of society that assign specific roles to women and men. SOURCE FAO
Transsectorial construction activities in our programmes

For more than 4 years, the Civil Engineering and Construction Unit has been providing expertise in the field of construction of works, a component present in almost all the programmes implemented by Triangle G H.

Ranging from rehabilitation to the creation of new structures, construction activities cover a great variety of works, both in civil engineering (bridges, roads, etc.) and in the building sector (schools, farm buildings, etc.).

In many programmes, construction activities create a link between the various issues tackled in the integrated approach applied by Triangle G H, and help the NGO better address the needs of populations and have a greater impact with actions conducted in different fields of activity.

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

CIVIL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION
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. Concerning projects related to economic development and the opening up of an agricultural production area, the Engineering and Construction Unit takes care of the improvement of tracks (rehabilitation, drainage) as well as the reconstruction of bridges. And finally, in projects including a natural disaster risk reduction component, the Unit is in charge of building dikes and water control infrastructure.

Programmes related to access to water, hygiene and sanitation: activities related to the construction of water storage tanks (reinforced concrete, masonry or ferrocement) and distribution points (standpipes, wells), 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 centers.

In 2014, Triangle G H’s activities related to the construction of works mainly focused on food security and access to water and sanitation.
The integrated approach — guaranteeing diversity in the actions, and optimizing their impact, a plural concept integrating all the areas of expertise of the association — example in Sudan

In continuation of emergency and post-emergency programmes developed in Darfur since 2004, Triangle G H conducted throughout 2014 integrated actions with financial support from UNHCR¹, ECHO² and EuropeAid³. This action illustrates the integration of the different technical Units.

Context

Since April 2013, the localities of Um Dukhun and Bindizi (Central Darfur) have been particularly affected by conflicts among Arab tribes (Missierya and Salamat), which resulted in many displacements of populations. In early 2014, conflicts resumed in Um Dukhun, causing new displacements. Salamat families settled in different areas 40 km away from the cities of Um Dukhun and Mukjar. As for families from the Missierya tribe or other minor tribes, they settled in camps in Um Dukhun, and in 11 villages surrounding the city. Therefore, the existing water and sanitation infrastructure, already poor, became insufficient for the whole population. In June 2014, armed conflicts in Kabar caused the death of some hundred people. Local authorities deployed the joint forces of the Sudanese Government in Kabar and Um Dukhun, and the two tribes finally signed a truce and the cessation of hostilities on June 24. Since then, the security situation in Um Dukhun and Bindizi is relatively quiet. However, since October, incidents of banditry are increasing, and no prospect of resolution of this situation is in sight.

While other NGOs present in Um Dukhun started interventions in the health and nutrition sectors, Triangle G H was appointed NGO leader for WASH and the distribution of non-food items in the joint response strategy aiming to cope with the numerous displacements of population, previously identified by IOM⁴.
Multisectoral assistance to Internally Displaced Persons, returnees and other vulnerable communities affected by conflicts in Central Darfur

The first component of this programme covers the supply of basic services and necessities. Assessments identified the most vulnerable households, who received non-food items according to their specific needs (plastic sheeting for shelter against adverse weather conditions, blankets and mattresses, kitchen sets, buckets and jerrycans, but also clothes). Mosquito nets were also distributed to prevent diseases during the rainy season, especially for pregnant women and young children.

The second component Rural Development and Food Security is the continuation of the first action, and aims to improve the autonomy of the livelihoods of these populations. First, 6,000 households received agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) in the form of vouchers funded by CHF5 and CIAA6, to use during agricultural fairs. Triangle G H teams conducted training on the production of cereals on pilot plots belonging to previously selected farmers. The farmers are chosen for the position of their land (accessibility and visibility), their agricultural knowledge and their ability to transfer this know how. 5 pilot plots were selected in each area of intervention and training were provided on land preparation; alternative weed control methods; harvesting, seed selection and storage techniques. The owners of the plots are then responsible for disseminating these techniques.

1,775 persons also received direct support through the distribution of kits of vegetable seeds, and practical and theoretical training sessions on sustainable fruit and vegetable culture were organized to facilitate the dissemination of innovative technologies within communities (e.g. tree nurseries, prevention on the use of pesticides, use of compost, etc.).

Finally, in order to contribute to the diversification of the targeted populations’ livelihoods, different income-generating activities have been identified and supported: donkey cart (transport for drinking water), poultry farming, beekeeping...
At the same time, in the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation sector, an emergency action and a multi-year post-emergency programme were developed in the same areas.

The relief action supported by ECHO, conducted with the technical support of the Headquarters’ Unit and of expatriate and national experts in the field, helps people to be better prepared against possible emergencies. The following actions have been achieved: disinfection of unprotected wells; chlorination of contaminated water sources as well as rehabilitation of mechanized water points. Likewise, installations of emergency water points on existing boreholes; distributions of new latrines; delivery of tools (for the collection of waste) or promotion of good hygiene practices are part of the actions also implemented. The Civil Engineering and Construction Unit supported the works.

In parallel, Triangle G H carries out a post-emergency programme with the financial support of EuropeAid, to strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of local actors in the management of drinking water supply and access to sanitation. WES officers and water management committee members receive training, and communities’ awareness is raised on the importance of good hygienic practices and their role in social development.

Triangle G H started its intervention in this region by building and rehabilitating WASH infrastructure. Over the years, thanks to its different areas of expertise, the association began to gradually transfer its management responsibilities to WES and water management committees, following the dynamic “linking relief rehabilitation and development” (LRRD), while favouring an approach as multi-sectoral, generalist and interactive as possible.

Data collection and analysis

The collection of data in the field is essential both during the implementation of programmes and during the evaluation phase, or to measure the impact when they are completed. Therefore, Triangle G H has developed new tools in 2014, related to new applications. Collected directly in the field by means of questionnaires on tablets or smartphones, supplemented by GPS coordinates (see Chapter GIS) and multimedia information (photo, video, sound recording), these data feed databases which are then analyzed using spreadsheets to illustrate all our reports and help make choices and fix guidelines for the actions carried out within our programmes. These devices will be initially implemented in 2015 in Sudan, and eventually equip all of our missions.

KoBo Toolbox: http://www.kobotoolbox.org/

G.I.S.

GISs (Geographic Information Systems) are used to collect, manage and analyze spatial data. Based on the collection of field activity-related information and related to geographic coordinates obtained through GPS receivers (Global Positioning System), all this information is then analyzed to obtain the mapping of data. It is thus possible to plan agricultural rotations at village level (Myanmar), to follow the evolution of water needs in IDP camps (Darfur), or to have a representation of the water supply networks and sanitation facilities at the scale of a city (North Korea). The development of the use of GISs and their widespread use on Triangle G H missions were made possible thanks to a training provided in 2014 by the NGO CartONG on the use of the software QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System).

