



GENERATION HUMANAIRE

Annual activity report 2016



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Cover photo

Assessment of the families, refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan
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Photo page 3

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Photo page 4

A school that has been recently reopened,
Mosul region, Iraqi Kurdistan
© Yousif Ali/TGH

Photos page 7

At the top: Recreational activities with children in a refugee camp,
Iraqi Kurdistan © TGH

Drilling for improved access to drinking water,
Ouaka Prefecture, CAR © TGH

At the bottom left: Distribution of seeds and agricultural tools,
Limassa area, CAR © Thierry Kada/TGH

At the bottom right: Hygiene promotion session,
Moradaf, Sudan © Renan Aufray/TGH

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Distribution of food at the Aviation IDP camp,
sub-prefecture of Bambari, CAR © TGH

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Child-friendly Space, remedial courses,
refugee camp, Iraqi Kurdistan © TGH

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Hygiene promotion session,
Moradaf, Sudan © Renan Aufray/TGH

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Editorial

Education is a fundamental human right, enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), and the rules of *International Humanitarian Law* (IHL) are very explicit on the education and protection of pupils, teachers and schools. It is worth recalling once more that these «human rights», considered as universal and inalienable, are regularly flouted.

Point number 4 of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) to 2030 - adopted by the 193 UN Member States in 2015, mentions: «Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all».

Today, conflicts and natural disasters prevent tens of millions of children from accessing education, while schools are both a refuge where already vulnerable children can be protected from violence and exploitation, and a tool allowing them to rebuild their lives and apprehend the future.

Education in emergencies should therefore be considered a priority.

Education and child protection are among the three areas of expertise developed by Triangle Génération Humanitaire since its creation in 1994. Numerous formal and informal education programmes have been created and adapted to the context, taking into account the nature of the crisis and the family or community environment that plays an important role in the educational process. Psychosocial support is offered simultaneously, usually provided by social workers recruited in their own country. It helps prevent and relieve the moral wounds resulting from violent events.

At present, there is no sign of appeasement in chronic conflict zones, and massive population displacements are continuing or even intensifying. Education services in emergency situations are more necessary than ever.

In 2016, UNESCO's *Global Education Monitoring Report* (GEM) described the power of education to provide «greater prosperity, improved agriculture, better health outcomes, less violence, more gender equality, higher social capital and an improved natural environment». The same report attests to the immense work still to be done in this field, the colossal inequalities between the various countries of the world, and the almost insurmountable obstacles for the most disadvantaged among them. The conclusion of this report is that we must act as never before to accelerate progress in education.

We expect States to be committed and to exercise discretion and foresight, for massive and sustainable funding of educational programmes, which are essential tools for ensuring development and peace in the world.

■ **Christian Lombard & Patrick Verbruggen / Directors**



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“Actors in a sustainable and shared solidarity”

In 2016, Triangle Génération Humanitaire teams operated in 11 countries and ran 74 programmes thanks to sustainable public partnerships with major international donors, but also with private partners (companies and foundations).

The programmes, characterized by a comprehensive approach of humanitarian aid integrating emergency, rehabilitation, development and environmental concerns, provide direct or indirect support to several hundreds of thousands of people.

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

Triangle Génération Humanitaire takes the lead on the programmes it designs together with local and international partners through the mobilization of local resources and capacities, in order to provide concrete responses to the unacceptable situations of suffering populations, participate in efforts to combat poverty and enhance social integration, support, 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



Visit of a market garden for the training of local producers, district of Bualapha, Laos © Mélodie Mercier/TGH

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 acts in total independence. It is run by an elected Board. The organization is mainly funded by international institutions. Frequently submitted to audits carried out by its funding partners, the association proved its capacity to handle the public funds which enable it to make its activities sustainable. ■



Yana shop, Orlivka, Ukraine © Gabriel Mouche/TGH



Therapeutic work session in Sahrawi refugee camps, Tindouf, Algeria © TGH



Drying of Konjac, Kace, Burma © TGH

“ 2016, in a few key words and figures ”

112¹ employees under French law, including **90 expatriates**

498 collaborators recruited in their **country of origin**

16,5 million euros budget. Teams operating in **11 countries**

74 programmes run simultaneously

95% of the resources allocated directly to **actions in the field**

33 donors partners and **19 operational partners**

The Association is a member of **Coordination Humanitaire et Développement (CHD)** and of **Coordination Sud**. It is a 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 Refugee Agency (UNHCR)**.

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- ▣ Current programmes
- Ended programmes



1 • 53 full-time equivalent



OUR AREAS OF ACTIVITY OUR EXPERTISE



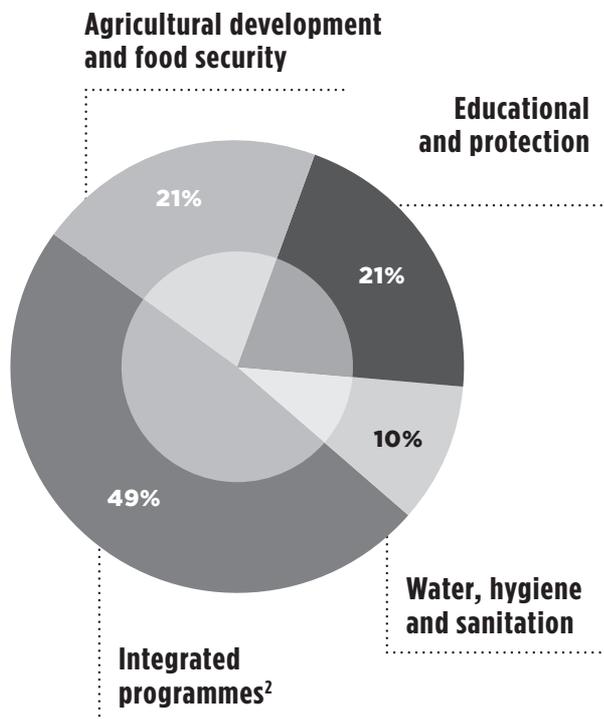
“ The technical department: quality and transversality ”

Composed of permanent experts in Triangle Génération Humanitaire’s main areas of expertise, the technical department provides support to the desk officers responsible for monitoring programmes.



Working on the areas of intervention they visit regularly, these experts guarantee the technical quality of the programmes, from their designing to their implementation. Through constant technical monitoring, they adapt the programmes to the evolutions in their respective sectors, identify the approaches adapted to the specificities of the contexts encountered, and organize the capitalization and pooling of experiences acquired, from emergency to recovery.

Distribution per sector¹



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

² • These programmes include at least two components from the technical unit



Food security and rural development

Triangle Génération Humanitaire carries out actions that aim to boost agricultural production, as well as agricultural and rural development programmes for food-insecure populations. These programmes, designed on the long term, help reduce poverty and sustainably improve food security.

As actors and populations follow various logics, TGH embeds the local specificities of the various fields of expertise (agronomy, nutrition, household economy and sectoral economy, social sciences, etc.) in holistic sectoral approaches. The modalities of food aid are adapted to the context: food distributions in kind or direct support to household economy via cash transfers.

Even in the context of a rapid response, agricultural recovery measures are still considered as a first step towards longer-term reinforcement: the distributions of agricultural inputs are com-

plemented with support to farmers aiming to increase their resiliency capacity.

For the structurally fragile peasantry, TGH designs appropriate and relevant support programmes following a multidisciplinary approach based on technical expertise and on the understanding of societies.

In its action strategy, TGH prioritizes its capacity to adapt to the needs of populations already weakened by human or natural crises.

In Rabia, helping herders recover from the conflict

The Inter-ministerial Committee for Food Aid (CIAA)¹ supported TGH's rural development programme targeting the most vulnerable farmers in northern Iraqi Kurdistan.

“ **Families no longer have the means to cultivate the land and to properly take care of their animals.**”

Although liberated from IS² occupation by the Kurdish and Iraqi armed troops in October 2014, the sub-district of Rabia remains in an economic, social and political impasse. Renowned for its fertility, this rural territory in the north of Iraqi Kurdistan (Nineveh Province) has taken the aspect of a dull plain. The city of Mosul, to the east, is still a battlefield. The Syrian border, to the west, usually subject to fruitful trade, has been closed by the authorities. In the north, close to the Kurdish Autonomous Region, the movements of Arab residents, mainly Sunni, are seriously limited and controlled. And the 12,000 families (out of 13,000) who returned to live in the area after having fled the fighting are still very much affected by the losses and damage sustained during the conflict, but also by their isolation and their use of various negative survival strategies.

In this territory, an integral part of the wheat and barley belt of Iraq, a real mesh of farms, agricultural activities have come to an abrupt stop. The area still suffers from it. «Here the population mainly lives on livestock and crops» explains Abo Faris, a member of the council close to the mayor. «Families no longer have the means to cultivate the land and to properly take care of their animals.» There are many causes for that. The damaged Al-Jazeera irrigation canal no longer works. This greatly impacts farmers' productivity. The central government, which bought grain crops at fixed prices, has stopped paying for more than two years, thus drastically reducing farmers' sources of income and their ability to buy the inputs (quality seeds, fertilizers, tools, etc.) necessary for the proper cultivation of crops. Herds are threatened by very limited access to medicines (state veterinary services totally stopped), high prices and a lack of availability of fodder (barley or wheat) as food supplements in winter.

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1 • Decision-making authority of the Programmed Food Aid (PFA) in France

2 • Islamic State



Vaccination campaign with a mobile veterinary clinic, Iraqi Kurdistan © Nicolas Teuma/TGH

In Rabia sheep and ewe breeding, mainly in an extensive way, occupies a prominent place in family economies with the meat, milk and wool that traditionally provide income and food to small farmers. In order to strengthen food security and assist in the recovery of the most vulnerable households, TGH, thanks to its local partner DAD³ and with the financial support of the CIAA, has implemented a rural development project focusing on livestock. With a view to stop the livestock decapitalization process, fodder (barley) was distributed to 400 families during the winter of 2016 to cover the needs of their flock. 230 families

received two lactating ewes to help them re-launch a breeding activity. Finally, a mobile veterinary clinic moves from village to village, administers the necessary treatments for the animals and gives advice to the breeders.

«Animal health has been a real problem in Rabia for more than two years now, and many families have seen the number of livestock decrease,» said Rahdwan Azzo, a veterinary assistant at the mobile clinic. «Restoring livelihoods in conflict-affected communities is not only important for food security, but also for building peace and prosperity in Rabia.»

Seed distribution based on local supply

Bambari, Ouaka Prefecture

In spite of some periods of calm, tensions between armed groups in the Central African Republic (CAR) are still present, prolonging the crisis situation that the country has experienced since 2012. At the end of 2016, the Ouaka remains one of the regions most affected by the political, economic and humanitarian crisis in CAR.

