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Central African Republic – Bangui – Recreational activities organized with our partner La voix du cœur on the occasion of the International Day for Street Children. © Street children protection team / TGH

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Mobilize and unite around humanitarian issues worldwide, improve the convergence required to face ever growing needs, these are the stated objectives of the World Humanitarian Summit 2016¹.

At the beginning of the new millennium, the intensity of the conflicts and the resurgence of natural disasters have caused a huge movement of migrants and refugees. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General, urges the world leaders to attend the summit in order to promote sustainable human progress and ensure everyone a safe and decent life. He invites them to endorse "One Humanity: Shared Responsibility."

As organizations, we are asking that the decisions taken at the summit be firmly rooted in humanitarian principles. These principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence are enshrined in international humanitarian law. By ratifying the 1949 Geneva Conventions, all Member States have committed themselves to respect them.

However, international humanitarian law is regularly flouted, sometimes under the guise of sovereignty. Unacceptable situations multiply and become commonplace, questioning the very capacity of the United Nations organization, the guarantor of international peace.

Number of situations faced by humanitarian workers today are of political origin and require a political response. But against all odds, we notice a little more each day the leaders’ inaction and failure to prevent and end conflicts. We are witnessing the complexification of crisis and the increase in needs, which have devastating and lasting effects on younger generations, who are isolated, and suffer deep physical and psychological consequences. Disillusionment is deeply rooted in the heart of several generations of children and adolescents in the making, who have no landmarks, are out of school, were sometimes born in exile and have no future.

The European Commission has decided to dedicate significant support to educational projects for children in emergency situations. In 2015, the European Commissioner Christos Stylianides committed to increase the share of funding for education in emergencies to 4% of the EU’s humanitarian aid before the end of the mandate of the Juncker Commission², stating “Investing now in education of children in areas of conflict or experiencing other emergencies amounts to prevent the risk of a lost generation and focus on the future.” Triangle Génération Humanitaire strongly engaged in that direction in 2015, with Syrian and Iraqi refugee and displaced children in northern Iraq, but also with street children in the Central African Republic and in the Republic of the Congo.

It is an absolute necessity to protect the generations to come, who will build tomorrow, and it is in that field that we intend to continue and intensify our actions in 2016.

Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / directors

¹ The first World Humanitarian Summit brings together governments, humanitarian organizations, people affected by humanitarian crisis and private sector partners, to propose solutions to the most pressing challenges and define an agenda for tomorrow’s humanitarian action.

² The Juncker Commission is the commission who took office on November 1st, 2014. It is chaired by Jean-Claude Juncker from Luxembourg, a member of the European People’s Party. The mandate of the Juncker Commission will end on October 31st, 2019.
Actor in a sustained and shared solidarity

2015 in a few key words and key figures

Our areas of intervention, our expertise

Foreword

Food security and rural development

Education and psychosocial

Water, hygiene and sanitation

Civil engineering and construction

Some examples illustrating the implementation of our skills

In North Korea

In Iraqi Kurdistan

In Burma

In Laos

Programmes in progress in 2015

Highlights of 2015 and prospects for 2016

Ukraine

Nepal

Syria and Lebanon

Yemen (Socotra)

The executive team and the Board of Directors

Origin and allocation of resources

Profit and loss account
The implemented programmes 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 Génération Humanitaire 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.

In 2015, Triangle Génération Humanitaire’s committed teams operated in 11 countries and ran over 63 programmes thanks to sustainable public partnerships with major international donors but also with private partners (companies and foundations).
115 employees under French law, including 92 expatriates
492 collaborators recruited in their country of origin
13,3 million euros budget
Teams operating in 11 countries
63 programmes run simultaneously
95% of the resources allocated directly to actions in the field
32 donor partners and 17 operational partners

The Association is a member of Coordination Humanitaire et Développement (CHD) and of Coordination Sud. 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 technical department: control, cross-disciplinarity and complementarity

Beyond a breakdown by geographical areas, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has chosen to base its internal organization on four technical units covering all its areas of expertise: food security and rural development, educational and psychosocial activities, water, hygiene and sanitation, civil engineering and construction.

These units consist of professional experts, permanent or ad hoc consultants, who provide direct support to field teams. Ensuring the technical quality of our actions, from conception to implementation, they promote the capitalization and sharing of experiences providing input for programme elaboration and contributing to the identification of approaches suited to the specific contexts encountered.

Alert to the developments in their respective sector, the technical units ensure ownership by TGH of technological advances and innovative approaches. They work on the elaboration of standards specific to TGH, while guaranteeing the activities of the association the flexibility and the necessary cross-disciplinarity that characterizes them: everyone operates in his respective sector but also works as a team. The technical units ensure activities are integrated, and promote multi-sectoral approaches such as the ability – inherent to TGH – to accompany the assisted populations from the emergency phase to the development effort.
In 2015, in order to meet the precise needs of populations experiencing food insecurity, Triangle Génération Humanitaire continued to implement food assistance programmes, actions to boost agricultural production and longer-term agricultural and rural development programmes aiming at poverty reduction and sustainable improvement of food security.

In order to address the various logics of different actors and populations, TGH includes the local characteristics of various areas of expertise (agronomy, nutrition, household and sectoral economies, social sciences, etc.) in globalizing sectoral approaches.

Food assistance takes different forms, chosen depending on the context: In-kind food distributions, or direct support to household economy through money transfers.

Agricultural recovery programmes are implemented following a quick response logic, but they are considered as the first step in a longer-term reinforcement. Supporting farmers in increasing their resilience capacity goes along or furthers - naturally and pragmatically - the distribution of agricultural inputs.

The existence of a structurally weakened peasantry, even in times of peace, involves long-term support: more appropriate and relevant support...
programmes based on a multidisciplinary approach, and responses based both on technical expertise and on the understanding of societies.

When dealing with acute (human or natural) crises striking already vulnerable populations, one of the central aspects of TGH’s strategy is its ability to constantly adapt its activities to the assessed needs.

In 2015

In 2015, TGH was more involved in the distribution of stamps for the purchase of food - especially in Iraqi Kurdistan - in a context of well-functioning markets and in the presence of a population of Syrian refugees deprived of financial resources. Activities mobilizing money transfers being, by nature, multi-sectoral, the dynamic launched here provided financial support to improve access to education, as part of other programmes and in the same context of intervention.

Together with national authorities, professional organizations and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), TGH organized vaccination campaigns in the Central African Republic, to limit the cases of small ruminant pest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and Newcastle disease.

In emergency situations requiring the provision of inputs (Central African Republic, Sudan), food, seeds and tools were distributed to populations who thus benefited from emergency food aid and were provided the necessary means for the revival of production. Whenever the security situation allows, TGH teams provide technical outreach support, together with the country services.

Sudan requires both emergency and longer term responses. Interventions in rural areas range from food distributions to the implementation of programmes addressing the multiple aspects of improving the living conditions of displaced populations: support to peace committees in order to ease tensions between herders and farmers, cereal and vegetable production, improved animal traction and irrigation, support to reforestation, support to the launching of income-generating activities, optimization of the honey and honey products sector, etc.

TGH also confirms its expertise in terms of agriculture-livestock-fish farming integration in North Korea, through actions aiming to improve protein intake in children institutions.

Finally, in Burma, long-term actions are implemented within the frame of a local partnership aiming to support the structuring of peasant organizations, crop diversification, and the improvement of rice growing productivity (tools, reduced losses, etc.), thus providing a real support to isolated populations in Chin State.
From its very inception, Triangle Génération Humanitaire 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, families, children, teenagers, women, and elderly or disabled persons 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 or displaced persons, or due to their precarious living conditions.

The psychosocial support brought to a person is part of a long process, and requires different support methods, depending on that person’s situation, his/her life plan and what he/she has been through. Suitable devices must permanently be reinvented in order to meet the needs of particularly vulnerable people, based on their environment: social action in the street or in prison, placement in a foster family or in a nursing home, guidance for social and economic reintegration, family reunification, home care and assistance, specialized education or community outreach activities in the villages or in the street, against domestic violence, for the schooling and the rights of children.

The programmes are systematically designed in consultation and in partnership with local communities, which are often able to rebuild and regain their identity thanks to their personal involvement. In the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Algeria, Iraqi Kurdistan, Timor Leste and North Korea,
educational and/or protection activities in emergency or development situations have always been based on local resources. Beyond the additional financial and material resources made available to them, partner organizations benefit from the strengthening of their technical skills in terms of project management, financial and administrative management, and social support to their beneficiaries.

**Protect**

In Timor Leste, TGH has been working for two years with women victims of domestic violence. This programme, funded by the European Union and by private foundations, is being implemented jointly with Timorese civil society organizations involved in the various stages of the support process, ranging from emergency care to the victims sent by hospitals to social care in a foster home until the person reintegrates the community.