SIG : http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syst%C3%A8me_d%27information_g%C3%A9ographique
QGIS : http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/QGIS :
http://www2.qgis.org/fr/site/
CartONG : http://www.cartong.org/fr
ALGERIA

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE SAHARAWI REFUGEES LIVING IN THE CAMPS SOUTH OF TINDOUF
Funding: ECHO (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)
Budget: €580,000
Duration: 12 months (May 2014 – April 2015)
Beneficiaries: 90,000 people
Partners: MASP (Ministry of Social Assistance and Advancement of Women), Ministry of Water, Ministry of Equipment

ASSISTANCE TO MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS OF SAHARAWI REFUGEES IN THE TINDOUF AREA
Funding: UNHCR – United Nations Refugee Agency
Budget: €2,161,400
Duration: 12 months (January 2014 – December 2014)
Beneficiaries: 90,000 people
Partners: Saharawi Ministries: Equipment, Social Affairs and Advancement of Women, Health,

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME TO DISABLED PEOPLE IN SAHARAWI REFUGEE CAMPS
Funding: ECHO - (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)
Budget: €275,000
Duration: 12 months (May 2013 – April 2014)
Beneficiaries: 3,394 people
Partners: Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Social Affairs and Advancement of Women, Ministry of Health

BURMA

IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF ISOLATED RURAL POPULATIONS IN CHIN STATE
Funding: AFD (French Development Agency), Fondation de France, Lady Michelham Foundation
Budget: €393,835
Duration: 24 months (October 2013 – September 2015)
Beneficiaries: 3,984 people
Partners: AYO (Ar Yone Oo)
IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE
CAPACITIES OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS
LIVING IN ISOLATED
VILLAGES OF MATUPI CANTON IN CHIN STATE

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee –
Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Budget: €330,000
Duration: 16 months (September 2013 – December 2014)
Beneficiaries: 3,446 people
Partners: AYO (Ar Yone Oo)

NORTH KOREA

IMPROVING ACCESS
TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
FACILITIES FOR THE INHABITANTS
OF THE CITY OF SOHUNG

Funding: SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) -
OXFAM Hong-Kong
Budget: €450,000 + €153,069
Duration: 24 months (November 2012 – October 2014)
+ 9 months (April 2014 – December 2014)
Beneficiaries: approximately 30,550 people
Partners: People’s Comittee of Sohung,
MoCM (Ministry of City Management)

IMPROVING THE SYSTEM
OF GERIATRIC CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

Funding: Polish Embassy – Polish Aid
Budget: €12,100
Duration: 6 months (June 2014 – December 2014)
Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries:
28 members of the Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA),
70 employees of the National Research Institute for Gerontology,
50 patients (beds) from the National Research Institute for Gerontology,
49 direct beneficiaries of the training sessions (hospital doctors,
Korean Red Cross doctors, etc.)
Ultimate beneficiaries:
432,222 over 60 year old people living in Pyongyang
700 KFCA provincial committee members
3,154,911 over 60 year old people living in DPRK
Partners: Korean Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA) -
National Research Institute for Gerontology

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY
FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN RETIREMENT HOMES

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee –
Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Budget: €385,000
Duration: 18 months (March 2014 – August 2015)
Beneficiaries: 7,280 people
Partners: Retirement homes targeted by the project -
KFCA - Korean Federation for Care of the Aged
STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVED OLD AGE CARE

**Funding:** EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

**Budget:** €666,000

**Duration:** 27 months (January 2014 – March 2016)

**Beneficiaries:** 28 KFCA national committee members - Korean Federation for Care of the Aged, 150 KFCA provincial committee members, 7,209 old aged people in retirement homes, 3,154,911 over 60 years old in the country (ultimate beneficiaries)

**Partners:** KFCA - Korean Federation for Care of the Aged

IRAQI KURDISTAN

EMERGENCY EDUCATION FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

**Funding:** ECHO - (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission), OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), Rhône Department

**Budget:** €391,000

**Duration:** 18 months (December 2013 – May 2015)

**Beneficiaries:** 286 children

**Partners:** JORD (Judy Organization for Relief and Development), Syrian NGO based in Iraqi Kurdistan

EMERGENCY PROGRAMMES FOR DISPLACED IRAQI AND SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATIONS

**Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region

**Budget:** €40,000

**Duration:** 6 months (October 2013 – March 2014)

**Beneficiaries:** 250 Syrian refugee children

EMERGENCY WASH SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR DISPLACED IRAQIS IN KURDISTAN

**Funding:** Rhône-Alpes Region

**Budget:** €40,000

**Duration:** 3 months (August 2014 – November 2014)

**Beneficiaries:** 4,500 people

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT

**Funding:** CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

**Budget:** €100,000

**Duration:** 3 months (November 2014 - January 2015)

**Beneficiaries:** 184 displaced Iraqi families

EMERGENCY WASH PROGRAMME FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT

**Funding:** UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)

**Budget:** $190,630

**Duration:** 3 months (December 2014 – February 2015)

**Beneficiaries:** 4,521 people among 960 displaced families
LAOS

SUStAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO WATER IN 17 REMOTE VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF BUAlAPA IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE – PHASE 1

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region, RMC Water Agency
Budget: €274,000
Duration: 19 months (March 2014 – September 2015)
Beneficiaries: 2,757 people
Partners: Nam Saat (Lao government Department responsible for the environment and access to water), village Committees, local authorities of the District and the Province

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION - KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE – PHASE 2

Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
Budget: €298,900
Duration: 24 months (June 2013 – May 2015)
Beneficiaries: The whole population of Khammouane Province
Partners: DAFO / PAFO (Agriculture Office at district and province level)

PHILIPPINES

ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY TYPHON YOLANDA – ISLAND OF SAMAR, SULANGAN BARANGAY

Funding: Fondation de France, CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Canadian Wilderness Adventures
Budget: €353,572
Duration: 15 months (January 2014 – March 2015)
Beneficiaries: 3,373 people
Partners: Council of the Barangay of Sulangan, Sulangan Fishermen's Association

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE OUAKA REGION

Funding: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
Budget: €567,000
Duration: 10 months (July 2014 – April 2015)
Beneficiaries: Population of the Ouaka (42,000 people)

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT AND FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE OUAKA

Funding: ECHO - (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission), WFP (World Food Programme), FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) and UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)
Budget: €923,526
Duration: 12 months (May 2014 – April 2015)
Beneficiaries: 91,000 people
IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND STRENGTHENING THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Budget: €470,000
Duration: 10 months (March 2014 – December 2014)
Beneficiaries: 48,935 people – 9,787 households having received food kits, 3,000 farmers having received technical training
Partners: ACDA (Central African Agency for Agricultural Development)

IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE VAKAGA REGION

Funding: CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Budget: €170,000
Duration: 12 months (February 2014 – January 2015)
Beneficiaries: 8,500 people

RESTORING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE CITY OF BAMBARI

Funding: CHF (United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund), CDC (Crisis Center – Ministry of Foreign Affairs), UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)
Budget: €584,354
Duration: 20 months (October 2013 – May 2015)
Beneficiaries: 43,341 people (inhabitants of the city of Bambari)
Partners: SODECA (Water distribution company in the Central African Republic)

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS WORKING WITH STREET CHILDREN

Budget: €631,603
Duration: 41 months (November 2011 – March 2015)
Beneficiaries: 1,500 street children and 200 social workers
Partners: RFERC (Network of NGOs working with street children in the Central African Republic)

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE FARMING POPULATIONS IN THE OUAKA