In terms of food security, the region is classified as undergoing a crisis phase. Access to food is very difficult, households are severely affected by the irreversible

depletion of livelihood assets, and their incomes remain very low. In order to contribute to the improvement of food security in the Bambari region, Triangle Génération



Tracking of the price and origin of the seeds, Central African Republic © TGH



Food crops, Vakaga prefecture © Abou-Bakr Mashimango / TGH

Humanitaire has set up several projects, one of them financed by AFD³ and carried out in consortium with the French Red Cross. One component of this project was to provide peasant populations with seeds of the main food crops. The specificity of this contribution lies in the local origin of the seeds.

In severe crisis situations, the seeds distributed to farmers for agricultural revival are either local or imported.

“ As long as local seeds are accessible, available and of constant quality, they can be purchased to be distributed to the most vulnerable populations.

Imported seeds have the advantage of being certified, but are not always adapted to local growing conditions, and delays are not always compatible with the agricultural calendar. As long as local seeds are acces-

sible, available and of constant quality, they can be purchased to be distributed to the most vulnerable populations. In the Ouaka, the consequences of insecurity vary from one area to another. Peasants living east of the Ouaka River have

been severely impacted by the conflicts and are unable to get seed supplies. But some production areas remain in the west. Rice, groundnuts, corn, paddy and sesame are the main rainfed food crops common to this whole region. Since the quality of these seeds was validated in collaboration with the Central African Ministry of Agriculture, TGH was able to source from about 40 producer groups in the production area. TGH bought 110 tons of seeds locally (west of the Ouaka), and distributed them to 5,028 households in the east.

With commercial exchanges close to zero for the past 4 years, this type of action represents an essential support for the inhabitants of the east, and allows the injection of cash (via the benefits of seed sales) to the west. Furthermore, the process of sourcing from a production area without market outlets allows these producers to have additional financial resources. In a context where agriculture remains one of the main sources of income, this possibility to sell to an NGO represents a unique opportunity for the market valuation of the production, which translates into financial resources for households. When not purchased, these productions are used for self-consumption, and surpluses remains unused. ■



Food crops, Vakaga prefecture © Maëlle Dernaux / TGH



Education and protection

Educational and psychosocial components have been part of Triangle Génération Humanaire's activities from its very inception. In the regions where we operate, the populations 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 with their precarious living conditions.

Programmes must be adapted to the environment and to the political, economic and social context of the beneficiary populations, in order to provide concrete assistance to the persons identified as being particularly vulnerable. For several years, TGH has been developing devices capable

of meeting protection and education needs in all circumstances. TGH's social workers, educators, facilitators, nurses, physiotherapists, psychologists and teachers operate on the street, in prisons, in squats, in people's homes, in medico-social establishments, in schools and in IDP and refugee camps.

Our programmes in Iraqi Kurdistan

TGH has been operating in Iraqi Kurdistan since 2013, supporting Syrian refugees and Iraqi displaced populations through child protection programmes and actions to improve access to education in emergency situations. The well-being of children is based on formal education accessible to all, but also on psychosocial care tailored to their needs.

Rapid emergency response

In partnership with the European Union (ECHO) and United Nations agencies, TGH develops programmes improving access to education and providing psycho-social support for children affected by the conflict. Faced with the influx of displaced persons fleeing Mosul during the military offensive carried out in October 2016, TGH set up «mobile education and protection units», capable of intervening rapidly in the reception sites for displaced people. The reactivity enhanced by the mobility of these teams was illustrated by the ability to anticipate massive population movements and to rapidly carry out evaluation actions on the vulnerability of children and their families in the governorates of Dohuk and Nineveh, with the aim to spot at-risk situations.

Education in emergencies

TGH operates both inside and outside the refugee camps. In the sub-district of Bardarash, children of primary school age receive refresher courses based on the curriculum developed by the Iraqi Ministry of Education. Mathematics, science, Arabic or English are taught to children in schools or in temporary places dedicated to education.

In Mosul's IDP camps, TGH set up Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). In specially designed tents, sporting, artistic or recreational activities restore a sense of normality, alleviate the trauma of exodus, confinement and violence, and above all resocialise the children, some of whom have been out of school for several years.

Psychosocial guidance tailored to the needs

Guidance and referrals to specialized services dealing with psychological distress and trauma are provided to those identified as particularly at risk (unaccompanied minors, chronically ill / disabled persons, people suffering from psychological disorders and victims of domestic violence).

In the buses, there is a space dedicated to listening, where a first diagnosis is made by social workers, trained in psycho-social support and supervised by a child protection specialist. Those social workers then propose recreational and educational activities, so that children can express their suffering and tell their story.





Recreational activities in the «Magic Bus» with children in refugee camps. Iraqi Kurdistan © Laure Maynard / TGH

Raise community awareness

Building local capacities and skills is crucial to make aid effective and sustainable. The teachers and community actors involved are trained to be able to identify and support the children in need, and to further develop educational and psychosocial services. The populations are fully involved in the project through awareness-raising sessions, and families are encouraged to make the education and protection of their children a priority. ■

Access to education in a crisis situation: Vakaga Prefecture – Central African Republic

The Vakaga Prefecture is landlocked and isolated from the rest of the country due to poor road infrastructure and to a rainy season that makes it inaccessible by road during part of the year. Education there has historically never been a priority for the central government.

TGH is the only international NGO acting locally in the field of education, revitalizing this sector with a programme promoting pupils' return to school, and providing basic services to 25 schools in the region. In 2016, classrooms and latrines were built in 15 schools, which were also provided with fur-

niture and school kits for 9,400 pupils. In some villages with no permanent infrastructure, «modern emergency sheds» were built and equipped, so that school children can learn in a safe environment.

95 parent-teachers attended the training provided by the Regional Pedagogical Centre, which also trained parents' associations in charge of school management. Local actors, trained and supervised by TGH, raise community awareness on return to school, girls' schooling and fight against gender-based violence in schools. ■



Parent teacher training session, Vakaga Prefecture, Central African Republic © TGH



Raising the awareness of young girls on female hygiene, Vakaga Prefecture, Central African Republic © TGH



Water, hygiene and sanitation

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In order to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with water-borne diseases, Triangle Génération Humanitaire initiates programmes focusing on water supply, controlled sanitation and improved hygiene conditions.

These programmes meet the vital needs of populations in very precarious situations and restore and maintain decent living conditions for improved health.

Displaced populations fleeing fighting or exposed to natural disasters are confronted with limited or no access to clean drinking water, a degraded health environment and poor hygiene conditions, which represent an increased risk of developing water-borne diseases. TGH's emergency programmes address these basic needs by developing temporary water points and distributing basic necessities (tarpaulins, kitchen and hygiene kits, construction equipment for latrines...).

In order to ensure responsiveness in crisis situations, TGH relies on a contingency plan based on a continuous analysis

of the context and risks, which includes the pre-positioning of equipment, the maintenance of adapted logistic capacities and the sensitization of the populations and authorities.

In stable or stabilizing situations, our intervention strategy focuses on post-emergency or development programmes that put in place sustainable infrastructure following a participatory processes. Where possible, support to our partners is complemented with support to the local representatives of public institutions, with a view to strengthen their capacity to carry out projects in their area of expertise.

Emergency humanitarian response to displaced populations

In Sudan, the displacement of tens of thousands of people around the locality of Um Dukhun, near the Chadian and Central African borders, required an emergency response to meet the vital needs of vulnerable populations exposed to the risk of water-borne diseases. Concurrently, actions supporting local actors and involving users established sustainable and autonomous access to water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) for the resident communities, in localities that did not had to deal with these crisis situations.

Since 2015, the locality of Um Dukhun has welcomed the return of tens of thousands of Sudanese who had sought refuge in Chad. TGH's emergency response was deployed in four localities (Moradaf, Beltebei, Garaia and Abugaradil), reaching over 83,000 people in 2016.

Apart from the distribution of basic necessities, TGH ensured: the supply of water; improved sanitary conditions and waste management; and the promotion of good hygiene practices. Through the installation of water points, TGH provided up to 648 m³ of drinking water per day and supported the installation of 1,048 multifamily latrines.

Besides, TGH trained local structures (management committee and WES²) in the management of mechanized water points in Um Dukhun, as well as in the setting up of community water payment systems. An income-generating activity has also been established to strengthen the running of one of the water points. The resulting benefits are saved for the eventual replacement of expensive equipment.

In ten villages located in stable rural areas near Um Dukhun, TGH trained pump repairers who contracted with village committees for preventive and corrective maintenance. A spare parts warehouse was set up in Um Dukhun, and WES staff were trained in stock and supply management. This warehouse guarantees the villagers in these remote areas the availability of spare parts, adapted to their equipment, at prices fixed collectively by local actors and consumer communities.

“ TGH ensured: the supply of water; improved sanitary conditions and waste management; and the promotion of good hygiene practices.



Drinking water distribution points, Moradaf, Sudan © TGH

Finally, TGH supported community based projects in these rural areas, in order to foster participative dynamics. The most relevant WASH projects of general interest were selec-

ted in a concerted manner. They enabled the applicants to install four water points and three community latrines in five villages in the Um Dukhun area.

A global population support strategy

In the early stages of the operation, TGH implements emergency water supply systems consisting of a well, a dewatering system, sand filters, flexible tanks and distribution ramps. In crisis situations, these installations are operated as soon as possible, and are entirely managed by TGH teams, who ensure the pumping, water treatment, distribution, maintenance, repair and parameter monitoring.

This hand-over takes place after a series of technical and organizational training sessions and the upgrading of equipment, made sustainable with optimized operating costs. TGH provides technical and cost recovery support over several months. The sensitization of populations follows the same logic. TGH's response starts with mass hygiene promotion sessions, followed by the identification of volunteers among the beneficiary communities. These people are trained in animation and communication methods and in the conduct of hygiene awareness events. This «trainers' training» strategy allows people to directly get involved in the process of improving their hygiene conditions and fosters a greater awareness of the risks of water-related diseases related to practices.

This approach makes it possible both to address emergency humanitarian needs very responsively by giving access to contingency stocks, and to make programmes sustainable by accompanying water stakeholders and communities over the long term. TGH thus organizes a transfer of skills covering all aspects of water management, from production and distribution to the economic viability of the system. ■

“ Since the sustainability of infrastructure is directly related to the involvement of the populations, a participatory process is initiated from the start.