The partner organizations were thus able to strengthen their rehabilitation devices for women victims of violence, who receive professional training during their stay in reception and accommodation centers, as well as an installation kit to start an income-generating activity and thus acquire a certain degree of autonomy. After their reintegration into their communities, these women continue to be followed and accompanied by an adviser for a minimum of six months. Awareness-raising activities against domestic violence are carried out in the villages, backed-up by a film produced by TGH.

**Educate**

Beyond protection programmes, the technical unit also oversees education activities.

In the Central African Republic, TGH contributes to the revival of primary education. In the Ouaka and Vakaga Provinces, 25 schools have been rehabilitated and equipped, and 8,000 students and 75 teachers received school supplies. TGH teams also trained and accompanied 100 Parents Associations.

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When a crisis occurs, whether resulting from a conflict, a natural disaster or a health catastrophe - the first structural victim is often education. 30% of school age children are deprived of education, whereas it is essential for their present and future, but also for their country.

For their present, because school can provide a safe environment as well as social and psychosocial support to the children - and their families - , much needed to overcome the trauma they have been through, and because it is crucial for the success of other actions (health, hygiene, etc.).

For their future, as without the acquisition of knowledge, these generations will be vulnerable to societal dangers (radicalization, recruitment by armed groups, labor exploitation, early marriage and pregnancy, etc.).

For their country, because education lays the basis for growth, improved living conditions, and above all, protects from repeated cycles of violence.

Donors are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of maintaining the fundamental right to education in emergencies and protracted crisis. In July 2015, at the Oslo World Summit on Education for Development, Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General, called on the Organization’s member States to provide more money for education, and mentioned the establishment of a humanitarian emergency fund to provide education for conflict-affected children. The European Union decided to use the money of the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize «to turn the children of war into children of peace», and to raise to 4% of the overall budget the share of EU aid funds allocated to the education of children in emergency situations.

Since its creation, TGH has always included in its interventions actions related to education and training, usually supplemented by a social (socialization, family support) or psychosocial dimension (therapy through talking or drawing, support for teachers, etc.). This new funding increased TGH’s involvement with Syrian and Iraqi refugee and displaced children in northern Iraq, but also with street children in the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo.
The concept of public service - so familiar in our countries and especially in France - is unfortunately not a reality in the countries where TGH operates. Whether in crisis situation or in more stable contexts, people are often left on their own to get water, which is often insufficient and of poor quality. They have no access to adequate sanitation, and seldom receive the basic necessities for proper hygiene.

During many years of intervention in countries such as North Korea, Sudan or Laos, TGH was able to capitalize the experience required to identify the needs of populations and provide adequate assistance. The sustainability of the facilities depend on the involvement of the population, and TGH develops as much as possible a participatory approach to favor a local structure that will ensure the operation and maintenance of these facilities.

TGH’s intervention in 2015 was based on this reality, although it is not always easy to carry out the resulting actions in countries devastated by crises. More than 220,000 people were provided daily access to 3,170 m³ of drinking water close to their homes, over 6,600 latrines were built or rehabilitated, and awareness-raising activities on good hygiene practices were systematically conducted, sometimes along with the distribution of essential goods related to body hygiene.

Created in August 2003, Triangle Génération Humanitaire’s Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) Unit developed advanced technical expertise, implemented daily in order to provide vital public services to populations in highly precarious situations.
Most actions were carried out in emergency situations:

**In Nepal,** because of the dramatic consequences for the people and infrastructure of the earthquakes that struck in the spring of 2015, where TGH provided WASH assistance to the people living in the District of Kavrepanchok.

**In the Central African Republic,** where the emergency device had to be strengthened following the various incidents that occurred in the second half of the year and the multiple resulting population movements, which imposed the construction of emergency latrines and water points supplied by tank trucks, and the distribution of essential hygiene products.

**In Sudan,** where the increase in the number of security incidents caused the displacement of thousands of people, requiring a major emergency response as well as consolidation and improvement actions in terms of skills and resources of local WASH actors.

**In Laos and in North Korea,** where - with the aim to sustain the works related to the construction of water access and sanitation infrastructure carried out by the communities themselves - TGH operates at several levels: locally – training populations on good hygiene practices and on the proper use of WASH facilities - and at the departmental or national levels, to enhance the skills and capacities of the bodies responsible for water and sanitation issues.
Construction activities cover a wide variety of works, ranging from the rehabilitation to the creation of new structures, in civil engineering (bridges, roads, etc.) or in building construction (homes, schools, farm buildings, etc.). In many programmes, construction activities are used to connect the various themes addressed in the integrated approach led by Triangle Génération Humanitaire, and to improve the impact of the actions conducted in the various sectors of activity. Each theme benefits from a large and varied experience, based on the wide range of actions carried out over many years in different countries. Because of its cross-disciplinarity,
Civil engineering and construction Unit also developed other components and tools used in TGH’s different areas of intervention. During 2015, the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in programme monitoring and of digital tablets to enter data in the field became widespread.

The year 2015 was mainly marked by the earthquakes that hit Nepal in April and May, when the Civil engineering and construction Unit took part in an assessment mission in the districts of Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchok and Sindhupalchok. An emergency programme focused on the construction of temporary facilities (latrines and shelter) and on reconstruction (water storage tanks, public latrines and community structures) has been developed in 3 villages, benefiting 4,940 beneficiaries.

Other emergency works have been achieved, especially the reconstruction of houses for 370 families in the Saharawi camps, following the October floods.

In the area of risk reduction, TGH has achieved several masonry structures and gabion baskets to protect roads and irrigation canals from erosion in Burma and Nepal. In Burma, this programme was accompanied by the mapping of risk areas in order to raise the population’s awareness, especially on the protection of natural resources.

In the Central African Republic, the Civil engineering and construction Unit operated mainly in the area of reconstruction, especially in Bambari, following the events that have been affecting the region since late 2012.

Several studies and works were conducted in the area of development in the Republic of the Congo, in Laos and in North Korea. The transfer of skills, set up several years ago, favored the adaptation of the designs and construction methods used in cooperation with consulting firms and local partners, in order to best meet the needs, while favoring devices limiting maintenance costs.

The construction of brick irrigation canals in Laos, of livestock buildings with reinforced insulation in North Korea, or of earthquake-resistant facilities in Nepal are concrete examples of solutions tailored to the needs of the beneficiaries, in line with their maintenance and replication capacities.
SOME EXAMPLES OF ACHIEVEMENTS ILLUSTRATING TGH’S EXPERTISE
Since 2004, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been working for the elderly in North Korea, in collaboration with the KFCA (Korean Federation for Care of the Aged), a historical partner for all the programmes in that sector.

Locally considered as a non-state organization, KFCA is still chaired by the Minister of Labour. The partnership approach is very meaningful and represents a key issue in this country where outside intervention in the social welfare sector and direct access to beneficiaries are very limited. TGH is the only NGO working with this target population. The proposed approach, combining emergency responses and development interventions, is implemented through a dual mode of intervention: direct support for improved living conditions in retirement homes and capacity building of KFCA’s Central Committee and its decentralized bodies. TGH intervenes in State retirement homes (24 OPHs - Old People Home - spread over the territory) that welcome approximately 7,200 elderly people with no family able to have them at home. Geographic isolation and the difficulties encountered by the system expose this category of the population to significant risks (food insecurity, lack of access to water, sanitation and medical care), even if the government is supposed to meet their basic needs. TGH has a close partnership with the French Cooperation under the PFA (Programmed Food Aid), improving elderly people’s nutrition through rice distributions in all OPHs during the lean season (March until May), and supporting agricultural production capacities. Some OPHs have been equipped with greenhouses and food processing machinery (for noodles, tofu, etc.) for residents’ consumption, and local teams received appropriate training (on hygiene, nutrition and the use of equipment). The EuropeAid1 and SDC (Swiss Cooperation) partnership allows OPHs to benefit from a supply of medicines and medical and recreational equipment.

Considering that a sustainable improvement of aid involves the strengthening of civil society, TGH - through EuropeAid’s NSA (Non State Actor) Programme – supports capacity building as well as awareness-raising and advocacy activities with the different actors involved. The programme supported the revision of the multiannual national
strategy, the creation and distribution of awareness-raising materials (brochures on sports and physical activity) and the organization of a workshop dedicated to Alzheimer’s disease (still under-diagnosed in North Korea) during the International Day of Older Persons on October 1st.

KFCA has a strong demand for any kind of exchange of good practices with the outside world. With the NSA programme, TGH has implemented several strengthening devices in gerontology at different levels: study trip and participation in international thematic conferences (China, India, and Thailand) for members of the Central Committee, decentralized training provided by provincial committees and OPH caregivers. Training sessions on project management, on the use of monitoring tools in daily management, and on fundraising were provided in order to strengthen KFCA’s capacities.