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), Orange Foundation
Budget: €924,645
Duration: 54 months (December 2010 – May 2015)
Beneficiaries: 9,055 people (22 villages)
Partners: ACDA – (Central African Agricultural Development Agency), ANDE (National Agency for Livestock Development)
ORGANIZATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT OF STUDENTS’ PARENTS ASSOCIATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, French Embassy
Budget: €790,000
Duration: 54 months (December 2010 – April 2015)
Beneficiaries: 47,200 pupils and 244 parent-teachers (direct beneficiaries), 626,000 primary school pupils (indirect beneficiaries)
Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, FNAPEEC (National Federation of Parents and Students of CAR), Academy Inspection, Heads of school districts, Sector leaders

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF SANITARY CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO WATER FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN THE OUAKA

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, AFD (French Development Agency), OFID (OPEP Fund for International Development)
Budget: €1,895,000
Duration: 54 months (May 2011 – July 2015)
Beneficiaries: 9,725 people
Partners: ANEA (National Agency for Water and Sanitation), DGH (Directorate General for Hydraulics), Nourrir (NGO)

EMERGENCY WASH PROGRAMME IN GRIMARI – OUAKA PREFECTURE

Funding: UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)
Budget: €82,336
Duration: 3 months (May 2014 – July 2014)
Beneficiaries: 7,000 people

EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO RESTORE FOOD SECURITY FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS

Funding: WFP (World Food Programme), FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)
Budget: €83,558
Duration: 4 months (April 2014 – July 2014)
Beneficiaries: 12,500 people
Improving food security and enhancing agricultural production in areas affected by the political-military crisis
Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Budget: €723,000
Duration: 10 months (August 2013 – May 2014)
Beneficiaries: 8,355 people

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME TO REDUCE THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF MALNUTRITION FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN THE SUB-PREFECTURES OF BAMBARI AND BERBERATI

Funding: AFD (French Development Agency), French Red Cross
Budget: €2,500,000
Duration: 18 months (October 2014 – April 2016)
Beneficiaries: 84,000 people

FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT FOR THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICTS IN CAR

Funding: WFP (World Food Programme)
Budget: $7,263
Duration: 2 months (September 2014 – October 2014)
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SUPPORTING THE REVIVAL OF THE HUSBANDRY OF RUMINANTS IN THE POOL REGION

**Funding:** EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 62%, Pool Regional Council 38%

**Budget:** €801,849

**Duration:** 48 months (December 2013 – December 2017)

**Beneficiaries:** Population of the Pool Region (236,594 people)

**Partners:** Triangle G H is a partner of the project supported by the Pool Regional Council

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS WORKING ON CHILD PROTECTION

**Funding:** EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Budget:** €800,000

**Duration:** 36 months (November 2013 – November 2016)

**Beneficiaries:**
- 3,280 juveniles (1,200 orphans and vulnerable children taken care of in REIPER structures – 180 juveniles incarcerated in the prison of Brazzaville – 1,900 juveniles experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up)

**Partners:** REIPER (Network of actors working with children experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up)

SUPPORTING NON-STATE ACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION

**Funding:** EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), Caritas France – Secours Catholique

**Budget:** €720,000

**Duration:** 36 months (December 2012 – December 2015)

**Beneficiaries:**
- 16,240 direct beneficiaries and 90,000 indirect beneficiaries

**Partners:** Triangle G H is a partner of the project supported by Caritas Congo

Towards local economic development for the preservation of the environment

**Funding:** EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories, French Embassy, PADE (Economic Diversification Support Project – World Bank)

**Budget:** €268,656

**Duration:** 39 months (November 2011 – February 2015)

**Beneficiaries:**
- 9,500 people

**Partners:** FOJEP Développement (Forum of Young Entrepreneurs and Producers for Development)

SUDAN

RESTORING THE LIVELIHOODS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE, RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

**Funding:** UNHCR – (United Nations Refugee Agency), CHF (United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund)

**Budget:** $287,125

**Duration:** 12 months (April 2014 – March 2015)

**Beneficiaries:**
- UNHCR: 14,257 people, direct beneficiaries (+ 234,560 people, indirect beneficiaries)
- CHF: 33,500 people, direct beneficiaries (+ 146,822 people, indirect beneficiaries)
IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER, SANITATION FACILITIES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN DARFUR

Main funding: UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)
Budget: €345,228
Duration: 20 months (May 2014 – December 2015)
Beneficiaries: 224,120 people (50,837 men, 51,164 women and 122,319 children)
Partners: WES (Sudanese Water, Environment and Sanitation Department)

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN IDP CAMPS IN DARFUR

Main funding: ECHO (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)
Budget: €552,119
Duration: 11 months (May 2014 – April 2015)
Beneficiaries: 99,600 people, direct beneficiaries
Partners: WES (Sudanese Water, Environment and Sanitation Department)

IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE CAPACITY OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN DARFUR

Main funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Budget: €300,000
Duration: 12 months (August 2014 – July 2015)
Beneficiaries: 35,244 direct beneficiaries
Partners: MoAl (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation)

SUPPORTING ALTERNATIVE INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Funding: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
Budget: €56,328
Duration: 16 months (May 2013 – August 2014)
Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, National Research Center on honey, University of Khartoum

ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL ACTORS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission)
Budget: €797,000
Duration: 30 months (January 2014 – June 2016)
Beneficiaries: 91,000 people, the whole population of Bindizi and Um Dukhun.
Target groups: 12 agents from the Sudanese Water, Environment and Sanitation Department, 120 members of water committees, counting 40% of women, 50 people involved in AGRs

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

Funding: CIAA (Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee – Ministry of Foreign Affairs), UNHCR – (United Nations Refugee Agency), CERF (Central Emergency Response Fund - United Nations), FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) (donations in kind)
Budget: €690,000
Duration: 16 months (January 2013 - Avril 2014)
Beneficiaries: 17,000 families (93,000 people)
ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN DARFUR

Funding: ECHO (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - European Commission)

Budget: €650,000

Duration: 13 months (May 2013 – June 2014)

Beneficiaries: 108,566 people

TIMOR LESTE

TOWARDS STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL SOCIETY FOR A BETTER PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission) 75%, RAJA-Marcovici Foundation

Budget: €797,910

Duration: 36 months (October 2013 – September 2016)

Beneficiaries: 10,812 people

Timorese State partners: SEPI (Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality), Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS).

National partners: PRADET (Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor), Casa Vida, Rede Feto and FOKUPERS - The Communication Forum for East Timorese Women.

IMPROVING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

Funding: EuropeAid (Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – European Commission), AFD (French Development Agency), Sogelink Foundation

Budget: €1,573,040

Duration: 39 months (May 2011 – July 2014)

Beneficiaries: 10,147 people

Partners: National Directorate of Water and Sanitation Services, NTF (Naroman Timor Foun – Timorese NGO)
PHILIPPINES

Building on its post-tsunami experience in the Province of Aceh (Indonesia), Triangle G H implemented a programme consisting in the repair and building of fishing boats in the village of Sulangan (Philippines) after Typhoon Yolanda. This livelihood rehabilitation programme targeted the poorest fishermen in the village. Some questions needed therefore to be answered in order to ensure the relevance of the action: what means being «poor» in a fishing village in the Philippines? What are the local constraints? How to communicate with the populations in a context where a large number of NGOs are operating?