Since the sustainability of infrastructure is directly related to the involvement of the populations, a participatory process is initiated from the start. When WES is unable to manage the water point, management committees are created, gradually ensuring the management of the facility. From the first contacts, people are informed of TGH's gradual disengagement and of the need to ultimately organize the financing of drinking water by the community.

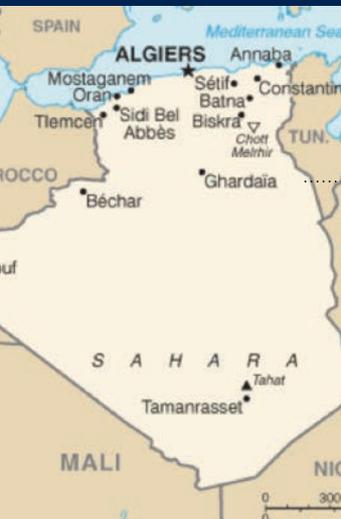


Construction of latrines, El Teiba Camp, Sudan © Renan Aufray/TGH



Setting up a water point, Um Dukhun, Sudan © TGH

PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS IN 2016



Algeria

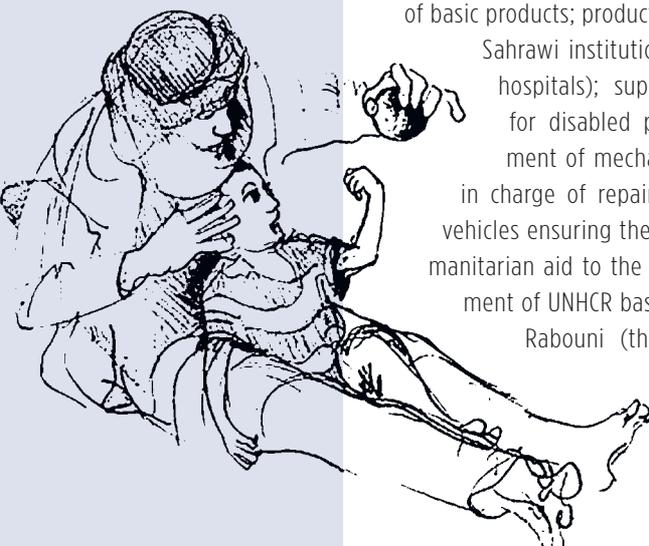
In 1975, several thousand people left Western Sahara to flee the armed conflict between Morocco and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), and sought refuge in Algerian territory near the town of Tindouf, in the south-west of the country. For these refugees, estimated at over 165,000 people, international assistance is essential to access basic services (water, sanitation, hygiene, food / nutrition, health care, support for vulnerable people, etc.).

Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been working with Sahrawi refugees since 2001. Since the first intervention - a programme supporting centres for disabled children - many actions have been carried out through renewed funding from the UN (UNHCR)¹ or the European Union (DG-ECHO)²: distribution to Sahrawi women of hygiene kits consisting of basic products; production of bleach for Sahrawi institutions (in particular hospitals); support for centres for disabled people; management of mechanical workshops in charge of repairing the fleet of vehicles ensuring the provision of humanitarian aid to the camps; management of UNHCR bases in Dakhla and Rabouni (the latter hosting humanitarian organizations' offices); supply



House built as part of the October 2015 emergency response after the floods, Wilaya of Dakhla, Sahrawi refugee camp in the Tindouf Region, Algeria © Hamdi Abba / TGH

of medical equipment and consumables; and rehabilitation of medical infrastructure. In October 2015, although unexpected in the dry and desert environment where refugee camps are located, torrential rains severely damaged or destroyed individual dwellings and community infrastructure. These storms exacerbated the already precarious humanitarian situation. TGH, in partnership with humanitarian actors operating in the area, provided emergency food assistance, rebuilt individual dwellings, set up temporary educational spaces for children, and started simultaneously the rehabilitation of seven educational structures (schools and kindergartens) and three health facilities in the wilaya of Dakhla, the most geographically isolated camp. A school was also rebuilt in the wilaya of Layoune, with the participation of young Sahrawis.



1 • The United-Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

2 • The European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection



Assistance to vulnerable sahrawi refugees living in the camps south of Tindouf in Algeria

Beneficiaries: 90,000 people

Duration: 18 months (March 2016 – August 2017)

Budget: K€ 1,361

Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Partners: State Secretary for Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Environment and Sahrawi Protection Agency for security aspects

Support to the emergency response that followed the floods that hit sahrawi refugee camps in the Tindouf area

Direct beneficiaries: the children, pupils' parents, school leaders, teachers, health staff, and clinic patients

Duration: 6 months (December 2015 – May 2016)

Budget: USD 105,913

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction

Support to the post-emergency response of rehabilitation and reconstruction of educational and sanitary infrastructure damaged by the floods in the Dakhla Wilaya

Direct beneficiaries: the children, pupils' parents, school leaders, teachers, health staff, and clinic patients

Duration: 7 months (February 2016 – September 2016)

Budget: USD 508,931

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Cooperation, Sahrawi Red Crescent and HCR – United Nations Refugee Agency

Assistance to the most vulnerable groups of sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf area

Beneficiaries: 90,000 people

Duration: 12 months (January 2016 – December 2016)

Budget: USD 2,923,058

Funding: HCR – United Nations Refugee Agency

Partners: Ministry of Social Assistance and Advancement of Women, Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Construction.



Emergency response and reconstruction project for the Sahrawi populations affected by the torrential rains that hit the camps in southwestern Algeria – Tindouf area

Beneficiaries: 57,205 people

Duration: 10 months (November 2015 – September 2016)

Budget: K€425

Funding: ECHO - European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Assistance to vulnerable Sahrawi refugees living in the camps south of Tindouf in Algeria

Beneficiaries: 57,205 people

Duration: 14 months (January 2015 – February 2016)

Budget: K€950

Funding: ECHO - European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Burma / Union of Myanmar

Burma (or Republic of the Union of Myanmar) is the largest country in Southeast Asia. Long ruled by a military junta, the country entered a transition process in the summer of 2011, based on political and economic reforms. Many problems remain unsolved (armed conflicts with ethnic minorities, the alarming situation of the Rohingyas¹), and important challenges still lie ahead (the development of public services, and poverty reduction in one of the least developed countries in the world).



Cleaning of rice, Burma © Nga Leng / TGH

Sanitation and access to water facilities, as well as social, health and education services, remain well below needs. Access to food is a daily challenge for a majority of the population.

¹ • Muslim Indo-European-speaking people, from the South-West of Burma



As of December 2007, Triangle Génération Humanaire developed emergency and development activities. When cyclone Nargis struck in 2008, seriously affecting the southwest of the country (Irrawaddy Delta), the TGH team took part in the emergency and post-emergency responses. Activities then concentrated in Rangoon, with programmes supporting care facilities for disabled people. Since October 2012, TGH has been running food security programmes in the mountainous and

landlocked area of Matupi in southern Chin State (western part of the country). These programmes, carried out in partnership with the Burmese NGO Ar Yone Oo, aim to improve the living conditions, resilience and livelihoods of isolated rural populations, while supporting the management of natural resources. In 2016, TGH joined forces with GRET² to implement agricultural development, food security and natural risk management programmes in new villages in the district over the next four years.

Improving the livelihoods, incomes and resilience of vulnerable populations in southern Chin state and northern Rakhine

Beneficiaries: 40,000 people

Duration: 48 months (October 2016 – September 2020)

Budget: K€5,000

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation

Partners: GRET - Technological Research and Exchange Group

Improving the resilience capacities of vulnerable populations living in Chin state and affected by climate hazards

Beneficiaries: 2,683 people

Duration: 16.5 months (April 2016 – July 2017)

Budget: K€250

Funding: CIAA - Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Partners: AYO - Ar Yone Oo (Burmese NGO)

Improving the living conditions of isolated rural populations in Chin state

Beneficiaries: 3,984 people

Duration: 45 months (October 2013 – June 2017)

Budget: €395,834

Funding: AFD – French Development Agency,

DFD – Fondation de France, Lord Michelham of Hellingly Foundation

Partners: AYO - Ar Yone Oo (Burmese NGO)

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 (April 2015 – April 2016)

Budget: K€200

Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Partners: AYO - Ar Yone Oo (Burmese NGO)



North Korea

North Korea (or Democratic People's Republic of Korea - DPRK) suffered severe food crises in the 1990s, partly due to bad weather conditions (floods, then drought) and to the very small proportion of arable land in the country (less than 20%), but also to the economic system in place and the interruption of support from the Eastern bloc.

In 1995, the government was forced to seek assistance from foreign countries, which lasted until 2006, when North Korea ended emergency humanitarian aid, preferring development cooperation. Since then, only six European NGOs - including Triangle Génération Humanitaire - have been authorized to carry out humanitarian and development programmes with permanent expatriate staff in North Korea.



Carp fishing for distribution to children's institutions, farm of Ryongchon, North Korea © TGH

Despite support from the international community, food shortages persist, and the nutritional quality of available foodstuffs is poor. The latest survey conducted by UNICEF¹ (2014) estimated the rate of acute malnutrition among children under five at 38%. The population, faced with continuing deterioration of the living conditions since the mid-1990s, remains very vulnerable.



Distribution of lunches, Kindergarten in the city of Ryongchon, North Korea © TGH

2 • The lean season is the period before the first harvest and the possible shortage of crops from the previous season. The shortage is then followed by a sudden surge in prices, sometimes accentuated by speculation.

3 • TGH targeted over 33,000 children under 5 with its projects in 2016.

4 • TGH improved care for more than 7,000 elderly persons in 2016.

TGH's global approach in DPRK is two-fold: improve the nutritional status of children in the social institutions of three provinces through the provision of fish and vegetables; and contribute to improving access to care and services for the elderly throughout the country.

In 2016, TGH continued a project started in 2015: an integrated fish farming programme, combining pig breeding, duck keeping, agriculture and fish farming. A programme for the rehabilitation /

construction of solar greenhouses for vegetable production (supported by improved irrigation systems, effluent management and agricultural practices) also started in 2016. Food was distributed to dependent children in institutions, to compensate for their nutritional deficiencies during the lean season². The impact of these actions was enhanced through TGH's involvement in improving the food transport and conservation systems, from the farms to children's institutions³. In 2016, TGH managed to raise awareness and train the institutions' staff on nutrition and hygiene, and to increase food conservation's capacity through the distribution of freezers and freezing boxes.

TGH finalized the first part of its programme for improved services for the elderly⁴, in partnership with KFCA (Korean Federation for the Care of the Aged). The second part is scheduled for 2017.