Based on the consolidation of the partnership and on the trust built over time, TGH was able to introduce training modules on new issues such as: social inclusion in general and of the elderly in particular; the concept of volunteering; and home services. Upon KFCA’s request, these modules, first delivered to the Central Committee, are currently decentralized to the provinces.

In a context where the relational model is tightly controlled, training actions represent a real opportunity for future collaborations (better knowledge of local practices, functioning and expectations), through constructive exchanges, particularly related to the diversity of the beneficiaries’ profiles.

North Korea’s new challenges will concern the elderly who are not in retirement homes, the concept of home care, and the possibility to implement multi care reception facilities.

Marie-Line De Bortoli
Project manager in partner capacity building

Between 2004 and 2007, funded by the European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), TGH developed in 6 OPHs several programmes focused on the rehabilitation of reception facilities for elderly people and on the improvement of their living conditions. Several buildings have been rehabilitated: wall insulation, installation of heating systems, creation of bathrooms and latrines, repair of roofs, renovation of kitchens and common rooms, creation of facilities for people with reduced mobility, etc. Greenhouses have been built, agricultural equipment and food processing machines have been distributed and staff have been trained on how to use them in order to improve food security. Distributions of medical equipment and medicines, and specific training related to old age pathologies have been organized. The current actions are a continuation of those past actions.
It is a young woman, or an elderly person, she has fair skin, or sometimes dark, she usually comes alone or with her children. He is dressed in Western or traditional clothes, he speaks very good English, or just manages to sign the distribution list. They are discreet and grateful, or agitated and threatening when they did not receive the assistance they expected ...
So are the beneficiaries, multiple and unique, just like their needs.

“Today, in contrast to « one size fits all » programmes, humanitarian assistance differentiates the beneficiaries in order to enhance their freedom and independence. If the distribution of standard kits sometimes remains relevant in certain contexts (supply of local markets and emergency distributions), the individual, active and free in his choices, is back at the center of the action.”

This is the case in Iraqi Kurdistan, where Triangle Génération Humanitaire set up food stamps and cash distribution programmes. In partnership with local stores, the food security project allows beneficiaries to exchange their food stamps against food, and adjust their choices to their own needs and desires. They took part in the definition of the list of authorized products, which was completed over the three distributions. Result: few cases of resale have been identified, and a significant improvement in households’ nutritional status was observed1.

Here, families control their personal consumption, and can decide the composition of their meals.

The schooling of children is also part of this dynamic: Syrian families receive cash, on condition that their children attend school. Families are free to spend the money received according to their priorities: rent, debt repayment, purchase of food, medical expenses, etc. but in return, the child must go to school every day. Schooling becomes crucial again, which is difficult to achieve when households are not able to cover their daily basic expenses.

After all, these programmes are just empowering those who best know the needs: the beneficiaries themselves.

Juliette Guegan
Cash assistance Project Manager

1 • The Food Consumption Average Score increased from 38.4 at the start of the programme to 68.2 at the end of the last distribution.
Present in Burma since late 2007, Triangle Génération Humanitaire first intervened in the Delta region in 2008, after the damage caused by Cyclone Nargis, before orienting its successive projects in the fields of economic recovery and support to children with disabilities in urban and peri-urban areas.

From late 2012, TGH extended its activities to rural areas, in Chin State, a particularly isolated and mountainous region with a population having the highest poverty rate in the country, and depending mainly on farming for a living. Supported by a local partner, TGH then started a cycle of several programmes to improve food security and farmers’ resilience capacities, specifically in the southern part of the State, in the township of Matupi.

The discovery of Konjac

Rice being the main staple of the local diet, the cultivation schemes in the area of Matupi mainly revolved around the traditional production of upland rice, using the slash-and-burn system and - since its introduction in the 70s – the irrigated rice system (grown in lowland or on terraces). In order to strengthen the resilience capacities of farmers, TGH first focused on securing rice production means by building irrigation canals, installing fences limiting cultivated areas, and providing farmers with access to mechanization (tillers and water pumps).

However, from their very first visits in the intervention area, TGH teams found a plant that looks similar to yam, and which «bulbs» were sliced and dried in the sun. This wild plant, commonly known as «elephant yam», grows from a rhizome measuring up to several dozens of centimeters in diameter.

The bulb was harvested in the forest by a few villagers, and then cut and dried, but not eaten. At that time, a certain mystery surrounded this plant, generally ignored by the local population, but for which merchants (middlemen from the central regions of the country) proposed a very attractive purchase price. The villagers had no clue about the destination of this product, nor about its possible use.

A hasty transition

In early 2014, TGH undertook a specific study, which initial findings indicated that it was Konjac, a plant that grows naturally in South-East Asia, and to which the ecosystem of southern Chin State offers favourable growing conditions for a higher-quality product. Its high concentration of glucomannan fiber, to which are attri-
Burma – Haltu – Training on the use of cutting tools. Photo: TGH

Distributed many nutritional properties - including that to participate in weight loss - make it an attractive product for the Japanese and Chinese markets. The Burmese government having abolished the tax on that product, wholesalers offered a high price, encouraging a large number of villagers to collect and dry the rhizomes.

In only three years, the formerly abandoned plant has become the main (and almost exclusive) cash crop for farmers in Matupi.

Such a drastic change could not be without consequences, and this sudden and general interest in Konjac has had a significant impact on local natural resources.

A necessary domestication

All the households in Matupi engaged in collecting wild rhizomes, and within a few months the plant could virtually no longer be found in its natural environment. The first farmers then tried to grow Konjac on their own plots, but this crop’s complex production cycle was unknown, and the lack of seeds was the main obstacle to the development of its production.

TGH, convinced both by the inevitable dimension and by the great potential of this cash crop, decided to support its production.

During the past two years, the teams sensitized and trained 35 groups of new Konjac producers on seed cultivation and production techniques, while providing them with suitable cutting tools to improve the quality of the dried product.

Today, the results of this production are such that the annual profits generated by the sale of dried rhizomes has become the main source of income for households, allowing them to fight successfully the phenomenon of chronic indebtedness.

The positive impact of this domestication exceeds its sole economic consideration, since it also induces the protection of new areas, often earned on surfaces traditionally subjected to slash-and-burn techniques. Newly valued plots represent a significant investment opportunity for farmers, who do not hesitate to associate other plants and trees (trees for fruit and construction) in these protected areas, thus preserving natural resources while fighting effectively against erosion and landslides.

Through its economic success, the culture of Konjac represents a concrete and profitable alternative to the agrarian slash-and-burn system, unproductive and damaging to the environment.

Popularization in progress

The production of Konjac by the farmers of Matupi, as well as TGH’s project in Burma, may seem exotic and distant when reading this presentation. Nevertheless, the precious glucomannan fiber has already entered the French territory: the number of food products containing Konjac, the new ally of slimming cures, swiftly grows beyond the Chinese and Japanese markets, and Konjac rice or noodles are now present in the dietary product aisle of most major retailers across the globe.

Konjac, perhaps encouraged by a Burma in transition, tends to appear on our plates and in those of the inhabitants of Matupi: the latter show great creativity towards the introduction of the rhizome in local recipes, and are quite happy to offer them exclusively to TGH teams during their field visits!

Marc Le Quentrec
Head of mission

Example of products from Konjac (French market). Photo: TGH
Many people only remember a WASH project regarding the number of boreholes («Water») or the number of latrines constructed («Sanitation»), without taking into account the «Hygiene» part of the project, equally important. Constructions are the entrance doors to go further in the sustainable improvement of the local population’s living conditions through the delivery of other messages, never or seldom delivered to the target population.

What is the use of an access to water if it is not properly used? What benefits will a latrine have without proper hand washing afterwards? And to go further, what will be the lifetime of a borehole in the absence of a technician to ensure its maintenance? The challenge of the WASH project is to foster the understanding and acceptance of new hygiene rules and to sustainably maintain the infrastructure put in place. Since 2014, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been implementing in Laos, - in 15 villages composed of Lao Teun ethnic minorities in the district of Bualapha - its first WASH programme, divided into two phases, the first one targeting 7 villages and the second one 8 villages.

A deep and essential understanding of the local lifestyle

TGH was anxious to fit all the WASH activities to the local context, especially those related to awareness-raising on hygiene. The KAP survey¹, the observation of the population and informal discussions on lifestyle and beliefs have allowed a first level of understanding («first» because the total understanding of the target populations’ lifestyle would require a thorough anthropological study).
Diversification of awareness-raising means was chosen to repeat key hygiene messages.

The theoretical basis and the consequences of poor hygiene were exposed to the population via conventional outreach methods (CLTS approach\(^2\), in line with the national policy or PHAST\(^3\)). The participatory nature of these sessions (constant exchange of questions and answers), involves the villagers and students in schools, and familiarizes them, without fear or embarrassment, with the covered themes.