Collaborative thinking with the population and the authorities allowed to better focus and quantify our response. Taking into account the local context and remarks of the population helped avoid mistakes and thus loss of time and money.

Concretely, in the Philippines, several methods taking into account the opinion of, and providing feedback to, the population and the authorities have been implemented. This inclusive approach helped assisted communities become the actors of the project, not just beneficiaries.

In addition to the cooperation with local authorities, necessary before any intervention, public information meetings were conducted at the beginning and throughout the programme. The public (several hundred people at each meeting) had the opportunity to ask very pragmatic questions about our work, clarify potential interpretations and rumors, and above all, understand how we work, and for whom.

A survey carried out in each household at the start of the programme helped prioritize the most vulnerable people on the basis of objective criteria known by the population. The final validation of the list of beneficiaries was achieved in collaboration with the City Council, which had information allowing a better targeting of the aid. Regular meetings were held with the City Council and the population in order to share the progress of the programme, problems encountered and opinions on the assistance provided. A comment box was installed in the village to collect questions and opinions of the people who did not dare to speak in public or absent during the meetings. On the basis of these questions and comments, posters were written in the local language, summarizing the most frequent questions and providing clear answers. The public display of the beneficiaries of the aid was also part of this approach based on transparency and accountability vis-à-vis local populations who could, if necessary, come and talk to the Triangle G H team at the office located in the village.

The implementation of project impact measurement tools allowed Triangle G H to assess programme effects, to take into account the opinion of the beneficiaries on assistance provided, as well as to improve future actions and provide feedback to the donors.

At the level of one or several villages, the arrival of a team of humanitarian workers generally raises hope, curiosity and expectations. The clarification of the mission and the consultation of the population and local authorities throughout the action are essential to prevent these expectations and hope from turning into disappointment and frustration that would undermine NGOs action.
An accountability even more important that the programme was partly funded by the Crisis Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and therefore partially by French taxpayers: the public has a right to know how the budget available is used, and what its impact among the population is.

The mechanisms developed in the Philippines are not always applicable as they are to all contexts (especially in unstable environments in terms of safety). Beyond the feedback they provide, they are however essential for the active involvement of the populations and authorities, which guarantees the sustainability of the programmes.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

“Between emergency and long term action, at the heart of a forgotten crisis”
— by Gabriel Mouche —

Present in the Central African Republic since 2007, Triangle G H has been implementing emergency programmes in its various fields of competence since the beginning of the political and military crisis in 2013, ensuring the continuity of long-term programmes already underway.

Two years after the coup by the Seleka coalition, the humanitarian crisis continues

The political-military crisis that has been striking the country since early 2013 caused the deterioration of the humanitarian context already characterized by structural underdevelopment. The abuses committed by the two main armed groups involved in the conflict - the former Seleka coalition and anti-Balaka militias - have led to significant population movements across the country.

Despite the presence of international forces (French forces Sangaris, European forces EUFOR, United Nations forces MINUSCA), the level of community cohesion remains low, and the risk of instability persists. The government of the Central African Republic, weakened by multiple coups over the last years, is not really present outside the capital, and has no armed forces sufficiently equipped to ensure the safety of populations and borders with neighbouring countries.

Even the armed groups today reveal many internal split points, whether on the side of former Seleka members, now divided into several independent factions, or on the side of anti-Balaka militias, a movement unclearly defined and with no identified hierarchy.

Two years after the beginning of the conflict, the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic remains alarming. In Bangui as in the rest of the country, the persistent feeling of insecurity within the population encourages IDPs to stay in the camps where new people arrive regularly because of the abuses committed by various armed groups, to which we must add local struggles for the control of resources. Faced with this situation, humanitarian actors must develop a comprehensive approach to respond to new emergencies while securing sustainable services for long-term displaced populations, providing them with means of return and supporting their resilience capacity. In 2014, Triangle G H mobilized its expertise in the areas of food security, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and child protection.
Triangle G H: a key actor in the WASH sector in the Ouaka Prefecture

The year 2014 was marked by a significant deterioration of the political and humanitarian context in Bambari and in the Ouaka Prefecture, one of Triangle G H main area of intervention in the Central African Republic. The rise of anti-Balakas in the center of the country and the numerous clashes with former Seleka militias already present in the Prefecture, have led to a steady increase in the number of displaced people, which is currently over 30,000 people in the town of Bambari and the surrounding rural axes.

Two programmes were already underway in the WASH sector at the level of the Prefecture: one aiming since 2011 to improve access to water and sanitation infrastructure in rural areas around Bambari; the other concerning the rehabilitation of the SODECA water treatment and distribution plant in Bambari, where former Selekas perpetrated considerable looting in December 2012.

Faced with the emergence of displaced camps in Bambari, Grimari or Ngakobo, Triangle G H has developed several emergency WASH programmes, such as the implementation of Emergency Treatment Units in Grimari and in Bambari, which instantly deliver drinking water to the water distribution ramps of the different IDP camps and Muslim quarters in the city of Bambari where many IDPs live in host communities. Over fifty persons in charge of water chlorination were deployed in the town of Bambari to ensure the drinkability of water from wells and community sources, and emergency health areas (including latrines for men, women and children, showers, hand-washing facilities and garbage pits) were built in the various sites hosting IDPs, supplemented by hygiene promotion campaigns.

Triangle G H has thus become a key actor in the Ouaka Prefecture, and plays a leading role in the humanitarian coordination between the various NGOs and UN agencies involved in the field.

Combining emergency support to the 2014 agricultural season and support to the resilience capacity of rural populations

The conflict has significantly reduced the productive capacity of rural households in the country and alarmingly increased the level of food insecurity. Triangle G H ensured the provision of emergency food rations and food and vegetable seeds to support the 2014 agricultural season in the Ouaka and Vakaga Prefectures.

Besides, structural measures aiming to improve the resilience capacity of rural households living in the two prefectures have been taken, agricultural training have been provided, market gardening tools have been distributed, and specific support has been provided to veterinary centers in the Vakaga Prefecture, where livestock is the second source of income for households.

Triangle G H is one of the few humanitarian actors present in this prefecture located in the extreme northeast of the country, and characterized by a strong economic and cultural marginalization.

Development of a mobile field unit for street children in Bangui

This action, initiated in 2011 for street children, continues in partnership with a network of local associations. Food baskets, school and training kits, as well as medicines were provided to the housing centers of the CAR capital, saturated as a consequence of the political and military crisis.
In 2014, Triangle G H set-up a mobile field unit for street children. With 5 rounds per week in different neighborhoods of Bangui, this unit provides psycho-social and medical assistance to children, organizes awareness-raising sessions on different themes (recruitment into armed groups, hygiene, HIV, prostitution, etc.), starts the referencing process of targeted children with their original families, host families or housing centers. Besides, an emergency reception center for those same children opened in 2014 on the M’Poko IDP camp, in partnership with the NGOs PU-AMI and CRAED.

Faced with the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic, Triangle G H carries-out actions covering the entire prism from emergency to development. The challenge for 2015 is to maintain the emergency system where it is vital, while starting providing guidance for the return of displaced populations.