Finally, TGH remained actively involved in the capacity building of local actors in its sectors of intervention. By supporting and working with KFCA or with official institutes such as the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Institute for Child Nutrition, or the Office of Aquaculture, TGH strives to strengthen the sustainability of the impact of its programmes and their replication in other provinces of the country.

Improving diet diversity by increasing vegetable production

Beneficiaries: 42,578 people

Duration: 36 months (September 2016 – August 2019)

Budget: K€1,200

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, SDC – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Partners: Ministry of City Management, Academy of Science and Agriculture, Anti-Epidemic Service of Sohung, Central Vegetable Research Institute, People's Committee of Sohung

Improving children's diet by enhancing animal protein intake

Beneficiaries: 235,000 people

Duration: 48 months (January 2015 – January 2019)

Budget: €1,338,348

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, CIAA - Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Partners: APDRA Pisciculture Paysanne, the People's Committees of the cities of Ryongchon and Onchon, AAS - Academy of Science and Agriculture, BoA - the Bureau of Aquaculture, CNI - Child National Institution

Strengthening civil society for improved old age care

Beneficiaries: 3,162,298 people

Duration: 29 months (December 2013 – May 2016)

Budget: €609,500

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), SDC – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Partner: KFCA – Korean Federation for Care of the Aged

Improving access to drinking water and sanitation facilities for the inhabitants of sohung – phase 2

Beneficiaries: 5,639 people.

Direct beneficiaries: With the extension of the water network in District 3, TGH is reaching an additional 2,339 people. Furthermore, 3,330 people will have access to improved sanitation. Indirectly, all the inhabitants of Sohung and the county, approximately 100,000 people, will benefit from the project

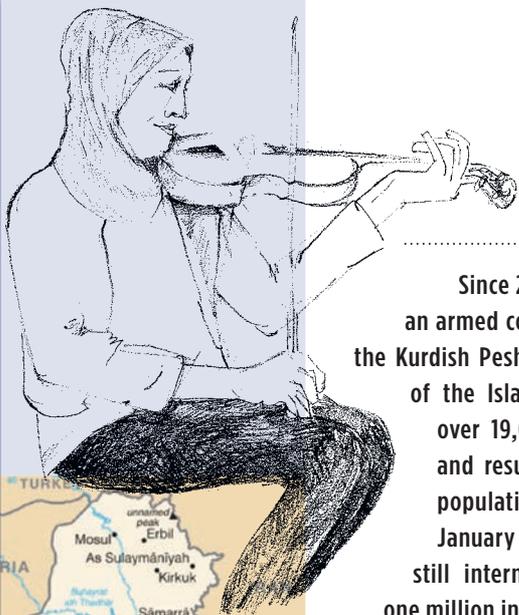
Duration: 13 months (March 2015 – March 2016)

Budget: €225,200

Funding: Oxfam Hong Kong

Partners: Ministry of City Management, Sohung Hygiene Promotion Department, Anti-Epidemic Service of Sohung, People's Committees of Sohung





Iraqi Kurdistan

Since 2014, Iraq has been plunged into an armed conflict opposing Iraqi forces and the Kurdish Peshmergas to the jihadist fighters of the Islamic State. The conflict caused over 19,000 civilian casualties in 2016, and resulted in massive movements of populations fleeing conflict zones. In January 2017, over 3 million Iraqis were still internally displaced, including over one million in the Kurdistan region. This trend has considerably increased since the launch of the offensive on Mosul in October 2016.

Triangle Génération Humanaire has been operating in Iraqi Kurdistan since 2013 to meet the needs of Syrian refugees and displaced Iraqi populations. From August 2014, TGH has been mobilized to face this new health emergency and provide decent living conditions for displaced families.

Upon the arrival of the earliest waves of displaced populations, resulting from the offensive on Mosul, TGH started providing psychological support and implementing recreational activities in order to address the urgent needs of children and their families. TGH operates daily in the Khazer IDP camp



Recreational activities in the «Magic Bus» with children in refugee camps, Iraqi Kurdistan © TGH

where teams of social workers work with families and children in two temporary reception areas. TGH has operational teams and offices in Erbil, Bardarash and Dohuk, in order to deal with emergencies in the various temporary reception areas for displaced people in Mosul and surrounding villages. Since 2016, TGH has also adopted a mobile approach to child protection and emergency education in the Bardarash area, in support of displaced Iraqi populations.

Finally, in the food security sector, TGH has set up a support programme in favour of small-scale herders near the Syrian border, including the Rabiaa region, which provides fodder and free veterinary mobile services.

Psychological support and community-building for the displaced population in the camp of Bardarash, governorate of Dohuk

Beneficiaries: 11,178 families

Duration: 12 months (March 2016 – April 2017)

Budget: €470,923

Funding: CDCS – Crisis and support center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (co-funding for TGH from the Fondation de France)

Partners: Project implemented by a consortium

of five French NGOs consisting of: Première Urgence Internationale, Bibliothèques Sans Frontières, France Libertés-Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, the Fédération Léo Lagrange and TGH



Cash transfer programme to improve access to education for syrian refugee children and displaced iraqi children in the governorate of Erbil

Beneficiaries: 2,496 children between 6 and 12 years old

Duration: 16 months (May 2016 – September 2017)

Budget: USD 1,298,068

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

Child protection programme and support for the well-being of children affected by the conflict and their families in the governorate of Erbil

Beneficiaries: 6,040 people

Duration: 12 months (July 2016 – July 2017)

Budget: USD 342,319

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

Partner: JORD (Judy Organization for Relief and Development)

Education in emergency situations and child protection for children affected by conflicts in the sub-district of Bardarash

Beneficiaries: 8,155 people, including 8,125 children between 6 and 14 years old

Duration: 10 months (July 2016 – May 2017)

Budget: K€525

Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Partner: DAD (Kurdish NGO) – Association for Human Rights and Civil Society Affairs

Support to the resilience of the most vulnerable herder households affected by the conflict in the sub-district of Rabya, Niniveh governorate

Beneficiaries: 7,350 people

Duration: 9 months (October 2016 – June 2017)

Budget: K€400

Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Partner: DAD (Kurdish NGO) – Association for Human Rights and Civil Society Affairs



Supporting child protection and emergency education for children affected by the conflict in Iraq

Beneficiaries: 26,200 people

Duration: 7 months (October 2016 – May 2017)

Budget: USD 625,856

Funding: OCHA – United Nations Humanitarian Fund, IHPF – Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund, UNICEF – United Nation Children's Fund

Partner: DAD (Kurdish NGO) – Association for Human Rights and Civil Society Affairs

Emergency education and child protection for conflict-affected children

Beneficiaries: 4,866 people

Duration: 16 months (06/2015 – 10/2016)

Budget: K€600

Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Partners: Judy Organization of Relief and Development (JORD)

Cash assistance programme for increased school enrolment in the governorate of Erbil

Beneficiaries: 1,200 children

Duration: 5 months (11/2015 – 04/2016)

Budget: K€300

Funding: UNICEF – United Nation Children's Fund



Laos

Despite a strong growth rate, Laos (or Lao People's Democratic Republic) is one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia (23.2%¹ of the Lao population lives below the poverty line). According to IFAD², three-quarters of the population rely on agriculture and natural resources. Moreover, Laos is often the victim of major natural disasters, causing serious problems of food insecurity.

Triangle Génération Humanitaire has been operating in Laos since 2005 under the decentralized cooperation agreement between the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Region and the Khammouane Province, one of the most vulnerable areas in the country in terms of food security. This agreement allowed the development of programmes supporting production and agricultural irrigation (development of irrigation infrastructure during the dry and rainy seasons; support to community water management mechanisms) as well as crop diversification, integrating the capacity building of local authorities to make progress sustainable.

In line with the first food security programmes implemented with the PAFo and the DAfo (local authorities for agriculture and forestry management), TGH has positioned itself in support of project management, providing advice and

support from the identification of sites to the final evaluation of achievements and the analysis of their impacts. The capacity building of local authorities continued with the definition and implementation of the agricultural irrigation strategy.

The irrigation programme completed in 2016 secured agricultural production during the rainy season and developed a dry season off-season crop through the construction of a dam and canals and the training of village groups on the management of water resources and sustainable agricultural practices. New agricultural techniques have been introduced, in connection with the new irrigation capacities, diversifying both the sources of income and the diet of populations. A hygiene promotion and latrine construction programme, carried out in 15 villages and financed by the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Region, the Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse and the Syndicat Intercommunal pour le Gaz et l'Electricité en Ile-de-France, which lasted two and a half years, also ended in 2016.

Despite the presence of competent and motivated partners, and although needs are still very high in Khammouane Province, TGH's presence in Laos remains dependent on donor funding.



Community garden, Mahaxai District, Laos © Mélodie Mercier / TGH



Production of herbal biopesticides with local producers, Bualapha District, Laos © Mélodie Mercier/TGH

1 • World Bank, 2012

2 • International Fund for Agricultural Development



Production of herbal biopesticides with local producers, Bualapha District, Laos © Melodie Mercier/TGH

Water access programme in the areas of Nassalone and Nam Kata

Beneficiaries: 4,118 people

Duration: 8 months (April 2016 – November 2016)

Budget: K€42

Funding: SIGEIF – Syndicat Intercommunal pour le Gaz et l'Électricité en Ile-de-France

Partner: Nam Saat (Department under the Ministry of Health, responsible for access to water in rural areas)

Capacity building of local authorities for the definition and implementation of a strategy for agricultural irrigation in Khammouane province – phase 3

Beneficiaries: 931 people (total number of inhabitants in the village of Na Kheu)

Duration: 8 months (September 2015 – April 2016)

Budget: K€120

Funding: Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Region

Partners: DA Fo – Agriculture and Forestry Office at District level, PA Fo – Agriculture and Forestry Office at Province level

Sustainable improvement of sanitary conditions and access to water in 15 remote villages in the district of Bualapha in Khammouane province

Beneficiaries: 2,970 people

Duration: 33 months (March 2014 – November 2016)

Budget: K€500

Funding: Auvergne 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 at District and Province levels



Nepal



In April and May 2015, Nepal was hit by two devastating earthquakes, causing about 8,900¹ deaths and destroying many homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods, resulting in large population displacements. A total of 39 districts out of 75 were impacted by the earthquakes, 14 of which were more severely affected².

The Nepalese State called for international assistance, but the monsoon period from June to September complicated the deployment of humanitarian aid and undermined the resilience capacities of the affected populations engaged in the reconstruction of their homes and the recovery of their means of subsistence. In addition, floods and landslides damaged roads, crops and the few houses that had resisted the earthquakes, exacerbating health and epidemic risks.