A more humorous and fun approach through theater plays, and paintings on awareness panels was also proposed. Enthusiasm for these activities, often new in the area, attracts villagers, and hygiene messages are delivered in a lighter way than during PHAST sessions.

Finally, information panels have been installed near each water point, providing a permanent and visual place in the village for hygiene messages.
Involve villagers and local authorities for greater sustainability of activities

TGH has worked with local authorities and with the Ministry of Health in order to implement awareness-raising activities as close as possible to the national policy. Locally, TGH has taken over the team of facilitators consisting of 6 people from different local authority departments, set up by the FRC4 for a similar project in the same district. The actors - and their sensibilities - have thus been integrated in the WASH programme, and their skills have been strengthened, especially using PHAST and CLTS methods, but also through more technical training (maintenance of an Afridev pump). The authorities actually became one of the pillars of the sustainability of the actions carried out. The villagers belonging to the WASH management committees established and trained in each village, are also involved in activities intended to ensure a faster appropriation of infrastructure and knowledge. Interested villagers could even build their latrine themselves, with materials supplied by TGH (for the pit only).

Capitalize for constant improvement of our intervention

TGH developed its WASH programme in an area where few similar projects have been implemented before. Little information, especially little capitalization was available before the intervention. The division of the programme into two phases allowed the improvement of the activities of the second phase, based on the lessons learnt during the first phase: the difficulties encountered could be analyzed and anticipated. In the second phase of the project, for example, the committee members will be directly involved in the training on hygiene in their villages during the meetings conducted by TGH facilitators. They will thus be able to deliver the messages in their own language (Tri), using their own explanations.

Awareness-raising and training activities implemented in the WASH project in Laos gradually materialized thanks to the involvement of various partners (authorities and villagers), and the variety of media used. The intervention will continue to be improved along with the progression of activities and the capitalization of experiences.

Amandine Arduin
WASH Project Manager
For 16 years, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been supporting the Saharawi refugee populations in the camps located in the southwestern Algerian desert. For 40 years now, refugees from this forgotten crisis have been living in five main camps (wilayas), with very limited access to external resources. International humanitarian aid remains a necessity to meet their basic needs.

In this context, and with the financial support of the European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), TGH is implementing multi-sectoral activities in the health and logistics sectors.

In the health sector, TGH supports people with disabilities through the distribution of equipment intended to improve the comfort and mobility of the beneficiaries, while providing training for the specialized staff in health centers (physiotherapists). Specialized medical equipment and training are also provided to the public hospital of Smara.

In the camp of Rabouni, a new soap production unit is operational and supplements TGH’s distributions of hygiene kits to the most vulnerable families. A bleach production unit ensures the supply of health centers.

In the logistics sector, TGH is responsible for the maintenance of the generators and the fleet of humanitarian vehicles ensuring the supply of water and non-food items in the five wilayas. A mechanical workshop and a qualified national team ensure the daily running of this logistics service.

In mid-October 2015, the five Saharawi refugee camps were struck by torrential rains that caused floods and material damage. The houses made of clay bricks as well as traditional tents were severely damaged due to their low capacity to withstand heavy rainfall, and all available foodstuffs were destroyed.

TGH provided immediate support through the distribution of food staples and hygiene products. Secondly, with the support of ECHO, TGH has started a programme intended to build new houses, more resistant to weather changes, for the 370 families counting a person with disabilities or a dependent elderly person. Support is also provided to all families present in the camps, through the distribution of dates, complementing the basic food basket.
ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE SAHARAWI REFUGEES LIVING IN THE CAMPS SOUTH OF TINDOUF

Beneficiaries: 90,000 people  
Duration: 12 months (May 2014 – May 2015)  
Budget: K€580  
Funding: ECHO – European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid  
Partners: MASPf – 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

Beneficiaries: 90,402 direct beneficiaries  
Duration: 12 months (January 1st, 2015 – December 31st, 2015)  
Budget: KUSD2,603  
Funding: UNHCR – United Nations Refugee Agency  
Partners: Ministry of Social Assistance and Advancement of Women, Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Health, Water Department

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE SAHARAWI REFUGEES LIVING IN THE CAMPS SOUTH OF TINDOUF

Beneficiaries: 90,000 people  
Duration: 14 months (January 1st, 2015 – February 29th, 2016)  
Budget: K€950  
Funding: ECHO – European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT FOR THE SAHARAWI POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE TORRENTIAL RAINS THAT HIT THE CAMPS IN SOUTH-WESTERN ALGERIA - TINDOUF AREA

Beneficiaries: 57,205 people  
Duration: 4 months (November 2015 – March 2016)  
Budget: K€425  
Funding: ECHO – European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid

Several evaluations conducted during the year 2007 led Triangle Génération Humanitaire to open a mission in Burma in December of that same year, with the ambition to carry out emergency aid and development programmes after Cyclone Nargis seriously hit the southwest of the country (the Delta).

In Burma, access to food remains a daily challenge for a large part of the population. TGH has therefore initiated a first action to support the revival of rice cultivation and income generating activities in more than forty villages in the Delta. Other actions have then been carried out in partnership with Burmese associations, to improve the living conditions of populations in Dala (southern suburbs of Rangoon) as well as the quality and access to services for disabled children in three areas of the country.

TGH has been conducting food safety improvement programmes since October 2012, through the
increase of agricultural production for vulnerable families (with funding from the Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (CIAA), the French Development Agency (AFD), the Fondation de France and the Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation) in the mountainous and landlocked area of Matupi in southern Chin State (west of the country). TGH is working to improve the living conditions of isolated rural populations.

**IMPROVING THE NUTRITION AND RESILIENCE CAPACITIES OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS LIVING IN REMOTE VILLAGES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MATUPI IN CHIN STATE**

**Beneficiaries:** 10,026 people  
**Duration:** 13 months (March 1st, 2015 – March 31st, 2016)  
**Budget:** €200  
**Funding:** CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
**Partner:** AYO (Ar Yone Oo – Burmese NGO)

**IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF ISOLATED RURAL POPULATIONS IN CHIN STATE**

**Beneficiaries:** 3,984 people  
**Duration:** 30 months (October 2013 – March 2016)  
**Budget:** €393  
**Funding:** French Development Agency, Fondation de France, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation  
**Partner:** AYO (Ar Yone Oo – Burmese NGO)

**NORTH KOREA**

North Korea suffered severe food crises in the 1990s. As part of the appeal for international aid, launched by the North Korean government in 1997, Triangle Génération Humanitaire conducted an assessment mission in 1998, which resulted in 2000 in the establishment of a first support programme in the agricultural sector.

Since then, TGH has been operating in various sectors. Agricultural development and food security programmes (rehabilitation of polders, support to cooperative farms) contribute to the sustainable improvement of the nutritional status of children depending on social institutions. The rehabilitation of drinking water supply networks and the improvement of health infrastructure allow sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the city of Sohung, and contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality rates among most vulnerable populations. TGH also works on improving the living conditions in retirement homes and supports an association promoting the rights of elderly persons. Finally, TGH rehabilitated the Paekhak Dong kindergarten following torrential rains that caused extensive damage in the north of the country between August 22nd and 25th, 2015.
IMPROVING CHILDREN’S DIET BY ENHANCING ANIMAL PROTEIN INTAKE

**Beneficiaries:** 235,000 people  
**Duration:** 48 months (January 2015 – December 2018)  
**Budget:** K€1,338  
**Funding:** EuropeAid – European Commission Cooperation Office (75%)  
**Partner:** APDRA Pisciculture paysanne

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVED OLD AGE CARE

**Beneficiaries:** 3,162,298 people  
**Duration:** 27 months (January 2014 – March 2016)  
**Budget:** K€666  
**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office (75%), CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
**Partner:** KFCA – Korean Federation for Care of the Aged

REHABILITATION OF THE PAEKHAK DONG KINDERGARTEN FOLLOWING THE FLOODS IN THE CITY OF RASON

**Beneficiaries:** 120 children  
**Duration:** 1 month (December 1st, 2015 – December 30th, 2015)  
**Budget:** K€13  
**Funding:** British Embassy in DPRK

IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF SOHUNG, NORTH HWANGHAE - PHASE 2

**Beneficiaries:** 5,639 people  
**Duration:** 10 months (March 1st, 2015 – December 30th, 2015)  
**Budget:** K€225  
**Funding:** Oxfam Hong-Kong

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN RETIREMENT HOMES

**Beneficiaries:** 7,280 people  
**Duration:** 18 months (March 2014 – August 2015)  
**Budget:** K€385  
**Funding:** CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
**Partners:** Retirement homes targeted by the programme, KFCA – Korean Federation for Care of the Aged.