Since 2001, Triangle G H teams have been working on various issues with vulnerable people living in five camps in the Tindouf Region in south-western Algeria. The knowledge acquired about field reality and challenges is today a major asset for the mission, mainly operated by Algerian and Saharawi staff.

Income-generating activities are scarce and environmental conditions extremely adverse. The refugees depend almost exclusively on humanitarian assistance. The challenge is to provide refugees with assistance and essential services to meet basic needs.

Triangle G H developed a comprehensive response in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene. Distributions of hygiene kits (shampoo, soap, sanitary towels and washing powder) are organized every two months for the women and girls of the 5 camps. Since 2003, a workshop has been producing and distributing bleach to schools and hospitals, as well as to the Water Department.

With the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection of the European Commission (DG ECHO), Triangle G H has been renewing for 13 years its commitment to Saharawi populations alongside international actors.

In 2015, it will be 40 years that the Saharawi refugees will have been present in the Algerian desert camps. These people who fled the Western Sahara territory are still waiting for a legal status and for the organization of the self-determination referendum by MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara). Entire generations know nothing else than that situation of exile and these very difficult living conditions. In 2014, the European Commission ascribed an index of 11 out of 12 to the status of these refugees, giving them the exclusive top score of this sad ranking¹.


40 years in camps in the Algerian desert

— By Charlotte Baudoin —
partment in order to disinfect water used for drinking. The Soap workshop – a pilot project since 2013 - produces and packages more than 8,000 soap bars each month, which are also distributed to hospitals, clinics, schools and specialized centers. End of 2014, Triangle G H was able - with funding from UNHCR – to set-up a new production line that will cover all the population and institutions needs by 2015.

Triangle G H is also responsible for the management of a mechanical workshop for the maintenance and repair of the fleet of vehicles ensuring the provision of humanitarian aid (water distribution by tanker trucks, distributions of non-food items, transport of patients by ambulance, waste collection with garbage trucks, programme vehicles of various NGOs and electrical generators). In 2014, the Civil Engineering Unit accompanied the construction of a new workshop, which will be operational in 2017. The encouraging results of the pilot project of a decentralized workshop in Laayoune in 2011 confirmed the value of this approach: a second workshop was opened in 2014 in Boujdour. All these structures ensure the supply of drinking water and aim to address the deficiencies in the supply network, reduce spacing between distributions and increase the quantities of water distributed.

In 2005, the central pharmacy has had to deal with a breach of drug stock. Since then, Triangle G H has been supporting health services, rehabilitating existing infrastructure, ensuring the supply of laboratory reagents and consumables, and equipping different medical services (radiology, stomatology and laboratory). In 2014, most of the identified needs have been addressed.

Since it is present in the camps, Triangle G H has also been working to improve the living conditions of disabled people with the support of the Education and psychosocial Unit. In 2014, with the support of ECHO, a three-year programme has been set up for vulnerable disabled people living in the provinces of Boujdour and Ausserd. This programme, which will eventually cover the needs of all the people with disabilities living in the 5 camps, is based on the distribution of mobility, comfort and hygiene products. It is supplemented by a physiotherapy monitoring of the people most affected in their daily lives, and by the distribution of layers to children with Cerebral Palsy (CP). Triangle G H is also working in centers specialized in the care for disabled and blind children, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Action and the Advancement of Women. These interventions include for example the rehabilitation and equipping of centers with teaching materials, and the organizing of training sessions for the staff.
“Prospects for 2015”

Ukraine

Despite the two ceasefires signed in September 2014 and February 2015, the cycle of violence that has been affecting Ukraine since the beginning of 2014 continues.

The destruction of most of the small town of Deblatsevo, considered essential by the separatists of Donbass because it allows the railway junction between their two territories, sadly illustrates the intense fighting that preceded the second cease-fire. The Marioupol Region, a symbol of territorial integrity for each camp, is at the center of tensions which make it hard to stay optimistic. In this context, the humanitarian situation remains precarious and the number of displaced people - already estimated at 1.1 million – may further increase.

Triangle G H carried out two exploratory missions in the first quarter of 2015, with a view to support populations on both sides of the battle line.

When the context will become sufficiently stable again, we will be able to assess reconstruction needs. For now, what we saw from the Donetsk oblast1 is a humanitarian emergency requiring interventions to meet the most basic needs, in a context where the number of humanitarian actors is still very low, especially in the area controlled by the separatists.

Despite the obvious needs, the Ukrainian crisis receives little attention in an international context marked by other major crises - Syria, Iraq and Central Africa. As it has not yet managed to raise the funds necessary for its action, Triangle G H remains committed to mobilize to address the needs of populations affected by a crisis in many ways anachronistic in the context of the 21st century Europe. ■

In 2015, we also want to strengthen our child protection action, especially in Iraqi Kurdistan for the Syrian and Iraqi children fleeing the war, but also for street children in Bangui in the Central African Republic and in Brazzaville in the Republic of the Congo.

In Iraqi Kurdistan...

The « European Union Children of Peace » initiative is the legacy of the Nobel Peace Prize that the EU received in 2012 for its achievements in promoting peace on the European continent.

It had decided at the time to use the money from the prize for children who grow up in a country at war. Several projects focusing on educational support were implemented from 2013, with humanitarian partners of the EU. In partnership with the Syrian NGO JORD (Judy Organization for Relief and Development) based in Iraqi Kurdistan, Triangle G H created in this framework the Daratoo Learning Centre (DRC) for the Syrian and Iraqi refugee children displaced by war.

1 • Administrative region

2 • Source: Factsheet ECHO. Children peace of UE - 2015
The center provides a suitable environment to nearly 300 children so that they are not completely out of school, implements many extracurricular activities, and set-up a psychological Unit for families.

During its next cycle of initiatives, the EU should increase again funding allocated since 2013, which will enable us to continue and intensify our work with Syrian and Iraqi children.

In the Central African Republic...

Since 2011 Triangle G H has been working in favour of street children in partnership with eight associations gathered into the Network of NGOs working with street children in the Central African Republic (RFERC).

This programme, under the budget line «non-state actors» of the European Union, aims to strengthen the capacity of a network of Central African associations in their work aiming to address the needs of street children in Bangui.

Several actions in favour of street children have been developed and implemented with the support of the European Union and many other partners (UNICEF, CCFD-Terre solidaire, Secours Catholique, Air France Foundation, World Food Programme and the Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs). Their aim is to provide reception and housing infrastructure with additional means to feed, provide healthcare, improve sanitation conditions, provide access to education and vocational training, implement prevention, healthcare and emergency actions, and promote social inclusion and family reunification.

The impact of the political and military crisis on the lives of street children intensifies the need for presence in the field. A mobile field Unit, set up with funding from UNICEF, will allow in 2015 a team of social workers to perform daily tours in different neighborhoods of Bangui and to provide children prospects of social reintegration through a personalized support project.

In the Republic of the Congo...

Since the end of 2013, in partnership with the REIPER (Network of actors working with children experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up), Triangle G H has been working for the protection and reintegration of children in vulnerable situations, including through awareness-raising actions and the strengthening of the intervention capacities of public players and associations.