The government set up a National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), in charge of coordinating rehabilitation projects in disaster-struck areas. TGH joined this process with a first post-emergency reconstruction programme in the district of Kavrepalanchok, launched in 2015 in partnership with the local NGO ARSOW-Nepal, with funding from the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region, *Fondation de France* and the *Agences de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse et Adour Garonne*.

In line with its principles of partner capacity building and project sustainability, TGH provided support to the actions



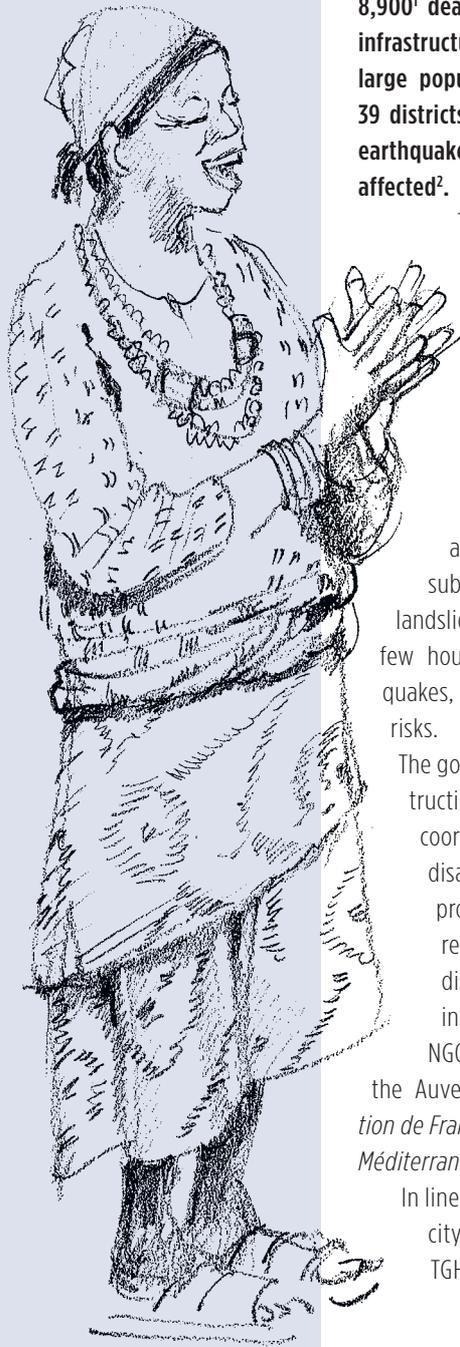
WASH emergency response, Kavrepalanchok District, Nepal © Eric Martin / TGH

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carried-out by its partner ARSOW-Nepal in the district of Sindhupalchok, in a first phase of emergency and post-emergency response in the Thangpal Valley. This collaboration continued throughout the second phase funded by the *Fondation de France* and the French Development Agency, implemented since September 2016 in the form of support for the reconstruction of housing and infrastructure in four villages in the Thangpal Valley. Activities related to water, hygiene and sanitation and economic recovery are also being developed. Housing is essential to recover from natural disasters, but it must be accompanied by the revival of household economy and the boosting of the local market to be truly sustainable.

1 • OCHA, Humanitarian bulletin Nepal earthquake, Issue 04 (Final Issue) – 09/30/15

2 • OCHA, Nepal country profile – January 2017



Integrated global reconstruction programme in the Thangpal valley, district of Sindhupalchok

Beneficiaries: 13,037 people

Duration: 36 months (September 2016 – August 2019)

Budget: K€2,500

Funding: FDF – Fondation de France, AFD – French Development Agency

Partners: ARSOW-Nepal – Association for Rural Social Welfare-Nepal (Nepalese NGO),
the VDCs – Village Development Committees



Gunsa, Nepal © Eloise Morice / TGH

Support programme to the programme implemented by Arsow-Nepal in the province of Sindhupalchok

Beneficiaries: 12,100 people

Duration: 7 months (February 2016 – September 2016)

Budget: K€144

Funding: FDF – Fondation de France

Partner: ARSOW-Nepal – Association for Rural Social Welfare-Nepal (Nepalese NGO)

Emergency support and economic recovery programme in the district of Kavrepalanchok

Beneficiaries: 4,940 people

Duration: 13 months (May 2015 – June 2016)

Budget: K€315

Funding: FDF – Fondation de France, Auvergne Rhône Alpes Region,
Agence de l'eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse, Agence de l'eau Adour-Garonne

Partner: ARSOW-Nepal – Association for Rural Social Welfare-Nepal (Nepalese NGO)

Central African Republic

Since its independence in 1960, the Central African Republic has experienced a succession of cycles of political violence. Several coups, the impact of the crises in neighbouring countries (Republic of the Congo, Chad and Sudan) and the numerous fights among rebel groups have kept - and still maintain - the country in a state of permanent instability.

Despite the known presence of high added value natural resources, CAR has a very low level of socio-economic development. Priority needs include food, health care, education, access to water, hygiene and sanitation, shelter, but also basic household necessities. At the end of 2016, the humanitarian situation re-

mains worrying: more than 400,000 people are still displaced and 420,700 people are refugees in neighbouring countries.

Triangle Génération Humanaire started its activities in the Central African Republic in 2007, engaging with the vulnerable populations of the Vakaga Prefecture, and then very quickly strived to meet the needs of Darfur refugees in the Vakaga and Haute-Kotto Prefectures. Today, TGH is one out of only two organizations actively involved in the remote and marginalized Vakaga Region. Operating in the Ouaka since 2010 and in Bangui since 2011, TGH conducts development, emergency and post-emergency activities in the following sectors: WASH¹ (sustainable access to drinking water and improvement of the sanitary environment); food security and rural development (livestock vaccination, distribution of food, food seeds and agricultural tools), education and protection (restoration of basic services, promotion of the return to school, protection of street children).



Borehole for improved access to drinking water, Ouaka Prefecture, CAR © TGH

¹ WASH :
Water, hygiene
and sanitation

Emergency assistance to people affected by the crisis in the Ouaka prefecture

Beneficiaries: 59,824 people

Duration: 3 months (December 2016 – March 2017)

Budget: €315,695

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

Monitoring of sentinel households as part of the national APSSA device

Beneficiaries: 33 sentinel households²

Duration: 2 months (October 2016 – December 2016)

Budget: €6,062

Funding: FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

Organization and implementation of a livestock vaccination campaign in the Vakaga and Ouaka prefectures

Beneficiaries: 2,800 herder and agro-pastoralist households

Duration: 6 months (October 2016 – April 2017)

Budget: €46,168

Funding: FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

Partners: FNEC – National Federation of Central African Breeders, ANDE – National Agency for Livestock Development

Towards capacity building of local actors working on child protection – joint project Central African Republic and Republic of the Congo

Beneficiaries: Approximately 4,200 people

Duration: 36 months (May 2016 – April 2019)

Budget: €995,112

Funding: AFD – French Development Agency and UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

Partners: RFERC – A network of actors working for street children in the Central African Republic, REIPER – A network of actors working for street children experiencing situations of family break-up in the Republic of the Congo

Emergency assistance for the education of pupils in the sub-prefecture of Bambari

Beneficiaries: Pupils and parent-teachers from 10 schools

Duration: 12 months (June 2016 – May 2017)

Budget: K€250

Funding: CDCS – Crisis and support center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs



² Identified households monitored during a two months survey

Restoring basic services in the education sector in the towns of Birao, Gordil and Sikkikede, and promoting pupil's return to school throughout the Vakaga prefecture

Beneficiaries: 10,758 people

Duration: 8 months (May 2016 – December 2016)

Budget: USD 300,000

Funding: CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

Partners: MAHDED (Central African association)

Improve food security in the Vakaga prefecture

Beneficiaries: 11,135 households

Duration: 9 months (May 2016 – February 2017)

Budget: K€400

Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Emergency wash assistance for the populations affected by the conflict

Beneficiaries: 73,159 people

Duration: 12 months (March 2016 – March 2017)

Budget: K€770

Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection,

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

Food distributions in IDP camps in the Ouaka prefecture

Beneficiaries: 36,207 people

Duration: 6 months (September 2016 – February 2017)

Budget: XAF 165,552,753 (approximately K€250)

Funding: WFP – World Food Programme

Emergency assistance to people affected by the crisis in the Ouaka prefecture

Beneficiaries: Approximately 51,000 people

Duration: 4.5 months (June 2016 – October 2016)

Budget: XAF 224,642,729 (approximately K€342)

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund



Distribution of food seeds and agricultural tools

Beneficiaries: 1,000 households

Duration: 6 months (May 2016 – November 2016)

Budget: XAF 14,508,130 (approximately K€22 excluding valuations)

Funding: FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

Support project for the recovery of the educational system

Beneficiaries: 7,500 pupils

Duration: 10 months (October 2015 – August 2016)

Budget: USD 285,927

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund (within the framework of the Global Partnership for Education)

Partners: MENET – Ministry of National Education and Technical Education

Protection device for street children

Beneficiaries: More than 1,000 children

Duration: 15 months (July 2015 – October 2016)

Budget: €474,651

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

Partners: La Voix du Cœur, CRAED – The Research Centre «Centre de Recherche Action pour l'Éducation Environnementale et le Développement Durable», Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of National Education and Higher Education

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: 20 months (October 2014 – August 2016)

Budget: K€2,500

Funding: AFD – French Development Agency

Partners: French Red Cross

Organisational and structural reinforcement of parents' associations to improve the management of schools

Beneficiaries: 673,444 people

Duration: 65 months (December 2010 – May 2016)

Budget: K€790

Main funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, French Embassy in CAR

Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, FNAPEEC – National Federation of Parents and Students of CAR, Academy Inspection, Head of school district/sector leaders





Towards lasting access to drinking water and an improved sanitary environment for vulnerable populations in the Ouaka

Beneficiaries: 17,819 people

Duration: 56 months (April 2011 – January 2016)

Budget: K€1,895

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, AFD – French Development Agency, OFID – OPEC Fund for International Development

Partners: ANEA – National Agency for Water and Sanitation, DGH – Direction Générale de l’Hydraulique, Nourrir (NGO)

Improve food security in the Vakaga

Beneficiaries: 3,700 households

Duration: 6 months (November 15 – May 16)

Budget: €152,818

Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), French Embassy

Emergency assistance to the populations affected by the crisis in the Ouaka region

Beneficiaries: 10,000 displaced persons

Duration: 3 months (November 2015 – March 2016)

Budget: USD 190,750

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

Distribution of agricultural inputs and follow-up of the beneficiaries in the Ouaka and Vakaga prefectures

Beneficiaries: 8,780 households

Duration: 8 months (May 2015 – January 2016)