IRAQI KURDISTAN

The Syrian crisis and the deteriorating security situation in Iraq has caused massive displacements of populations in the region, resulting in an extremely complex humanitarian crisis. In this context, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been operating in Iraqi Kurdistan since 2013, supporting Syrian refugee families and displaced Iraqi populations in the following sectors: education and protection, hygiene water and sanitation, shelter/ non-food items and food security.

In the education sector, with financial support from the European Commission’s Directorate General for humanitarian aid and civil protection (ECHO), renewed in 2015 - the EU’s Children of Peace Initiative - TGH provides informal emergency education and psychosocial support to 4,860
displaced Iraqi and Syrian refugee children, settled in the town of Daratoo, in the outskirts of Erbil (the capital city of Iraqi Kurdistan). Concurrently, with the financial support of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), TGH supports the schooling of Syrian refugee children through monthly cash distributions to families, provided that their children go to school. This financial assistance programme for Syrian refugee and vulnerable families, is an opportunity for access to education to become a priority again. In the water, hygiene and sanitation sector, TGH, financially supported by UNICEF, provided water to schools and public buildings hosting displaced Iraqi families, and rehabilitated sanitation facilities in these places. In the shelter/non-food items sector, during the winters 2014 and 2015, TGH was able to distribute winter kits to meet the urgent needs of 184 displaced Iraqi families living in an urban area, in the city of Daratoo. Finally, in the food security sector, this year, TGH supported 735 displaced Iraqi families through the implementation of food stamp distribution programmes. Based on a partnership with local shops, this action allows individuals to exchange their stamps against foodstuffs, adapting their product choices to their needs.

EMERGENCY EDUCATION FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

**Beneficiaries:** 286 children  
**Duration:** 18 months (December 2013 – May 2015)  
**Budget:** K€433  
**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid, OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Rhône Department  
**Partner:** JORD - Judy Organization for Relief and Development

EMERGENCY AID FOR PEOPLE RECENTLY DISPLACED BY THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ

**Beneficiaries:** 184 families  
**Duration:** 3 months (November 2014 – January 2015)  
**Budget:** K€100  
**Funding:** Crisis Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development

WASH EMERGENCY PROGRAMME SUPPORTING DISPLACED PEOPLE IN THE CITY OF AINKAWA

**Beneficiaries:** 4,500 people  
**Duration:** 4½ months (December 15th, 2014 – April 30th, 2015)  
**Budget:** KUSD287  
**Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT

**Beneficiaries:** 4,866 people  
**Duration:** 14 months (June 1st, 2015 – July 31st, 2016)  
**Budget:** K€600  
**Funding:** ECHO – European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid  
**Partner:** JORD - Judy Organization for Relief and Development
EMERGENCY FOOD AID FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ

Beneficiaries: 730 families
Duration: 4 months (September 1st, 2015 – January 31st, 2016)
Budget: K€300
Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee
(French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

SCHOOLING OF SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN IN IRAQI KURDISTAN THROUGH DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES

Beneficiaries: 1,487 families
Duration: 5 months (November 5th, 2015 – April 5th, 2016)
Budget: KUSD298
Funding: UNICEF

LAOS

In 2000, Triangle Génération Humanitaire, already present in the sub-region (Vietnam, North Korea), conducted an evaluation mission in Laos, in response to a call for proposals from the European Commission. The integrated rural development project in the Province of Phongsali has not been selected, but the special contacts developed on that occasion with Laotian authorities led to the success of a second mission carried out in June 2004, within the framework of the decentralized cooperation agreement established between the Rhône-Alpes Region and the Khammouane Province. Since 2005, TGH has been working in this province, always with the support of the Rhône-Alpes Region, in order to support vulnerable people in the area.

Since 2013, TGH has been running a capacity building programme of local authorities in the agricultural sector (currently in its third phase). The aim is to achieve rice self-sufficiency and crop diversification through improved food security and increased irrigation during the counter-season. A second programme, started in 2014, aims to provide rural villages with sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure and to train local actors in the management of water points and hygiene promotion.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE – PHASE 3

Beneficiaries: 931 inhabitants
Duration: 8 months (September 1st, 2015 – April 4th, 2016)
Budget: K€120
Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
Partners: PAFo / DAFo – Agriculture Offices at Province and District levels
SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO WATER IN 17 REMOTE VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF BUALAPHA IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE - PHASE 2

Beneficiaries: 2,970 people
Duration: 12 months (September 1st, 2015 – August 31st, 2016)
Budget: K€225
Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region, Agence de l’Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse
Partners: Nam Saat - Lao government Department responsible for the environment and access to water -, village Committees, local authorities of the District and the Province

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO WATER IN 17 REMOTE VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF BUALAPHA IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE - PHASE 1

Beneficiaries: 2,757 people
Duration: 19 months (March 2014 – September 2015)
Budget: K€310
Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region, Agence de l’Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse
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 IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE – PHASE 1 & 2

Beneficiaries: The population of Khammouane Province
Duration: 32 months (March 2013 – October 2015)
Budget: K€298
Funding: Rhône-Alpes Region
Partners: DAFo / PAFo - Agriculture Offices at Province and District levels

NEPAL

In April and May 2015, Nepal was hit by two devastating earthquakes. The earthquakes and their aftershocks caused many deaths, destroyed homes, infrastructure and livelihoods, and caused massive population displacements.

With its experience in emergency response, Triangle Génération Humanitaire conducted an assessment mission to measure the scale of the needs of the Nepalese people affected by the earthquakes. TGH finally focused on the Kavrepalanchok District (southeast of Kathmandu), one of the 14 most affected districts. TGH provides support to the populations for the restoration of basic hygiene conditions and access to water, and supports economic recovery in three villages. The action is funded by the Fondation de France and the Agence de l’Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse and Agence de l’Eau Adour-Garonne

EMERGENCY SUPPORT AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAMME IN THE DISTRICT OF KAVREPALANCHOK

Beneficiaries: 4,940 people
Duration: 12 months (May 2015 – April 2016)
Budget: K€315
Funding: Fondation de France, Rhône Alpes Region, Agence de l’Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse and Agence de l’Eau Adour-Garonne
Partner: ARSOW-Nepal - Association for Rural Social Welfare
In 2015, Triangle Génération Humanitaire is one of the only two international NGOs permanently involved in the Vakaga, a particularly marginalized area, the starting point of the Seleka rebellion. TGH conducts programmes to restore the education system and strengthen food security through: the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools, the strengthening of the skills of targeted agricultural groups and households, and support to breeding activities and animal health. TGH also strives to cover the needs for drinking water and to control health risks.

TGH is fully involved in the Ouaka Prefecture, also considered one of the priority areas for humanitarian action. The deterioration of the security context in the Prefecture has led to the creation of ten IDP camps, where TGH is currently providing emergency assistance in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector as well as in food security. Meanwhile, TGH ensures the strengthening of the resilience capacities of communities living on the axes, through more sustainable activities, such as the construction and rehabilitation of sustainable water infrastructure (wells and boreholes) and local capacity building.

In Bangui, where the number of street children is experiencing an alarming increase, the mobile field unit, operating since 2014, guarantees children access to basic socio-educational and medical services, and participates in the family reunification process or in the finding of a foster family. TGH also completed food distributions in children institutions.

**EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CRISES IN THE OUAKA REGION**

- **Beneficiaries:** 10,000 displaced people
- **Duration:** 3 months (November 10th, 2015 – March 31th, 2016)
- **Budget:** KUSD190
- **Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

**SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE**

- **Beneficiaries:** 7,500 pupils
- **Duration:** 9 months (October 22nd, 2015 – July 22nd, 2016)
- **Budget:** KUSD285
- **Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund (within the framework of the Global Partnership for Education)
- **Partner:** Ministry of National Education and Technical Education (MENET)

**PROTECTION DEVICE FOR STREET CHILDREN IN BANGUI**

- **Beneficiaries:** More than 1,000 children
- **Duration:** 15 months (July 14th, 2015 – October 31th, 2016)
- **Budget:** K€474
- **Funding:** UNICEF – United Nations Children’s
- **Partners:** La Voix du Cœur, CRAED – The Research Center Centre de Recherche Action pour l’Éducation Environnementale et le Développement Durable, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of National Education and Higher Education.
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND PROTECTION SEEDS IN THE OUAKA PREFECTURE

Beneficiaries: 39,654 people
Duration: 8 months (May 2015 – January 2015)
Budget: K€292
Funding: FAO - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP - World Food Programme

MULTI-SECTORAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT IN THE OUAKA PREFECTURE

Beneficiaries: 71,159 people
Duration: 9 months (May 1st, 2015 – January 31st, 2016)
Budget: K€787
Funding: ECHO – European Commission’s Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Partners: ICRA/ACDA/NOURRIR (local NGO)

REVIVAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLING IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE

Beneficiaries: 6,215 people
Duration: 9 months (April 15th, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)
Budget: KUSD403
Funding: CHF - United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN THE OUAKA PREFECTURE THROUGH WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION ASSISTANCE