The programme - targeting 3,280 orphans, juveniles incarcerated or experiencing situations of social disruption and family break-up, in a country where 54% of the population lives below the poverty line - is expected to further focus in 2015 on training and guidance for REIPER, on different actions implemented for the protection and reintegration of vulnerable juveniles, on community awareness-raising on the rights of children and on the training of actors in connection with the public (policemen, prison guards, teachers, social workers ...).
We did so in May 2014 at a press conference attended by some twenty journalists. We also did so in June 2014, when we showed several times in the streets of Lyon the exhibition «Attention(s)!», which gave voice to artists from the countries where we operate (or have operated).

On the occasion of this anniversary, we also published a booklet entitled «object teaching in the form of a manifesto», thirty pages that helps understanding the uniqueness of Triangle G H, its principles, commitments, its method of governance... We also updated and reissued Triangle G H’s passport, the NGO’s emblematic document, which illustrates in the form of a travel log the actions conducted since 1994.

Finally, an anniversary evening gathered all the friends and partners of the association. It allowed us to recall our fundamental principles, discuss the key moments that have marked the past 20 years, and draw up a few prospects in a changing world. We welcomed some of our partners with great pleasure (the Crisis Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Rhône-Alpes Region and the City of Lyon), and they also expressed themselves. The «Attention(s)!» exhibition was put up for sale to benefit the association. Many thanks to Claude Couffin and Valentin Traversi, who conducted the sale with gusto! The second part of the evening was festive, with many artists who agreed spontaneously to perform for the occasion, and we wish to warmly thank: the Peuple de l’Herbe in its Sound system version, Mathurin Bolze and his trampoline, the Babel Orchestra (ARFI) and Bruno from Dangerhouse. We also wish to thank all those who offered their time and skills to make this event successful.

The artistic project – “Attention(s)”

Danger is the main concern of Triangle G H, which operates at international level in situations of precariousness, whether it be emergency, rehabilitation or long-term development. The artist Delphine Chauvin designed, articulated and implemented this project.
Triangle G H relied on artists, professional or not, living and working in the countries of intervention of the association, and asked the following question to the artists: “What dangers are threatening where you are?” The idea was to answer the question graphically on a triangular support with the standard dimensions of a road sign with a red and yellow color code as a reminder of danger signs.

Around forty artists answered our call and some hundred proposals were submitted to us from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Congo Brazzaville, Laos, Burma, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Sudan, Timor Leste and Yemen.

30 artistic works were selected on sketches by a panel of experts, achieved on the ground by the selected artists, and then shipped to Lyon. They were exposed as urban happening in Lyon between May 31st and June 14th, 2014. Beyond the highly symbolic message, this exhibition allowed us to meet the public and raise awareness about the work achieved by Triangle G H in the field.

A catalogue of the exhibition has been published and proposed to the public.

Art works have been auctioned at the end of the exhibition, during the anniversary evening on June 19th at the Transbordeur. The auction in favour of Triangle G H, hosted by the artist and scenographer Claude Couffin and the actor and stage director Valentin Traversi, was a great success. Almost all the art works reached out to our guests; echoed in their minds and individual stories (27 artistic works sold out of 30). Our guests participated with humor to the event.

Catherine Bethenod, Hypnotherapist, bought this artistic work of Salai Suan, Education in Myanmar

“I chose this one because it is essential to teach, transmit, learn, educate, understand and know. Ignorance is a major danger for civilization in the noble sense of the word."

Julie Thurière now owns the St Black Kulture’s road sign, Clichés

“To me, this panel sums up the necessity to raise people’s awareness about clichés that are easily spread, and about our duty to act and educate people around us on discrimination."
The Manifesto

For its tenth anniversary, Triangle G H extended an invitation to travel in publishing a landmark “passport”. For its twentieth anniversary, the association asserts itself in a booklet mentioning the “pillars of the common house”. The drafting was entrusted to Bernard Bolze, the founder of the IOP (International Observatory of Prisoners) and team member of the Controller General of Places of Deprivation of Liberty. He was a journalist and has just published a book on the history of prisons in Lyon since the XVIIIth century. He explains:

“In order to celebrate Triangle’s twentieth anniversary, we decided not to retrace the association’s history, but to explain its principles, values and fundamentals, which have been the founders’ main concern from the beginning. The approach consisted in hearing, without hierarchy, the protagonists of this common adventure, everyone being invited to express his motivation to work in the association or for it: the founders of course, but also the administrators, employees at headquarters, expatriates, local employees, donors, friends, and various contributors. My job was to shape the ideas expressed by the association members, to organize them per item, using their own words, without recourse to imagination. When the base is strong and the approach effective, it can be inferred that the initial intuitions were right and that they deserve to be understood, explained and shared.”

The manifesto, the exhibition catalog and the passport are still on sale at €5 each and €10 for the 3. You can buy them by sending a cheque and your address to the association: Triangle G H, 1 rue de Montriblou, 69009 Lyon.
« Depuis que les sachets en plastiques ont envahi nos jardins, les arbres ne produisent plus de fruits : ni oranges, ni citrons… ils sont plutôt couverts de sachets, conséquence d’un usage abusif et inconscient, au détriment de l’environnement. Les couleurs chatoyantes sont utilisées pour les sachets en signe de joie inconsciente. La couleur grise pour l’arbre est signe de tristesse. »

Mohammed Bakli dit Klimo . Algérie

BELEK

« Depuis que les sachets en plastiques ont envahi nos jardins, les arbres ne produisent plus de fruits : ni oranges, ni citrons… ils sont plutôt couverts de sachets, conséquence d’un usage abusif et inconscient, au détriment de l’environnement. Les couleurs chatoyantes sont utilisées pour les sachets en signe de joie inconsciente. La couleur grise pour l’arbre est signe de tristesse. »

St Black Kulture . Burkina Faso

LE PALUDISME

« Le paludisme est la cause principale de la mortalité infantile et de certains adultes ne disposant pas de moyens nécessaires pour prévenir et guérir cette maladie. Je réside dans un pays sahélien, où des paludismes, maladies mortelles, entretiennent l’épanouissement des moustiques, vecteurs de cette maladie. En 2013, elle représente toujours un danger pour les populations malgré les progrès de la médecine moderne. Ce panneau présente un moustique en promenade, à la recherche d’une nouvelle proie. Il vise à prévenir et avertir les populations du danger que représente cet insecte pour la santé et la vie humaine. Il peut également rappeler aux autorités administratives le danger que représentent toujours cet insecte pour la population et l’importance de le prémunir. »

St Black Kulture . Burkina Faso

LES CLICHÉS

« Dangereux clichés que l’on a sur le continent africain. Ces clichés sont véhiculés principalement par nos médias internationaux et faussent les rapports entre les peuples. Les messages négatifs d’une Afrique pauvre et conflictuelle aménés dans les sociétés occidentales représentent un réel danger sur la falsification de l’histoire du continent. A Ouagadougou, je suis confronté chaque jour à une jeunesse perdue et consciente de tous les fléaux que cela peut avoir sur les autres. Le paiement de son côté, l’Office national de l’eau et des véhicules, de l’arrosage des fleurs ou autres plantes décoratives, la gestion rationnelle de cette ressource vitale ne sembla pas être un souci pour beaucoup d’utilisateurs. Ce panneau montre deux robinets représentant la gestion privée et publique de l’eau. Ces deux robinets laissent d’abord couler des gouttes afin d’illustrer le danger lié au gaspillage de l’eau. »