Budget: €167,414

Funding: FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

Distribution of food and protection of seeds

Beneficiaries: 80,000 people

Duration: 8 months (May 2015 – January 2016)

Budget: €348,653

Funding: FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, WFP – World Food Programme

Multi-sectoral emergency assistance to populations affected by the conflict

Beneficiaries: 98,225 people

Duration: 9 months (May 2015 – February 2016)

Budget: €787,120

Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Partners: ICRA – Central African Institute for Agronomic Research
and ACDA – Central African Agricultural Development Agency, NOURRIR (local NGO)

Revival of primary schooling in the Vakaga prefecture

Beneficiaries: 6,215 people

Duration: 9 months (April 2015 – April 2016)

Budget: USD 403,905

Funding: UNPD – United Nations Development Programme
(CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund)

Improve the living conditions of displaced populations in the Ouaka prefecture through emergency wash assistance

Beneficiaries: 81,566 people

Duration: 10 months (March 2015 – January 2016)

Budget: €621,341

Funding: CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

Partners: National Water and Sanitation Agency



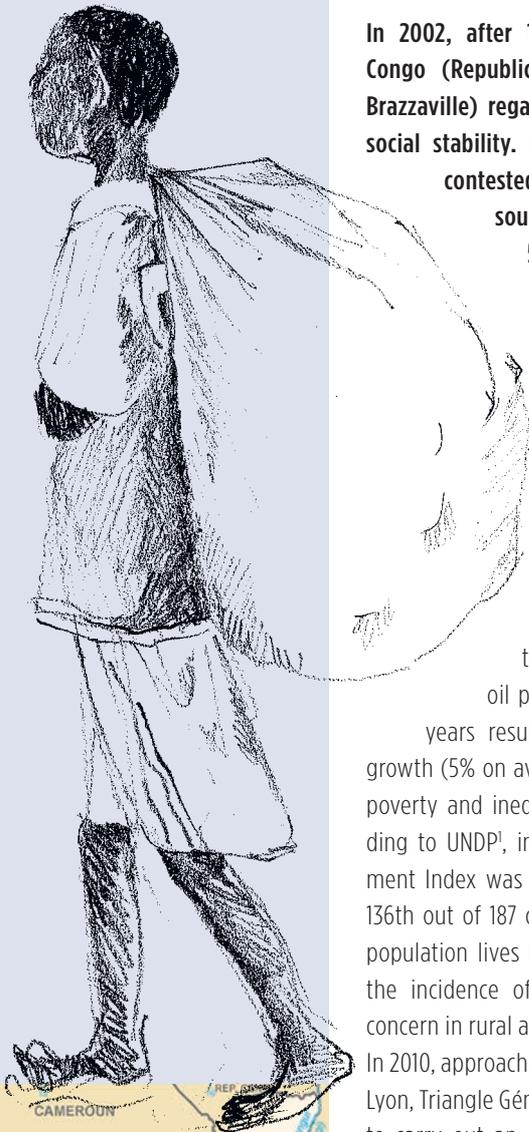
Republic of the Congo

In 2002, after 10 years of civil war, the Congo (Republic of the Congo or Congo Brazzaville) regained a certain political and social stability. In April 2016, in a largely contested election, President Sassou-Nguesso was re-elected for 5 years, although he had already been ruling for more than 32 years.

The Congolese economy is not very diversified. It relies heavily on oil, and suffers from a lack of infrastructure outside the capital. The country imports most of its food, while its agricultural potential is huge. High oil prices over several successive years resulted in sustained economic growth (5% on average since 2005). However, poverty and inequalities remain high. According to UNDP¹, in 2014, the Human Development Index was of 0.59, placing the country 136th out of 187 countries. Almost half of the population lives below the poverty line, and the incidence of poverty reaches levels of concern in rural areas (75%²).

In 2010, approached by an association based in Lyon, Triangle Génération Humanaire decided to carry out an evaluation that soon turned into a programme consisting in boosting rural development activities, in partnership with a local association, FOJEP-Développement, and in collaboration with local partners (Caritas Congo, Departmental Pool Council). Today, TGH focuses mainly on helping street children and imprisoned juveniles in Brazzaville and

Pointe-Noire, with funding from the European Union and the Agence Française de Développement, and in support of a local partner, REIPER (network of actors working for street children), which coordinates 21 associations working in different sectors and on different themes. The programme includes a mobile field unit that performs rounds four times a week, providing support through listening, awareness-raising and primary care to children directly on the street. It also organizes literacy activities, provides academic support and support for vocational training, and a pilot network of host families was set up. Awareness-raising programmes and training sessions are offered to public actors in direct contact with street children, including police officers. Finally, in order to ensure the sustainability and autonomy of the project, resources have been allocated to the capacity building of REIPER.



Support session for street children, Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo © Jun Xia

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1 • UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
2 • Congo Demographic and Health Survey 2011-2012



Towards capacity building of local actors working on child protection – joint project Central African Republic and Republic of the Congo

Beneficiaries: Approximately 4,200 people

Duration: 36 months (May 2016 – May 2019)

Budget: €995,112

Funding: AFD – French Development Agency, EuropeAid – European Commission

Directorate General for Cooperation and Development, UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

Partners: RFERC – A network of actors working for street children in the Central African Republic

(a Central African association), REIPER – A network of actors working for street children

experiencing situations of family break-up (Congolesse association)

Support for the revival of the husbandry of ruminants in the Pool region

Beneficiaries: 236,594 people, population of the Pool Region

Duration: 48 months (December 2013 – December 2017)

Budget: K€800

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General

for Development and Cooperation, the Pool Regional Council

Partners: the Pool Regional Council

Towards capacity building of local actors working on child protection

Beneficiaries: 3,280 juveniles

Duration: 42 months (November 2013 – May 2017)

Budget: K€800

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General

for Development and Cooperation, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Air France Foundation

Partners: REIPER – A network of actors working for street children experiencing

situations of family break-up (Congolesse association)

Support to non-state actors contributing to poverty reduction

Beneficiaries: 106,000 people

Duration: 48 months (December 2012 – December 2016)

Budget: K€720

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General

for Development and Cooperation, Secours Catholique France

Partners: Caritas Congo

Towards local economic development for the preservation of the environment

Beneficiaries: 9,500 people

Duration: 57 months (November 2011 – July 2016)

Budget: €329,388

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

Partners: FOJEP-D – Congolese Forum of Young Entrepreneurs and Producers for Development (Congolese NGO)

Sudan

Triangle Génération Humanitaire started its activities in western Darfur in June 2004, with an assistance programme for IDPs in the camp of Ryad, on the outskirts of the town of El Geneina. Afterwards, despite access constraints, TGH expanded its scope of intervention outside the big cities where much of the humanitarian aid quickly concentrated.

TGH implements programmes in the remote communities of Bindizi, Mukjar, Um Dukhun and Zalingei in the water, hygiene, sanitation and food security sectors, while maintaining the ability to respond to new humanitarian needs (shelter, basic household items, etc.). Actions are increasingly focused on enhancing livelihoods and on the cash-based approach, which offers greater freedom of choice to the beneficiaries, while stimulating the local economy.

TGH focuses on the transition from emergency to development by organizing the transfer of skills and responsibilities to local actors in order to enable them to sustainably manage basic services.

Besides, the new dynamics of the conflict in Darfur, especially the escalation of conflicts



Fair of non-food items for returning populations, Ojeb Obeida - Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur, Sudan © TGH

among Arab tribes since early 2013, in the shadow of a global economic crisis and increased competition for resources, require constant assessments and emergency response capacities. TGH is currently one of the few NGOs working in Central Darfur to assist the victims of the conflict between Salamat and Misseriya tribes.

Concurrently, the relative improvement in the security situation in some areas, combined with the desire of Chadian authorities to close some Sudanese refugee camps in Chad, caused the return of thousands of refugees¹. These population movements create new urgent needs that TGH wishes to meet, accompanying the waves of newly returned.



¹ Especially around Um Dukhun, where over 80,000 people have returned between 2014 and end 2016



Towards improved food security and livelihoods within conflict-affected communities of Central Darfur

Beneficiaries: 40,000 farmers
Duration: 36 months (January 2015 – December 2017)
Budget: K€1,250
Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation

Strengthen the emergency response, risk mitigation and resilience of the most vulnerable populations in the states of Central Darfur and West Darfur

Beneficiaries: 231,340 people
Duration: 11 months (April 2016 – March 2017)
Budget: K€1,950
Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Partners: Al Massar Charity Organization

Set-up and strengthen emergency wash assistance for returning refugee and displaced populations – town of Um Dukhun, Central Darfur

Beneficiaries: 87,681 people
Duration: 12 months (May 2016 – April 2017)
Budget: USD 254,900
Funding: CHF – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund

Towards the mitigation of the negative effects of el niño on the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Darfur

Beneficiaries: 837,583 people
Duration: 9 months (September 2016 – May 2017)
Budget: K€300
Funding: CIAA – Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, National Forestry Corporation, Bindizi Peace Committee (involved in the implementation of the action)

Improved emergency shelter and non-food items emergency response for at-risk, conflict affected, newly displaced persons in Garaia and Beltebei, Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur

Beneficiaries: 8,600 people

Duration: 4 months (June 2016 – October 2016)

Budget global : USD 202,230

Funding: OFDA funds channeled through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) via the Rapid Response Fund for Sudan (RRF)

Emergency preparedness and response to vulnerable households affected by disasters in Darfur

Beneficiaries: 163,835 people

Duration: 11 months (May 2015 – April 2016)

Budget global : K€1,020

Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Partners: Al Massar Charity Organisation (local NGO)

Wash emergency response for new returnees in Moradaf, Garaia and Beltebei, Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur state of Sudan

Beneficiaries: 68,931 people

Duration: 5 months (April 2016 – September 2016)

Budget: USD 245,092

Funding: OFDA funds channeled through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) via the Rapid Response Fund for Sudan (RRF)

Partners: Sudan's Department of Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES)

Emergency shelter and NFI provision for vulnerable populations in Central Darfur

Beneficiaries: 32,869 people

Duration: 13 months (December 2015 – January 2017)

Budget global : USD 148,113

Funding: CHF – Common Humanitarian Fund





Vegetable seeds distribution in West and Central Darfur states

Beneficiaries: 3,786 households

Duration: 2 months (December 2015 – January 2016)

Budget: €50,288

Funding: ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Youth Association in Bindizi, Peace Committee in Bindizi

Maintain and expand life preserving wash services to new idps and population affected by conflict in Um Dukhun locality in Darfur

Beneficiaries: 51,539 people

Duration: 17 months (May 2015 – October 2016)