Beneficiaries: 55,000 people
Duration: 10 months (March 1st, 2015 – December 31st, 2015)
Budget: K€654
Funding: CHF - United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

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

Beneficiaries: 84,000 people
Duration: 19 months (October 2014 – August 2016)
Budget: K€2,500
Funding: French Development Agency
Partner: French Red Cross

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

Beneficiaries: 91,000 people
Duration: 12 months (May 2014 – April 2015)
Budget: K€923
IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE VAKAGA REGION

**Beneficiaries:** 10,000 people  
**Duration:** 16 months (February 2014 – May 2015)  
**Budget:** K€170  
**Funding:** CDC – Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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RESTORING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN THE CITY OF BAMBARI

**Beneficiaries:** 43,341 people  
**Duration:** 23 months (October 2013 – August 2015)  
**Budget:** K€584  
**Funding:** CHF - United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund, CDC - Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
**Partner:** SODECA – Water Distribution Company in the Central African Republic

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TOWARDS SUSTAINABLY IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE FARMING POPULATIONS IN THE OUAKA

**Beneficiaries:** 9,055 people  
**Duration:** 54 months (December 2010 – May 2015)  
**Budget:** K€924  
**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, Orange Foundation  
**Partners:** ACDA – Central African Agency for Agricultural Development, ANDE – National Agency for Livestock Development

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT OF PUPILS’ PARENTS ASSOCIATIONS TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

**Beneficiaries:** 47,000 pupils and 244 pupils’ parents (direct beneficiaries) and 626,000 primary school children (indirect beneficiaries).  
**Duration:** 65 months (December 2010 – May 2015)  
**Budget:** K€790  
**Main funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office 75%; French Embassy in the Central African Republic  
**Partners:** Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, FNAPEEC – National Federation of Pupils’ Parents and Students in the Central African Republic, Academy Inspection, Head of school district & sector leaders

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

**Beneficiaries:** 17,819 people, direct beneficiaries  
**Duration:** 58 months (May 2011 – January 2016)  
**Budget:** K€1,895  
**Funding:** EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office 75%, AFD – French Development Agency, OFID – OPEC Fund for International Development  
**Partners:** ANEA – National Agency for Water and Sanitation, DGH - Direction Générale de l’Hydraulique, the NGO Nourrir
IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND ENHANCING THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE VAKAGA AND OUAKA PREFECTURES

Beneficiaries: 3,657 households
Duration: 10 months (August 2014 – May 2015)
Budget: K€400
Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

TOWARDS CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS IN FAVOR OF STREET CHILDREN

Beneficiaries: 1,700 people
Duration: 40 months (December 2011 – April 2015)
Budget: K€631
Partner: RFERC – Network of NGOs working with Central African street children

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION FOR THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN THE OUAKA REGION

Beneficiaries: 42,000 people
Duration: 10 months (July 2014 – April 2015)
Budget: K€567
Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

ASSESSMENT OF THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Duration: 1 months (August 24th, 2015 – September 31st, 2015)
Budget: K€10
Funding: WFP - World Food Programme

COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA AND DATA ON THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AS PART OF THE CROP AND FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT MISSION (CFSAM) 2015

Survey conducted in 10 villages around Birao (Vakaga Prefecture)
Duration: 1 month (November 2015)
Budget: K€5
Funding: FAO - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY IN THE VAKAGA PREFECTURE

Beneficiaries: 3,700 households
Duration: 6 months (November 1st, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)
Budget: K€152
Funding: CIAA - Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
In 2010, approached by FOJEP-Développement, an association based in Lyon and founded by a Congolese migrant, Triangle Génération Humanitaire carried out an assessment mission in the Republic of the Congo, which led to the opening of the mission in December 2011. Four programmes are currently underway, three of them striving for agricultural development, in order to improve the living conditions of rural communities and help eradicate extreme poverty. The fourth programme focuses on the protection and rehabilitation of children in vulnerable situations, through awareness-raising activities and the strengthening of State actors’ and associations’ intervention capacities. As part of this programme in favor of children, the sports association Lyon-Duchère donated sports and educational equipment, sent with the support of the association Solidarité Afrique, and distributed to the various partner organizations.

TOWARDS LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Beneficiaries: 9,500 people  
Duration: 52 months (November 2011 – March 2016)  
Budget: K€268  
Funding: EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories, French Embassy in Congo, PADE  
Partner: FOJEP – Development

SUPPORTING NON-STATE ACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION

Beneficiaries: 106,000 people  
Duration: 48 months (December 2012 – November 2016)  
Budget: K€720  
Funding: EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, Secours Catholique  
Partners: TGH is a partner of the programme led by Caritas Congo

SUPPORTING THE REVIVAL OF HUSBANDRY OF RUMINANTS IN THE POOL REGION

Beneficiaries: 236,594 people  
Duration: 48 months (December 2013 – December 2017)  
Budget: K€800  
Funding: EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office (62%), Pool Regional Council (38%)  
Partners: TGH is a partner of the programme, led by the Pool Regional Council.

TOWARDS CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL ACTORS WORKING ON CHILD PROTECTION

Beneficiaries: 3,280 juveniles  
Duration: 36 months (November 2013 – October 2016)  
Budget: K€800  
Funding: EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Air France Foundation  
Partner: REIPER – Network of actors working for children experiencing situations of social disruption
SUDAN

Triangle Génération Humanitaire started its activities in West Darfur in June 2004, with a first assistance programme for displaced people. Since then, TGH has chosen to continue its actions and extend its scope of intervention to the states located in Western and Central Darfur. The NGO is now present in rural areas around El Geneina and in the remote villages of Bindizi, Mukjar and Um Dukhum, where TGH implements programmes in the water, hygiene, and sanitation and food security sectors.

TGH has chosen to frame its activities in a transition between emergency and development by intervening more on capacity building of local actors, with the aim to train and empower them, for them to be able to provide and manage basic services in a sustainable way.

In the food security sector, TGH, wants to improve the livelihoods of displaced populations, as well as their nutritional status and incomes, in order to increase their resilience capacity. TGH is involved in the distribution of seeds, in the provision of technical support, in the diversification of food and income sources, and in the support to the agricultural production capacities of small farmers and vulnerable populations.

In the water, hygiene and sanitation sector - in addition to access to water and sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices - TGH works on the empowerment of the beneficiaries through the strengthening of their infrastructure management capacities. Finally, TGH is establishing the necessary tools for a quick and adequate humanitarian response to natural or manmade disasters.

ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL ACTORS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MDGS

Beneficiaries: 91,000 people
Duration: 30 months (January 2014 – June 2016)
Budget: K€797
Funding: EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office ; Fonds Suez environnement initiatives

RESTORING THE LIVELIHOODS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE, RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Beneficiaries: 47,757 people
Duration: 12 months (April 2014 – March 2015)
Budget: KUSD287

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN IDP CAMPS IN DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 99,600 people
Duration: 11 months (May 4th, 2014 – April 30th, 2015)
Budget: K€552
Main funding: ECHO – European Commission’s Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Partner: WES – Sudanese Water and Sanitation Department
IMPROVING ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER, SANITATION FACILITIES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 224,120 people  
Duration: 19.5 months (May 15th, 2014 – December 31st, 2015)  
Budget: K€1,345  
Main funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
Partner: WES - Sudanese Water and Sanitation Department

IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE CAPACITY OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 23,672 people  
Duration: 12 months (August 1st, 2014 – July 31st, 2015)  
Budget: K€300  
Main funding: CIAA - Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
Partner: MoAI – Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

TOWARDS IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS WITHIN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 40,000 farmers  
Duration: 36 months (January 1st, 2015 – December 13th, 2017)  
Budget: K€1,250  
Funding: EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office

WASH EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR NEW IDPS AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED POPULATIONS OF KABAR, AMAR JADEED AND MORLUNGA IN CENTRAL DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 36,104 people  
Duration: 3 months (February 2015 – April 2015)  
Budget: KUSD226  
Funding: RRF - Rapid Response Fund Sudan, IOM – International Organization for Migration

RESTORING AND IMPROVING THE PRODUCTION CAPACITIES OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS SEVERELY AFFECTED BY FOOD INSECURITY IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 36,104 people  
Duration: 12 months (April 2014 – March 2015)  
Budget: KUSD246  
Funding: CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

TOWARDS REDUCED RISKS OF MALNUTRITION AMONG VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 18,168 people  
Duration: 10 months (May 1st, 2015 – February 29th, 2016)  
Budget: K€250  
Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Youth association in Bindizi, Peace Committee in Bindizi
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 163,835 people  
Duration: 11 months (May 1st, 2015 – March 31st, 2016)  
Budget: K€1,020  
Funding: ECHO – European Commission’s Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection  
Partner: Al Massar (local NGO)