St Black Kulture . Burkina Faso

LE GASPILLAGE DE L’EAU

« Le problème tient à plusieurs facteurs. D’abord à la désuétude du matériel utilisé pour la gestion publique de l’eau. Par exemple, souvent, le robinet d’une borne fontaine est attaché par un simple fil, le robinet d’une borne fontaine est attaché par un simple fil, le robinet d’une borne fontaine est attaché par un simple fil. »

Maddi Ahmad Najem . Algérie

LONGUE ATTENTE

« Couper le bois et détruire la forêt pour l’export vers d’autres pays. Il n’y a pas de plan pour le remplacer. C’est la cause du réchauffement climatique et des inondations. »

Amour Bouesso Mbamboukoulou . Congo

LA PROTECTION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

« Il protège sa créature, le créateur. Une créature faite, créée en toute harmonie de formes et de couleurs. Faisons l’effort de protéger tout ce qui nous entoure, de la flore à la faune afin de réguler le rythme atmosphérique. »

Kamla Panyasith . Laos

STOP DESTROY MY FOREST

« En parallèle du développement, des arbres sont coupés pour construire des maisons, pour la commercialisation, pour préparer des champs… cela a un impact sur la couverture forestière de la planète. »

St Black Kulture . Burkina Faso

THE CORRUPTION

« Les hommes sur la planète peuvent dire que tous les gens ont besoin d’être heureux. Certaines personnes font tout ce qu’elles peuvent pour avoir ce qu’elles veulent, sans penser aux impacts que cela peut avoir sur les autres. Le paiement sous la table est un danger pour la vie sociale aujourd’hui. Cela va à l’encontre du développement et peut malheureusement arriver à tout moment. Il y a tellement de personnes qui rentrent le fait qu’ils sont corrompus… »

Ammar Bouras . Algérie

TAN AFFELA - 24°35’55’’N - 5°37’23’’E

« Coordonnées GPS du point zéro des explosions de la montagne in ekker dans le désert algérien, un des endroits choisis par la France pour les expériences nucléaires. »

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« Coordonnées GPS du point zéro des explosions de la montagne in ekker dans le désert algérien, un des endroits choisis par la France pour les expériences nucléaires. »
« Canaux, lacs et rivières sont beaux, propres, ils sont la perfection de la nature. Mais à cause du développement, de la pression démographique et des constructions, la pollution est de plus en plus présente. Les magnifiques rivières et leurs nombreuses espèces de poissons sont touchées. Dans certaines zones, les poissons meurent en grand nombre. Ce triangle doit dire aux gens de faire attention à la vie des rivières.»

« Dans notre monde les arbres sont vraiment importants. S’il vous plaît, tout le monde, plantez des arbres, encore et encore pour avoir un monde meilleur. Aujourd’hui les arbres sont de moins en moins nombreux, et ce phénomène s’accélère. Cela a un impact sur la vie humaine et la vie animale. L’espace offert aux animaux se restreint. Les arbres sont brûlés. La planète se réchauffe.»

« Faire attention aux magnifiques cultures qui disparaissent. Chaque membre de la famille, père, mère, frère, sœur, petite sœur et grande sœur, grand frère, doit protéger les coutumes et la culture afin que celle-ci ne disparaissait pas. »

« Dans plusieurs quartiers de Bangui mais aussi, et surtout, dans l’arrière-pays, de nombreuses familles manquent de latrines. Pour se soulager, les adultes se rendent en brousse (le cas des villages) ou se servent des toilettes de leurs voisins (cas de Bangui et de certaines grandes villes de province) tandis que les enfants, eux, déjequent à l’air libre dans la cour…Toutes ces pratiques sont inquiétantes dans un pays comme la RCA où les nourritures, moins protégées, sont souvent exposées aux microbes par la poussière et les mouches. Les points d’eau sont infectés et la population exposée aux risques de maladies. D’où la nécessité de construire et d’utiliser correctement des latrines.»
« Normalement la famille est la cellule mère de la Nation, quand il y a un désaccord en famille (dans le triangle papa et maman regardent chacun dans sa direction), quand l’égoïsme et l’individualisme règnent dans une famille, c’est le danger qui s’installe. Les conséquences sont néfastes pour les enfants et pire encore dans les milieux africains de familles nombreuses. D’où une conséquence sociale, économique, et éducationnelle. »

Ahmed Hussien
Mahmoud Ibrahim . Soudan
MYCETOMA

Is a chronic, progressively destructive morbid inflammatory disease usually of the foot but any part of the body can be affected.

Ramadan Saeed . Soudan
CRIQUETS

« Les criquets représentent un grand danger pour les récoltes saisonnières qui font vivre des familles entières au Nord et les espaces cultivés, juste au bord du Nil (grand fleuve) ne sont pas vastes. »

Mong . Timor Leste
NATURAL DISASTER

Au moment où il a créé son œuvre il y avait des inondations dans le district de Covalima et l’un de ses amis faisait partie des personnes touchées.

David Da Silva . Timor Leste
ATENSAUN BA DALAN NEBE EMA LIU HO RISKU TRAKU NIAN

« Les accidents de la circulation sont un problème commun au Timor Oriental et spécialement à Dili. Il n’a jamais eu d’accident mais en entend souvent parler. »

Lamia Hezam
Abdo Zaid . Yemen
PALM TREES FALL
The evening took place on June 19, 2014 at the Transbordeur in Villeurbanne. It brought together members, friends and partners of Triangle G H. A meaningful and festive musical and theatrical programming lasted late into the night.

We want to thank the artists who offered Triangle G H and its guests unique shows:

- **Le Son du Peuple Feat. JC001** who closed the evening and made us vibrate into the wee hours of the morning.
- **Mathurin Bolze** who offered us a magnificent live air show on his trampoline.
- **Le Babel Orkestra** and its repertory combining music from the Comoros, Benin, Kosovo and Turkey with the imaginary Folklore of Arfi.*
- **Bruno Dangerhouse** who kicked off the event with a selection of songs from his own collection.
- **Claude Couffin et Valentin Traversi** that animated the auction sale.

We also want to thank our partners who took the floor during the evening:

- **Arnaud Balner**, a representative of the Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- **Véronique Moreira**, Vice-president of the Rhône-Alpes Regional Council, in charge of Cooperation in solidarity.
- **Karine Dognin-Sauze**, deputy Mayor of Lyon in charge of International Relations and European Affairs and Decentralized Cooperation and International Solidarit.

* Association searching for an Imaginary Folklore

Partners associated to the celebration of Triangle G H’s 20th anniversary
Since its creation, Triangle G H has associated private economic partners in the implementation of its humanitarian projects. Large companies, business foundations, interest groups, work councils (Total, Fondation de France, Hermès Foundation, inter-municipality Toulouse-Blagnac, Comité National Olympique et Sportif Français, TEFAL) support Triangle G H actions in the field.