Budget: USD 220,398

Funding: CHF – Common Humanitarian Fund

Reduce acute food and livelihoods insecurity of new idps and conflict-affected populations in Um Dukhun and Mukjar localities in Central Darfur

Beneficiaries: 26,666 people

Duration: 12 months (May 2015 – April 2016)

Budget: 308,792 USD

Funding: CHF – Common Humanitarian Fund

Partners: Al Massar Charity Organisation and Al Fajir (local NGOs)

Emergency preparedness and response to vulnerable households affected by disasters in Darfur

Beneficiaries: 163,835 people

Duration: 10 months (May 2015 – March 2016)

Budget: €750,033 €

Funding: ECHO – European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Partners: Al Massar Charity Organisation (local NGO)



Towards malnutrition risk reduction among at-risk vulnerable communities in Darfur

Beneficiaries: 18,168 people

Duration: 10 months (May 2015 – February 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

Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in Central Darfur

Beneficiaries: 91,000 people

Duration: 24 months (January 2015 – January 2017)

Budget: K€50

Funding: Fonds SUEZ initiatives

Enhancing the contribution of local actors to sustainable development and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

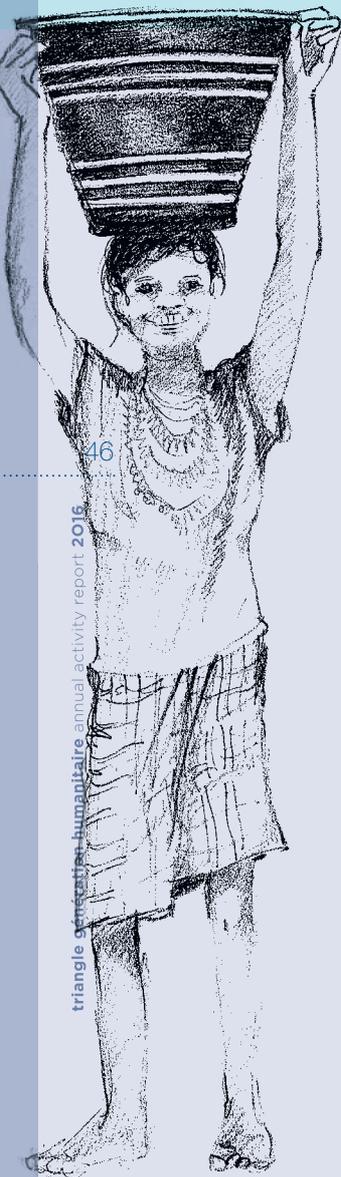
Beneficiaries: 91,000 people

Duration: 36 months (January 2014 – January 2017)

Budget: K€797

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, Fonds SUEZ initiatives

Partners: Sudan's Department of Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES)



Timor Leste

Timor Leste has a complex history, and its population has experienced many periods of unrest. Since the departure of the UN Mission at the end of 2012, the political and security situation is overall stable. The actions undertaken by donors and national and international NGOs have significantly improved the living conditions of the Timorese people, but above all, have given them the capacity and means to continue building their own country.

Today, Timor Leste is focusing on its political and economic stabilization. For some regions, the poor state of the roads and the lack of electricity and drinking water remain problematic, hampering access to health, education and employment. The centralization of resources (higher education, telecommunications, transport, employment, health, etc.) encourages exodus towards the capital (+ 87% inhabitants in 20 years) and causes a feeling of isolation and abandonment in the rest of the country.

As of 2005, Triangle Génération Humanaire developed, with the Norwegian NGO NRC¹, a programme for access to water and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities for 6,000 people in IDP camps. The National Agency for Water and Sanitation mandated TGH for an exhaustive study on the water networks in the District of Manatuto. In turn, larger programmes were implemented in close partnership with local NGOs working



Awareness-raising session in school against domestic violence, Timor Leste © TGH

in the sector. In 2008, TGH started operating in other districts (Oecusse and Covalima), in partnership with the local authorities and the Timorese Water Ministry, implementing a new programme for improved access to WASH, and organizing training sessions for rural populations on the servicing and maintenance of infrastructure.

TGH has also been active in the field of protection and in the social sector, and has notably implemented a psychosocial programme in the area of Becora in Dili, with the aim of recreating social links between host populations and populations displaced by conflicts, as well as a support programme for local actors working in the protection of women and children victims of domestic violence.

The partnership with TGH provided local NGOs with the necessary capacities and means to continue working for the recovery of their country. TGH therefore decided to end its presence in East Timor in January 2017.

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: €797,910

Funding: EuropeAid – The European Commission Directorate General

for Development and Cooperation, RAJA-Marcovici Foundation, French Embassy in Indonesia and in East Timor

Timorese State partners: Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI),

Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS)

Local partnerships: PRADET – Psychosocial Recovery and Development in East Timor,

Casa Vida, Rede Feto and FOKUPERS (The Communication Forum for East Timorese Women)

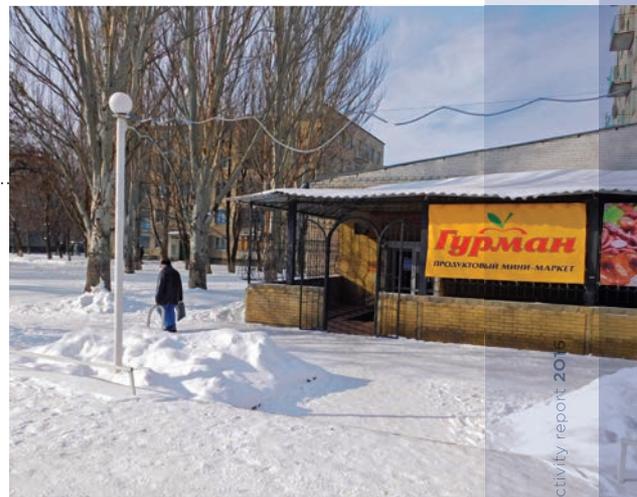
¹ Norwegian Refugee Council

Ukraine



In 2013, pro-European protests were held in Kiev and led to the dismissal of Ukrainian President Victor Yanukovich. Crimea, a predominantly Russian-speaking province, declared its independence and organized a referendum with a view to joining Russia, which took shape in 2014. Several other provinces with a large Russian-speaking population tried to organize referendums on self-determination, for example the Donbass Region (eastern Ukraine), where clashes continued despite a ceasefire signed in February 2015 and regularly renewed since then (the last one was signed in December 2016). The already heavy toll of more than 10,000 deaths¹ continues to worsen.

The violations of the cease-fire and the limited prospect for a political settlement of the conflict make it probable that the difficulties faced by 3.8 million people will continue: IDPs living in poorly supplied areas under separatist control, or people trapped in the buffer zone, where the inhabitants of the villages located in the middle of the defence lines, still regularly bombed, are particularly affected.



Partner grocery store, Popasna, Ukraine © Camille Popkoff / TGH

After several assessments conducted in 2015, Triangle Génération Humanitaire started operating in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in March 2016, with a programme aiming to improve the food security and livelihoods of the rural populations living along the contact line via a food stamp distribution system. A dematerialized system using mobile phones was set up at 19 partner grocery stores. The beneficiary receives by SMS the value of his voucher², as well as a code that he transmits to the shop keeper in order to complete the exchange. The coupons can be used several times. The beneficiary can follow his payments thanks to the SMS sent after each purchase, indicating the remaining sum. A software allows the regular monitoring of expenses as well as the measurement of the quality of the action through constant analyzes³. The vouchers are either unique or multi-purpose, leaving more choice to the beneficiaries. Prices are fixed in a partnership agreement with the shop keepers, which prohibits the sale of alcohol and tobacco. Today, TGH is extending its field of action to non-food items (hygiene products) or monetary coupons for the purchase of medicines or heating devices, thus responding to the decline in household food security, while supporting local businesses suffocated by the crisis. In 2017, TGH will put in place a «vouchers for work» system for protection activities and works of interest for the community (maintenance of public spaces), with the implementation of home care activities for the elderly.



Partner grocery store, Novotoshivka, Ukraine © TGH

1 • 10,000 people died and more than 23,000 were injured according to the UN, February 2017: <https://www.un.org/press/fr/2017/csi2704.doc.htm>

2 • These are not real banknotes but exchangeable securities

3 • 99,5% of the vouchers distributed have been used

Mitigating the impact of the Donbass conflict on vulnerable populations living along the front line, through the supply of hygiene products and support to the local economy

Beneficiaries: 6,400 people

Duration: 6 months (September 2016 – February 2017)

Budget: USD 255,674

Funding: UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

Partners: Країна вільних людей, or Country of Free People (Ukrainian Association)

Improving the food security and livelihoods of populations made vulnerable by the conflict in Donbass

Beneficiaries: 9,800 people

Duration: 10 months (March 2016 – December 2016)

Budget: K€200 + donations in kind

Funding: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CDCS – Crisis and support center of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Partners: Країна вільних людей, or Country of Free People (Ukrainian Association)



PROSPECTS FOR 2017



Discussion group with Syrian refugee families, Hasbalya District, Lebanon © Serge Gruel / TGH



Syria and Lebanon

Six years of civil war in Syria have profoundly affected the Middle East region, and the conflict, still ongoing, is not yet resolved politically or militarily.

“**Lebanon is one of the first countries to have welcomed massively, as of 2012, the population fleeing the civil armed conflict.**

Since 2011, population movements have taken place from Syria to neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and Iraq) and to a lesser extent to Egypt, Greece and Europe. Out of a population estimated at 21.5 million, more than 5 million are now refugees, and more than 6.3 million

are IDPs. 1.7 million children are out of school, and more than 13.5 million people are considered in need of humanitarian assistance, which represents nearly 63% of the total population. This is a major humanitarian crisis. For cultural and proximity reasons, Lebanon is one of the first countries to have welcomed massively, as of 2012, the population fleeing the civil armed conflict. To date more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees (including 1,017 registered with



“ For Triangle Génération Humanitaire, the year 2016 marked a strong positioning in this regional crisis.

1 • UNHCR: United Nations Refugee Agency

UNHCR¹), about 289,000 Palestinian refugees (30,675 from Syria and 257,000 from Palestine) and 6,000 Iraqi refugees are present in the country for a population of 4.4 million people. This is the highest concentration of refugees per inhabitant in the world (nearly 29% of the population).

The socio-economic impact and community tensions are visible. Basic services in the sectors of health, education, security, energy, water and other public services are heavily impacted. The economic consequences are concrete: the successive closures of the Syrian and Jordanian

borders have deprived Lebanon of its usual exports to the Gulf countries, and a growing low cost labour force invested the sectors of construction, agriculture and low skilled and unskilled jobs (catering, provision

of services, etc.) depriving the host population of jobs and sources of income.