MAINTAINING AND STRENGTHENING WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION SERVICES FOR DISPLACED POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY CONFLICTS IN THE CITY OF UM DUKHUN IN CENTRAL DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 51,539 people  
Duration: 12 months (May 1st, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)  
Budget: KUSD220  
Funding: CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund  
Partners: WES - Sudanese Water and Sanitation Department

REDUCING FOOD INSECURITY FOR DISPLACED POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY CONFLICTS IN THE CITIES OF UM DUKHUN AND MUKJAR IN CENTRAL DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 26,735 people  
Duration: 12 months (May 1st, 2015 – April 30th, 2016)  
Budget: KUSD308  
Funding: CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund  
Partners: Al Fajir, Al Massar (local NGOs)

VALUE CHAIN TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF POOR PEOPLE IN CENTRAL DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 224,120 people  
Duration: 10 months (May 10th, 2015 – December 31st, 2015)  
Budget: KSD5310 (about €44,300)  
Funding: UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS IN THE STATES OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN DARFUR

Beneficiaries: 10,303 households  
Duration: 2 months (December 1st, 2015 – January 31st, 2016)  
Budget: KSDG46 (about €6,790)  
Funding: ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross

PROVISION OF EMERGENCY NON-FOOD ITEMS TO POPULATIONS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO CHAD AND TO VULNERABLE DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN THE VILLAGES OF UM DUKHUN, BINDIZI AND MUKJAR

Beneficiaries: 32,869 people  
Duration: 6 months (December 1st, 2015 – May 31st, 2016)  
Budget: KUSD148  
Funding: CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund
TIMOR LESTE

Triangle Génération Humanitaire started operating in Timor Leste in 2005, with a programme focused on access to drinking water and sanitation in areas of the country most affected by malnutrition. Today, TGH is considered as one of the major international actors in that sector, and in 2015, as part of the programme BESIK (Bee, Saneamentu no Ijene iha Komunidade), the NGO conducted a data collection action on the electric water pumps system, with support from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, in collaboration with the National Directorate of water and Sanitation. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimated that 30 to 50% of Timorese women suffer domestic violence. Since October 2013, TGH has been implementing a socio-economic rehabilitation programme for women who are victims of violence, with the financial support of the European Commission Cooperation Office (EuropeAid) and the RAJA-Danièle Marcovici Foundation. TGH helps to strengthen the capacity of Timorese NGOs particularly active in improving the status of women, such as Rede Feto-PCAA-TL, Fokupers, Pradet and Casa Vida. Activities are carried out in the capital city and in provincial districts where partners have reception centers, and where the lack of access to legal and social services make women particularly vulnerable.

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

Beneficiaries: 10,812 people
Duration: 40 months (October 2013 – January 2017)
Budget: K€797
Funding: EuropeAid - European Commission Cooperation Office 75%, RAJA-Marcovici Foundation, French Embassy in Indonesia and East Timor
Timorese State partners: SEPI – Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality, MSS – Ministry of Social Solidarity
Local partnerships: PRADET - Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor, Casa Vida, Rede Feto and FOKUPERS - The Communication Forum for East Timorese Women

COLLECTING DATA ON THE ELECTRIC WATER PUMP SYSTEM IN EAST TIMOR

Duration: 3 months (March 2015 – June 2015)
Budget: KUSD101
Funding: Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, through the programme BESIK (Bee, Saneamentu no Ijene iha Komunidade)
Timorese State partners: Ministry of Water Supply, National Directorate of Water and Sanitation
Local partner: Naroman Timor Foan (NTF)

UKRAINE

Several exploratory missions have been conducted in Ukraine during 2015, in the context of an action with the populations affected by the conflict. See page 44 and 45.

For a detailed presentation of all these programmes, please visit our Website www.trianglegh.org
HIGHLIGHTS OF 2015 AND PROSPECTS FOR 2016
Since March 2016, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been operating in Ukraine in rural communities located on the front line, supporting food security and the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people through cash and in-kind assistance. This programme, funded by the Crisis Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is conducted in partnership with the Ukrainian NGO « Country of Free People ».

Sacha has the enthusiasm and the boldness typical of his age: he is 16 years old. Despite a very approximate knowledge of English, he joins in the conversation we are having with the volunteer leaders of the reception center for displaced persons hastily arranged in a building provided by the local church. Sacha arrived in Kramatorsk during the summer 2014, evacuated by the civic organization that currently manages the reception center of the village of Pisky, located near the Donetsk airport, and subject to heavy fighting and shelling. Worried about what awaited him on the « other side », his mother first let him go alone, before his brothers and sisters join him, once their mother reassured about the reception conditions. His mother remained in Pisky, despite the daily bombings that force her to take refuge in bomb shelters of another age - the Cold War - hoping to keep a house that is probably no longer here today.

The story of Sacha and his family is just one of the situations encountered by more than one million people displaced by a conflict that remains unresolved, and which human toll - nearly 10,000 deaths, more than 20,000 injured - continues to rise.

The two eastern regions of Ukraine - the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts - are crossed by a heavily militarized line that separates the loyalist from the separatist areas. The crossing of that line is very long because of the queues at each of the many checkpoints, and sometimes dangerous because of sporadic shelling. It is often simply impossible, because the required permits are difficult to obtain, and simple things - like visiting a relative or a friend, or get supplies - became impossible for many people.

The reasons given to explain the conflict ex-post, as it had not been anticipated, are numerous, and can hardly be developed here. The argument, often put forward, of a linguistic divide is unsatisfactory because if people in Crimea and in the east are mainly Russian speaking, books written in Russian account for 90% of the domestic market and 98% of Ukrainian Internet sites use Russian. If one refers to the results of the presidential election of 2010, it seems there is a cleavage between a
However, this finding needs to be qualified, because when the unity of the country has been threatened, thousands of citizens of Donbass - «culturally» considered pro-Russian - preferred to leave home rather than to live in an area controlled by the separatists, being as foreigners in their own country. Let’s remember that this country paradoxically owes its limits to the Soviet Union, including today’s Russia – the protecting power from which Ukraine is striving to emancipate – which inherited many of the geo-strategic interests that it combines today with historical and mythological representations that makes the «Kievan Rus» (IXth – XIIIth century) the cradle of the Russian nation. If we add to these old references more modern elements, such as an economy torn between its dependence on - conditioned – aid from the IMF and on the Russian neighbour and gas supplier, we are moving further away from Maidan1 and its initial spontaneity, and we simply and sadly find out that the decolonization process of the last century still continues today, reaching Europe, and it is still very violent.

Ivan Deret
Operations Programming

This assessment allowed the identification of one of the 14 most affected districts: the district of Kavrepalanchok, which did not receive international assistance despite 90% of material losses.

The local NGO ARSOW-Nepal, recommended by the Fondation de France, supported TGH in the identification of populations and needs. Three villages have been targeted: Koshidekha, Kharelthok and Sarasyukharka. The water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) issue was presented as the most urgent problem, but the need for economic recovery has also been identified. The natural disaster destroyed almost all the buildings and crops, traditionally stored in houses’ attics. The agricultural season has been severely disrupted or interrupted1. The distribution of seeds and fruit tree seedlings has been organized to contribute to the maintenance of the livelihoods of all the households.

The exploratory mission funded by the Rhône-Alpes Region has also allowed the drafting of an evaluation report on the basis of which TGH has obtained a grant of €150,000 from the Fondation de France for the village of Koshidekha (emergency support and economic recovery programme), and another grant of €150,000 from the agences de l’eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse and Adour Garonne for the villages of Koshidekha, Kharelthok and Sarasyunkhark (WASH).

"Opening of a new mission"

The Nepal mission was opened after two earthquakes struck the country on April 25th and on May 12th, 2015. A first assessment mission was conducted on site from May 4th to May 13th, 2015 thanks to the emergency fund of the Rhône-Alpes Region.
Since March 2011, the Syrian conflict has triggered a profound humanitarian crisis that has reached several countries in the region. In Syria, the UN estimates that about 13.5 million people - including 6 million children - are in need of humanitarian assistance. 6.6 million people are internally displaced and 4.4 million people have fled and found refuge in neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, the Maghreb) and in Europe.

Since early 2013, Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been present and operational in Iraq (autonomous region of Kurdistan) in this crisis that has become regional, supporting Syrian refugee populations and Iraqi IDPs fleeing massively the progression of the Islamic State. TGH is implementing emergency projects in the areas of Education, Protection, Water Hygiene and Sanitation, and Food Security.

In the first quarter of 2016, as part of its mandate and expertise to support the vulnerable populations affected by this major crisis, TGH will carry out two new exploratory missions, one in Syria where TGH remains committed, providing humanitarian response from government areas, and the other in Lebanon, where TGH should meet the Lebanese NGO AMEL, in order to outline a common action.