In all the projects developed, priority is given to the needs and interests of the beneficiaries.

In 2014, several private partners supported Triangle G H actions in the field through financial donations and skill-based sponsorship.

### In the Central African Republic

- The Orange Foundation supports an economic revival project: “Towards sustainable improved living conditions of the most vulnerable farming populations of the Ouaka”
- The Air France Business Foundation supports an emergency project: “Street children in Bangui”

### In Burma

- The Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation supports a food security project: “Improving the living conditions of isolated rural populations in Chin State”
- The consulting firm Argon Consulting is implementing an expertise mission: “Improving the management of Triangle G H partner NGOs”.

### In East Timor

- The RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation supports a project for women: “For the socio-economic reintegration of women victims of violence in East Timor”.

### In the Republic of Congo

- The consulting firm Argon Consulting is implementing an expertise mission: “Analysis of the economical and organizational structure of the rural resource center of Loukakou”.

### In Sudan (2015)

- The Suez Environnement Initiatives Fund supports a water, hygiene and sanitation project: “Improving access to drinking water and decent sanitation facilities in Darfur”.

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### 2014, a new president for Triangle G H

Patrice Houel was elected president in May 2014, replacing Stephane Mercado who had held this position since 2002. Patrice Houel is 59 years old, he is married with two children. He has managed several companies, including in the sector of sale and maintenance of industrial equipment. He is now a consultant in transition management.

“For 12 years I have been a volunteer member of the Board of directors at different positions in the committees and at the Board as secretary. In contact with humanitarian professionals, I discovered a world unknown to me, with complex issues that triggered in me the desire to go deeper into details. Besides, I found in this association, special in many ways (its principles, its commitments, its approach to governance, its human qualities), a project that deserves time and if possible the sharing of my knowledge and experience of business management. Of course, the objectives are different and the beneficiaries are not customers, but the tools to manage, organize and honour our commitments are most of the time suited to the constant evolutions of a changing humanitarian environment.”
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 2014, 64 expatriate employees took part in the association’s activities, as well as 417 collaborators recruited in their country of origin.

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.
BUDGET 2014 : 11,261 K€

(INCLUDING K€ 1,173 OF VALUATION)

ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

ORIGIN OF RESOURCES

- UNHCR: United Nations Refugee Agency
- MAE: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development
- ECHO: European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
- EuropeAid: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation
- EuropeAid: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation
- Various: Agence de l'eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation, Raja Danièle Marcovici Foundation, the Air France Business Foundation, the Polish and North Korean Embassies, CCFD – Terre solidaire, Secours Catholique, Operation Blessing International (OBI)
- OFID: OPEP Fund for International Development
- SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

- Central African Republic: 33%
- Algeria (Saharawi refugees): 22%
- Sudan: 14%
- Libya: 8%
- Timor Leste: 3%
- Republic of the Congo: 3%
- North Korea: 6%
- Burma: 4%
- Pakistan: 2%
- Philippines: 2%
- Laos: 2%
- Iraqi Kurdistan: 4%
- Republic of the Congo: 3%
- Timor Leste: 3%
- Running costs: 6%

UNHCR: 22%
MAE: 17%
ECHO: 14%
EuropeAid: 13%
Various UN: 12%
 valuation: 11%

Study costs & exploration: 1%
Laos: 2%
Philippines: 2%
Iraqi Kurdistan: 4%
 Republic of the Congo: 3%
Timor Leste: 3%
Burma: 4%
North Korea: 6%
Running costs: 6%
## Profit and Loss Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROSS</td>
<td>DEPREC. &amp; PROV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Assets</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other intangible assets</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>2,139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constructions</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>96,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>468,992</td>
<td>376,437</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>5,798</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>696,929</td>
<td>474,668</td>
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### Liaison Accounts

#### Current Assets

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventories and works in progress</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods</td>
<td>8,191</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepayments and advances paid to suppliers</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating receivables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable and other receivables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>7,006,024</td>
<td>33,291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>6,783</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7,765,290</td>
<td>33,291</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>8,462,219</td>
<td>507,959</td>
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### Liabilities

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>12/31/2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Association Funds</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>719,100</td>
<td>984,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit or Loss for the Financial Year</strong></td>
<td>-169,624</td>
<td>-265,804</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other association funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment subsidies for non-renewables</td>
<td>22,895</td>
<td>27,228</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>572,371</td>
<td>746,328</td>
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### Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for liabilities</td>
<td>41,211</td>
<td>30,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>41,211</td>
<td>30,158</td>
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</table>

### Payables

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and borrowings from credit institutions (2)</td>
<td>171,190</td>
<td>192,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and miscellaneous financial debts (3)</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts to suppliers and related accounts</td>
<td>487,364</td>
<td>752,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax and social security</td>
<td>191,090</td>
<td>210,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>6,390,568</td>
<td>6,370,888</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7,340,677</td>
<td>7,727,759</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>7,954,259</td>
<td>8,504,225</td>
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## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING REVENUES</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,804,851</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,170,467</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NET AMOUNT OF OPERATING REVENUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating subsidies</td>
<td>9,755,471</td>
<td>9,120,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses</td>
<td>32,356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund raising</td>
<td>38,395</td>
<td>11,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription fees</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>10,745</td>
<td>5,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,804,851</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,170,467</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OPERATING COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of goods</td>
<td>25,863</td>
<td>5,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in stocks</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>-2,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other purchases and external charges</td>
<td>7,777,628</td>
<td>7,370,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, duties and similar payments</td>
<td>94,746</td>
<td>98,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>1,471,029</td>
<td>1,322,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security</td>
<td>577,275</td>
<td>536,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other staff-related costs</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation charges on fixed assets</td>
<td>52,395</td>
<td>59,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for impairment of current assets</td>
<td>11,053</td>
<td>30,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>15,599</td>
<td>8,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,028,589</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,429,509</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 - OPERATING RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other interest received and similar income</td>
<td>2,612</td>
<td>1,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive exchange differences</td>
<td>56,127</td>
<td>20,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income from sales of marketable securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,738</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,758</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCIAL CHARGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interests paid and similar costs</td>
<td>24,798</td>
<td>18,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative exchange differences</td>
<td>13,012</td>
<td>42,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,810</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,854</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 - FINANCIAL RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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### EXCEPTIONAL INCOME

On management operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On management operations</td>
<td>54,743</td>
<td>45,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,743</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,807</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXCEPTIONAL COSTS

On management operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On management operations</td>
<td>6,789</td>
<td>10,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On capital transactions</td>
<td>14,768</td>
<td>2,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,558</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,473</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>45,807</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>45,807</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### TOTAL INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,918,333</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,238,032</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTAL COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,087,957</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,503,836</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTERMEDIATE BALANCE</strong></td>
<td><strong>-169,624</strong></td>
<td><strong>-265,804</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</strong></td>
<td><strong>-169,624</strong></td>
<td><strong>-265,804</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

#### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
<th>12/31/2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations in kind</td>
<td>1,173,398</td>
<td>148,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,173,398</strong></td>
<td><strong>148,177</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>
Many thanks to the Polish embassy in North Korea, to the works council of TEFAL, to all our donors and volunteers.