For Triangle Génération Humanitaire, the year 2016 marked a strong positioning in this regional crisis. Successive visits to Lebanon in June and Syria in September established the outlines of new humanitarian interventions in the region. An official invitation from the Syrian Red Crescent allowed the initiation of registration procedures in Syria and the identification of the future sectors of activity of TGH in Syria: education and water - hygiene and sanitation.

In Lebanon, the Lebanese association AMEL and TGH agreed to explore the potential opportunities of working together in an equal partnership. The pooling of resources and the enrichment through shared experiences and expertise will lay the foundation for TGH's new presence in Lebanon in 2017 to support vulnerable populations: Syrian refugees and Lebanese host populations. ■



Informal Camp, Lebanon © Ivan Deret / TGH

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

Managing directors

Christian Lombard
Patrick Verbruggen

Deputy director

Jean-Luc Jauhaneau

Operations programming

Ivan Deret

Programme manager

Mounir Attallah

Programme officers

Régis Dondain
Arnaud Loutoby
Loïc Ratton

Desk officers

Thomas Boudant
Benoît Darrieux
Serge Gruel
Eric Martin
Romain Sztark

Technical advisors

Gilles Groizeleau
Education and protection
Julien Racary
Water, hygiene and sanitation
Nicolas Teuma
Food security and rural development

Human resources

Alexandra Bourdekas
Laure Maynard

Accountant

Sylvie Houel

Administrative Assistant

Sophie Dreyer

Cleaning person

Saliha Djemai

.....
*In the field where we operate,
our expatriate teams usually consist of a head of mission,
an administrator and project managers.
In 2016, 90 expatriate employees took part
in the association's activities, as well as
498 collaborators recruited in their country of origin.*
.....

“ The association's Board of Directors at December 31, 2016 ”

.....
*The members of the Board of Directors are elected for 3 years
(renewable) at the yearly General Assembly. They perform
their duties on a voluntary basis. The Board meets at least once a quarter.
Each Board meeting is preceded by a Committee meeting
intended to prepare the Board meetings, together
with the association's managing directors.*
.....

Victor Bérard, Treasurer

Former chartered Accountant and Auditor

Catherine Bethenod

Hypnotherapist

Olivier Brachet

Former Vice-president of the Metropole de Lyon

Christophe Cloarec, Assistant secretary

Computer Specialist

Didier Dematons

Documentary Filmmaker

Patrice Houel, President

Management consultant

Yves Le Sergent, Assistant treasurer

Cultural project Administrator

Stéphane Mercado

Employee Decaux

Philippe Merchez

Photographer and Teacher

Monique Montel

Former Manager in the medical-social sector

Bernard Mourenas

IT Consultant

Bertrand Quinet, Secretary

Training Manager – Bioforce Institute

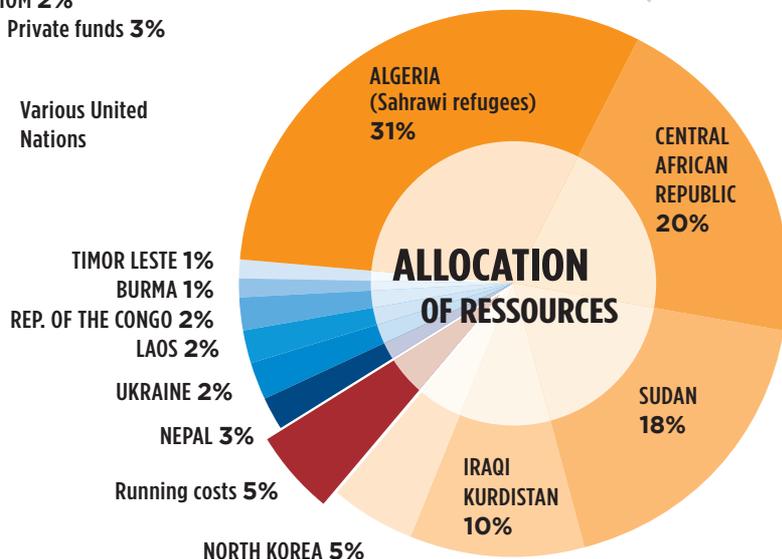
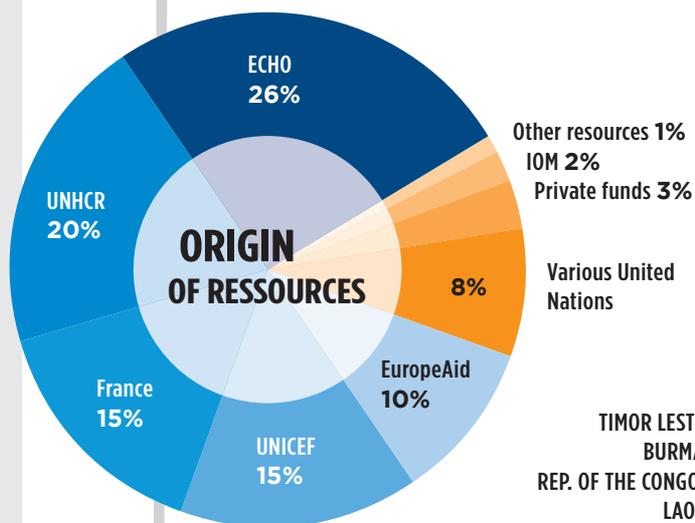
Véronique Valty, Vice-president

Communication Consultant
.....

*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 RESSOURCES

BUDGET 2016 : K€ 16,530



■ **ECHO**: European Commission Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection ■ **UNHCR**: United Nations Refugee Agency ■ **FRANCE**: Inter-ministerial Food Aid Committee (CIAA) – French Programmed Food Aid (AAP) – Crisis and Support Center (CDCS) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI) – French Development Agency (AFD) – Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region – Agences de l'eau Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse et Adour-Garonne – Syndicat intercommunal pour le gaz et l'électricité en Ile-de-France (SIGEIF) – French Embassy in the Republic of the Congo and in East Timor ■ **UNICEF**: United Nations Children's Fund ■ **EUROPEAID**: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation ■ **VARIOUS UN**: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – World Food Programme (WFP) – United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) ■ **PRIVATE FUNDS**: Fondation de France – Frenotec – Fonds SUEZ initiatives – Air France Foundation – IOM: International Organization for Migration (OFDA & USAID Funds) ■ **OTHER RESOURCES**: Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques (GRET) – International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) – OXFAM – Financial income – sales – donations & membership fees.

■ **Voluntary contributions in kind amount to K€1,424** (not included in the budget above). These contributions come from UNICEF, FAO, WFP and UNHCR and go to the Central African Republic, Sudan and Iraqi Kurdistan. They mainly consist of food and non-food items, building materials and consulting missions.

ASSETS	12/31/16			12/31/15
	Gross	Deprec. & Prov.	Net	Net
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets				
Other intangible assets	1 063	1 063		
Tangible fixed assets				
Constructions	220 000	125 397	94 603	109 255
Other tangible assets	441 959	400 936	41 023	65 178
Other financial assets	5 813		5 813	5 813
TOTAL	668 835	527 396	141 439	180 246
Liaison accounts				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current stock				
Goods	1 670		1 670	4 835
Other receivables	9 662 686	31 957	9 630 729	7 641 629
Liquid assets	1 607 122		1 607 122	1 192 903
Prepaid expenses	18 191		18 191	10 672
TOTAL	11 289 669	31 957	11 257 711	8 850 039
GRAND TOTAL	11 958 504	559 353	11 399 150	9 030 285

LIABILITIES	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
	Net	Net
ASSOCIATION FUNDS		
Equity		
Retained earnings	743 436	549 476
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	298 757	193 960
Other association funds		
Investment subsidies for non-renewables	14 229	18 562
TOTAL	1 056 422	761 998
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		
Provisions for liabilities	50 027,25	41 211
TOTAL	50 027	41 211
PAYABLES		
Overdraft facility Crédit Coopératif	240 000	
Loans and borrowings from credit institutions	127 404	148 981
Debts to suppliers and related accounts	303 709	114 500
Tax and social security	136 657	173 742
Deferred income	9 484 931	7 789 853
TOTAL	10 292 701	8 227 076
GRAND TOTAL	11 399 150	9 030 285

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	12/31/2016	12/31/2015
	Total	Total
OPERATING REVENUES		
Net amount of operating revenues		
Operating subsidies	16 339 084	11 878 429
Reversals of provisions and depreciation, transfers of expenses		1 922
Fund raising	8 338	10 224
Subscription fees	270	390
Other revenues	17 203	19 748
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	16 364 895	11 910 712
OPERATING COSTS		
Change in stocks		2 931
Other purchases and external charges	13 723 095	9 452 096
Taxes, duties and similar payments	86 829	87 887
Wages and salaries	1 702 453	1 584 266
Social security	588 394	593 164
Depreciation charges on fixed assets	41 802	44 419
Provisions for risks and expenses	19 869	
Other costs	1 288	7 536
TOTAL OPERATING CHARGES	16 163 761	11 772 300
1 - OPERATING RESULT	201 134	138 412
FINANCIAL INCOMES		
Other interests received and similar income	36 318	20 121
Positive exchange differences	113 517	138 154
TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOMES	149 836	158 275
FINANCIAL CHARGES		
Interests paid and similar costs	23 959	25 295
Negative exchange differences	44 312	71 793
TOTAL FINANCIAL CHARGES	68 271	97 088
2 - FINANCIAL RESULT	81 564	61 187
3 - PRE TAX CURRENT RESULT	282 698	199 599
EXCEPTIONAL INCOME		
On management operations	16 058	3 344
TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL INCOME	16 058	3 344
EXCEPTIONAL COSTS		
On management operations		8 982
TOTAL EXCEPTIONAL COSTS		8 982
4 - EXCEPTIONAL RESULT	16 058	-5 638
TOTAL INCOME	16 530 789	12 072 331
TOTAL COSTS	16 232 032	11 878 370
5 - INTERMEDIATE BALANCE	298 757	193 961
6 - SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	298 757	193 961
ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND		
Income		
Donations in kind	1 424 551	1 380 595
TOTAL	1 424 551	1 380 595
Costs		
Goods provided free of charge	1 424 551	1 380 595
TOTAL	1 424 551	1 380 595

OUR MAIN PARTNERS AND DONORS IN 2016



We would like to thank the French Embassy in the Central African Republic, 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), and all our donors and volunteers.



GENERATION HUMANAIRE

international solidarity organisation

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