TGH adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the village of Koshidekha, with actions in the WASH sector (temporary and permanent latrines, distribution of hygiene kits), in the health sector (distribution of first aid kits and donation of medical equipment to the health center), in the construction sector (training on earthquake-resistant constructions for the masons), and in the economic recovery sector (seeds, small animal husbandry, market gardening kits, etc.), all associated with the provision of direct assistance (distribution of equipment for the winter).

The action was then extended to the villages of Kharethok and Sarasyunkhark in the WASH sector (rehabilitation of standpipes, water networks and tanks, hygiene promotion, etc.) for the benefit of the most vulnerable populations.

TGH’s current registration with local authorities should open new perspectives in 2016.

Perrine Descombe
Desk Officer Assistant trainee
Since 2011, Yemen has been marked by a succession of complex crisis of extreme gravity for the population. The armed intervention of the coalition, led by Saudi Arabia since March 2015, contributes to the dramatic deterioration in the humanitarian context throughout the country: out of a population of 26 million people, 14.4 million people are facing food insecure, 2.5 million have fled their homes and 21 million need humanitarian assistance¹.

Amid this chaos, the Island of Socotra, located in the Arabian Sea in the northwest of the Indian Ocean, at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, where Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been operating in the water access and food security sectors for ten years², has been spared from the fighting, but now suffers structurally from the reduced economic opportunities resulting from the war on the continent. In November 2015, the Island was also severely impacted by the combined action of strong waves, rain, wind and flooding caused by two cyclones. In December 2015, thanks to the presence of former Soqotri employees, TGH remotely launched a multi-sectoral assessment (water hygiene and sanitation and food security).

Impacts vary from one place of the island to another, but the violent weather events caused localized total destruction: homes, fishing boats, engines, date palms, water networks, goat herds, natural pastures, unique endemic flora, etc., resulting in the deterioration of the livelihoods and living conditions of the populations living in the most affected areas.

Despite obvious needs and access to land made possible because not compromised by security issues, the humanitarian response to this natural disaster is almost nil to date. Despite the difficulty in mobilizing funds for the implementation of actions, TGH remains committed to enhance its experience in this field in order to support the populations affected by the cyclones, in a country suffering from the effects of war even if it is not impacted by the fighting.

Nicolas Teuma
Food Security & Rural Development adviser

¹ OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin Yemen n° 8, February 2016
² The only international NGO permanently present from 2004 to 2011
In the field where we operate, our expatriate teams usually consist of a head of mission, an administrator and project managers.

In 2015, 92 expatriate employees took part in the association’s activities, as well as 492 collaborators recruited in their country of origin.

Three joint committees, consisting of some of the association’s employees and Board members, meet regularly in order to prepare the issues that will be presented for debate and/or submitted to the Board’s vote. These “technical” Committees (overall strategy, planning, and communication) have no decision-making role.

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

BUDGET 2015 : K€ 13,452
(INCLUDING K€ 1,380 OF VALUATION)

ORIGIN OF RESOURCES

- UNICEF 6%
- UNDP 5%
- Various United Nations 5%
- AFD 4%
- Humanitarian organizations 3%
- French local authorities 3%
- Foundations & companies 2%
- Various 1%
- Other resources 1%
- Valuation 10%
- ECHO 24%
- MAE 11%
- UNHCR 14%
- EuropeAid 11%

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

- Central African Republic 35%
- Timor Leste 3%
- North Korea 5%
- Study costs & exploration 5%
- Various: 6% Iraqi Kurdistan
- Sudan 17%
- Philippines 1%
- Nepal 1%
- Burma 2%
- Laos 2%
- Republic of the Congo 2%
- Algeria (Saharawi refugees) 21%

Note: ECHO: European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
UNHCR: United Nations Refugee Agency
MAE: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (CIAA: Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee, CDC: Crisis Center, French Embassy in the Republic of the Congo)
EuropeAid: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation
Valuations (donations in kind): WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, ICRC and various NGOs
UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
AFD: French Development Agency
Humanitarian organizations: OXFAM Hong Kong, IOM: International Organization for Migration, CCFD Terre Solidaire, ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross
French local authorities: Rhône-Alpes Region, Agence de l’eau Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse, Agence de l’eau Adour-Garonne, Rhône General Council
Various: Australian Aid, Support to Economic Diversification Project (World Bank), British Embassy in North Korea, OFID: OPEF Fund for International development, SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
Other resources: financial income and exceptional income, sales, donations and membership fees.
## Profit and Loss Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12/31/2015</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROSS</td>
<td>DEPREC. &amp; PROV.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
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<td>Other intangible assets</td>
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<td>2139</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tangible fixed assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Constructions</td>
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<td>Other tangible fixed assets</td>
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<td><strong>Financial assets</strong></td>
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<td>Other financial assets</td>
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<td>5812.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>699334</td>
<td>519088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Liaison Accounts

|                      |            |             |     |     |
| **Current Assets**   |            |             |     |     |
| Inventories and works in progress |            |             |     |     |
| Goods                | 4835       | 4835.00     | 8191 |       |
| Prepayments and advances paid to suppliers |   | 2000        |     |     |
| Operating receivables |            |             |     |     |
| Accounts receivable and other receivables | 7673587   | 31957       | 7641629.32 | 6972733 |
| Other receivables    | 1192903    | 1192902.99  | 742292 |       |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10672   | 10671.52    | 6783 |       |
| Prepaid expenses      | 6783       | 6783        | 10109 |       |
| **Total**             | 8881996    | 31957       | 8850039 | 7731999 |
| **Grand Total**       | 9581330    | 551045      | 9030285 | 7954259 |

## Liabilities

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12/31/2015</th>
<th>12/31/2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Association Funds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</td>
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<td>Other association funds</td>
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<td>18561.93</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>761998</td>
<td>572371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

|                      |            |             |     |     |
| Provisions for liabilities | 41211.28 | 41211      |     |     |
| **Total**              | 41211      | 41211      |     |     |

## Payables

|                      |            |             |     |     |
| Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif | 100000 |             |     |     |
| Loans and borrowings from credit institutions | 148981.23 | 171190 |     |
| Loans and miscellaneous financial debts | 465 | |     |
| Debts to suppliers and related accounts | 114499.74 | 487364 |     |
| Tax and social security | 173742.26 | 191090 |     |
| Deferred income        | 7789852.65 | 6390568 |     |
| **Total**              | 8227076    | 7340677    |     |     |

**Grand Total** | 9030285 | 7954259 |     |     |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT</th>
<th>31/12/2015</th>
<th>31/12/2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NET AMOUNT OF OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating subsidies</td>
<td>11 878 429</td>
<td>9 755 471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses</td>
<td>1 922</td>
<td>38 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund raising</td>
<td>10 224</td>
<td>2 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscription fees</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>Other revenues</td>
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<td>10 745</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>9 804 851</strong></td>
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<td><strong>OPERATING COSTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchases of goods</td>
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<td>Change in stocks</td>
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<td>1 001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other purchases and external charges</td>
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<td>7 777 628</td>
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<td>Taxes, duties and similar payments</td>
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<td>94 746</td>
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<td>Wages and salaries</td>
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<td>Social security</td>
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<td>577 275</td>
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<td>Other staff-related costs</td>
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<td>11 053</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation charges on fixed assets</td>
<td>44 419</td>
<td>52 395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions for impairment of current assets</td>
<td>11 053</td>
<td>11 053</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>7 536</td>
<td>15 599</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>10 028 589</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1 - OPERATING RESULT</strong></td>
<td><strong>138 412</strong></td>
<td><strong>-223 738</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL INCOMES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other interest received and similar income</td>
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<td>2 612</td>
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<tr>
<td>Positive exchange differences</td>
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<td>56 127</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>58 738</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FINANCIAL CHARGES</strong></td>
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<td>Interests paid and similar costs</td>
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<td><strong>2 - FINANCIAL RESULT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT</strong></td>
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<td><strong>EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</strong></td>
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<td>On management operations</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME</strong></td>
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<td><strong>54 743</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EXCEPTIONAL COSTS</strong></td>
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<td>On management operations</td>
<td>8 982</td>
<td>6 789</td>
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<td>On capital transactions</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>21 558</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT</strong></td>
<td><strong>-5 638</strong></td>
<td><strong>33 185</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</strong></td>
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<td>-169 624</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations in kind</td>
<td>1 380 594</td>
<td>1 173 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 380 594</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 173 398</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations in kind</td>
<td>1 380 594</td>
<td>1 173 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 380 594</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 173 398</strong></td>
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We would like to thank the French Embassy in the Central African Republic, the British Embassy in North Korea, the French Embassy in the Republic of the Congo, the French Embassy in Indonesia and in East Timor, the Pool Regional Council (Republic of the Congo), TEFAL's work council, and all our donors and volunteers.